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THE
BOOK OF ROSES;
OR,
ROSE FANCIER'S MANUAL.

120

ROSE GARDENER'S MANUAL.

BY
MRS. GORE.



LONDON

HENRY COLTON PUBLISHER

1851 MARSHAL LAW

THE
ROSE FANCIER'S
MANUAL;

BY
MRS. GORE.

"Come, and I will show you what is beautiful. It is the
rose fully blown!"—BARABE.

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P R E F A C E.

It is universally admitted, that since the establishment of the Horticultural Society, the art of gardening has made greater progress in England than in any European country. In a few specific branches, and more particularly in the culture of roses, France, however, still maintains the pre-eminence; and while receiving from England her finest specimens of the dahlia, sends us in return an annual importation of roses. Standards, and even stocks for grafting, form a regular article of commerce.

With a view to rendering our gardens independent of these borrowed attractions, the following work upon the culture and propagation of roses, as practised in France, has been put together for the use of the inexperienced English amateur: and, in order to make it practi-

cally available, scientific terms have been as far as possible laid aside, and the simplest form of language adopted.

The superiority attained by the French in the cultivation of roses, is usually attributed to their advantages of climate, which can regard only the atmosphere of the suburbs of London; for it is well known that the rose suffers from much intensity of sun. It is asserted by eminent French horticulturists, that though roses are easier of propagation in France, they attain their highest perfection in England; the nursery gardens of Tooting, Ingatstone, and above all those of Rivers of Sawbridgworth, the first rose-grower in England, are cited in Paris as producing the finest roses in the world. The superiority of soil, and the attention given by our gardeners to the formation of artificial soils, appear to counterbalance the disadvantage of the humidity of the English atmosphere.

The real source of the eminence of the French in the culture of roses, is the fact that it absorbs the almost exclusive attention of their horticulturists. The high price of fuel places the cultivation of the tender exotics (by

which English amateurs are chiefly engrossed) almost out of the question ; and as the French adhere to the wise custom of repairing to their country-seats in May, and quitting them in December, their attention and money are appropriated to the improvement of such plants as adorn the flower-garden during the summer season. They care little for any that cannot be brought to perfection in the open air ; and precisely the same motive which promotes the cultivation of the dahlia in England, has brought the rose to greater perfection in France. The extent of importation is, however, a convincing proof, that though the more opulent classes of our countrymen are induced to pass the mid-summer days of the rose-season in London, out of sight of their beautiful flower-gardens, a sufficient number of amateurs remain in the country for the promotion of the interesting branch of horticulture to which the following pages are devoted.

The first impulse was given to the culture of the rose in France at the commencement of the present century, under the auspices of the Empress Josephine ; who caused her own name

to be traced in the parterres at Malmaison with a plantation of the rarest roses, at considerable expense, by Dupont, the gardener and founder of the celebrated collection attached to the Luxembourg palace.

At the death of Dupont, Monsieur Hardy succeeded to his office ; who, for twenty-five years, has been making annual sowings of seed obtained from all quarters of the globe, with a view to the creation of varieties, and is probably the most scientific rose-grower in Europe. The Chamber of Peers, however, and its grand referendary, by whom his services are remunerated, have lately rendered the rose-school of the Luxembourg-nursery secondary to the school of vines,—a matter of important national interest to the land-owners of France. The original roses of the Luxembourg, as well as those of the royal nursery of Trianon, are not purchasable ; but are given away to respectable applicants, or exchanged for other plants with eminent nurserymen, by whom they are propagated and dispersed. In this way the *Rosa Hardii Berberifolia*, obtained this year by the accidental impregnation of that remark-

able plant the *Rosa Simplicifolia*, or *Mono-phylla*, by a *Microphylla* growing near it, has fallen into the hands of Cels, by whom it will be shortly placed in circulation.

This especial dedication of the Luxembourg gardens to the cultivation of roses, has done much towards their multiplication in France; while the *Jardin des Plantes*, under the able care of Neumann, as well as several provincial botanical gardens, have taken part in the cause. At Nantes, for instance, was produced a few years ago, from the accidental impregnation of a Macartney rose by a *Rosa Indica Odorata*, the beautiful *Maria Leonida*, now in general favour, which flowers in great perfection till the commencement of winter; while among the Paris nurserymen remarkable as rose-growers, Noisette has given his name to a most beautiful and prolific variety, obtained in the first instance at Charlestown in the United States, by his brother Philip Noisette. Having amassed a considerable fortune, the Noisettes no longer continue to raise roses from seed; and this branch of cultivation is engrossed at Paris by Laffay, a most enthusiastic and

intelligent gardener, and Vibert, who has written some valuable treatises on the culture of roses. Cels and Sisley-Vandael export largely to England ; the latter excelling in the production of the Rose Thé, or scented China rose. Calvert and Prevost, of Rouen, also despatch large collections to England ; and Sedy and Planty, at Lyons, have obtained many curious varieties. Boursault's celebrated collection has fallen to decay ; while that of one of the first growers who attained much distinction,— Descemet, of St. Denis, was cut up by the English troops in 1814 ; when the horticulturist, unable to obtain indemnification from government, proceeded to Russia, and re-established himself with honour and success.

In the royal rosary at Versailles, standards may be seen which have attained eighteen feet in height, grafted with twenty different varieties of rose. The same branch of rose-culture is practised with great success at Brussels and Düsseldorf. In the imperial gardens of Monza, near Milan, thirty-nine varieties of China rose have been obtained by the celebrated Villaresi ; and Genoa, Marseilles, and Avignon,

have added to the number. At Lyons, much attention has been devoted to the culture of roses ; and among other rarities now flourishing in their gardens, they have that beautiful miniature, the Lawrancea, (which in England attains a height of between two inches and half a foot,) in bushes six feet high, retaining all its original specific characters of inflorescence.

The numerous varieties of our native Scotch rose are in high estimation on the continent, as well as many others obtained in England ; such as the Smithia, a double yellow rose, obtained by the gardener of Lady Liverpool ; the George IV., obtained by Rivers, junior ; the Stanwell Perpetual, an accidental hybrid found in Mrs. Lee's garden at Stanwell ; and many varieties of moss roses, the greater number of which beautiful family were obtained in England. The China or Bengal rose, sent to the Botanical garden at Kew about the year 1780 from Canton, by a botanist named Ker, did not reach France till the year 1800. The Rosa Banksiae, and that singular rose the Microphylla, both natives of China, also reached the continent by means of the botanists of England.

It is a remarkable fact, by the way, that the *Macrophylla*, which, being full, does not bear seed, was obtained last year from a sowing of common Bengal roses by Monsieur Hardy.

There is not, in fact, a more perplexing or more amusing branch of horticulture, than that of sowing with a view to the production of new varieties. Every season affords valuable acquisitions, and at the annual epoch of flowering, the excitement of the enthusiastic rose-grower is at its height. Laffay, for instance, has this season obtained a vigorous and very thorny variety of *Rosa Banksiae*; which, should it fulfil his expectations by producing, next summer, flowers of a vivid pink, will afford a highly valuable addition to the Banksian tribe.

In addition to the interest excited by his seedlings, the attention of the rose-grower is eagerly directed to the accidental varieties produced by what is called "a sport," or branch losing the habit of the plant on which it grows, and assuming new specific characters. In this way the Bath Moss Rose, or Mossy Unique, was originated at Clifton; and the beautiful *Rosa Cristata* in Switzerland. The Rose Unique was

discovered, at the commencement of the present century, in a cottager's garden among a plantation of roses of the Hundred-leaved, or Cabbage kind, which is peculiarly subject to sports, either from the excessive vigour or imperfect vegetation of the subject. The mossy Rose de Meaux, or Pompon Mousseux, was discovered five-and-twenty years ago in the garden of an old lady in the west of England, of whom it was purchased by a nurseryman for five guineas,—certainly a sport, as the Rose de Meaux is known never to bear seed in England. The Ayrshire roses were chiefly obtained from seed at Dundee, in Scotland. Brown's Superb Blush was raised at Slough near Windsor; a seedling of the *Rosa Indica Odorata*, and the Yellow Sweetbriar, at Pitmaston, by Mr. Williams. To enter into the origin of even the finer modern varieties would, however, be an endless task.

A resident on the continent, I can judge only by report, of the daily multiplying rosaries of England; of which the finest are said to be that of the Horticultural Society, formed by Professor Lindley, and of the Duke of Devon-

shire, formed by Mr. Paxton. Mr. Sabine, whose valuable treatises on the rose are well known, founded some years ago a valuable collection at North Mimms; and one of the earliest and most interesting made in England, was that of the illustrious Charles James Fox, at St. Anne's Hill.

The best nursery-rosaries are those of Messrs. Rivers of Sawbridgworth, whose collection includes both French and English; and of Messrs. Loddige at Hackney, who cultivate two thousand five hundred varieties. Messrs. Lee and Kennedy were formerly of high repute as rose-growers; and Messrs. Henderson of Kilburn are supposed to produce the most extensive choice of forced spring roses to be found in the neighbourhood of London.

The Luxembourg school excludes all but eighteen hundred varieties of the rose; but most rose-growers are of opinion that not more than twelve hundred are worthy of cultivation.

The main object of the annexed work, is to render *every* amateur a rose-grower. The culture of roses, which has increased prodigiously in England within the last few years, may still

obtain considerable advancement. In France, new varieties are brought into rapid circulation at a very low price, solely by the diligence of gardeners ; Vandael of Vangirard, for instance, produces annually from slips, in a very small forcing-house, fifty thousand plants of fine varieties. In England, a new rose remains for years a rarity. Our cottage and farm gardens adhere almost exclusively to the Cabbage Rose, Damask, and Maiden's Blush ; although the beautiful novelties of France (such as the Maria Leonida and Macrophylla Plena) may be purchased in France for about the value of sixpence. This difference is, probably, in some measure attributable to advantages of climate.

C. F. G.

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THE BOOK OF ROSES.

GEOGRAPHY OF ROSES.

CERTAIN authors affect to assign a native country to the rose; selecting the provinces of Georgia and Circassia, celebrated for the production of the most beautiful of the human race, as the birth-place of this exquisite shrub. This appears to be a superfluous limitation. Wherever useful vegetables are found for the nourishment of mankind, ornamental plants are intermingled; as if Providence, while providing for our wants, deigned to administer to our pleasures. The corn-fields of Europe are variegated with the blossoms of the scarlet poppy and blue corn-flower: the bright corn-flag and fragrant amaryllis exhibit their brilliant colours among the maize-fields of Africa: the marsh-rose and water-lily display their rich bloom upon the streams of India and Egypt; while the scented vanilla-vine overruns

■

those thickets of the West, where spring the yucca and cassava roots. On all sides, benevolent nature has combined the useful with the ornamental in the distribution of her vegetable kingdom.

But the rose, the object of her especial predilection, is scattered every where; and if still undiscovered among the wilds of South America, it is probable that botanists have not penetrated into those mountainous recesses, where the favourite flower doubtless unfolds her fragrance.

It has been asserted, that the rose flourishes only between the 20° and 70° of latitude; a theory disproved by the existence of the rose of Montezuma, the Abyssinian rose, and several other varieties.

Various countries possess their specific species of rose, unknown elsewhere, unless by transplantation. Of these, some extend their growth to a province, some to a smaller space of territory; some even restrict themselves to a single mountain or solitary rock. The *Rosa Polliniana* is peculiar to Mount Baldo, in Italy; the *Rosa Lyonii* to Tennessee, in North America; while the *Rosa arvensis*, or field rose, is to be found in all the countries of Europe; and the *Rosa canina*, or dog rose, in Europe, as well as a considerable portion of Asia and America.

To proceed to a consideration of the more

beautiful kinds indigenous in specific countries, we will commence with North America ; where, in the glaciers of the most northerly provinces, grows the *Rosa blanda*, which unfolds its bright pink corolla, always solitary on the stem, immediately on the melting of the snows. This shrub is peculiar to the frozen deserts between 70° and 75° N. latitude. Within the polar circle, on the shores of the Hudson, is found the *Rosa rapa*, or Hudsoniana, covered during spring with clusters of double flowers, of a pale colour. Newfoundland and Labrador possess, in addition to the two species above named, the *Rosa fraxinifolia*, or ash-leaved rose, a small red blossom with heart-shaped petals ; the *Rosa nitida*, the small cup-shaped, deep-red flowers and fruit of which abound under the stunted shrubs dispersed over the coasts. The Esquimaux are fond of decorating their hair, and the seal-skins and skins of reindeer in which they are clothed, with these beautiful blossoms.

The United States, and adjacent Indian settlements, possess a great variety of roses, of which a few striking species may be enumerated. In the marshes of Carolina grows the *Rosa lucida*, the bright clusters of which rise above the reeds and rushes ; beside the waves of the Missouri, the *Rosa Woodsii* ; and in the adjoining marshes, the *Rosa Carolina*, and *Rosa Evratina*, whose double-flowers, of a pale

pink, perish if transplanted to garden-ground from the marshy banks of the rivulets of Virginia, of which the shrub is a native.

Quitting the borders of streams and marshy savannahs, we find in the forests and stony districts the *Rosa diffusa*, of which the pink flowers blossom in pairs early in the summer. On the rising grounds of Pennsylvania, grows the *Rosa parriflora*, a diminutive shrub, of which the small, half-blown, elegant double-flowers, slightly tinged with the most delicate pink, constitute one of the most beautiful species of North America, but extremely difficult of culture and propagation. On the outskirts of the Pennsylvanian forests, grows the *Rosa stricta*, with flowers of a pale red; the *Rosa rubifolia*, the flowers small, pale red, and flowering in clusters of three; and, in South Carolina, the *Rosa setigera*, the petals of whose red blossoms are shaped like a reversed heart. The Creoles of Georgia adorn their hair with the large white blossoms of the *Rosa lœvigata*, a climbing plant, whose long tendrils are found interlaced among the most majestic forest trees.

The last rose adorning the Flora of America, is the *Rosa Montezumæ*; sweet scented, of a pale pink, solitary, and thornless. This shrub abounds on the most elevated heights of Cerro Ventoso, near San Pedro, in Mexico, where it

was discovered by Messieurs Humboldt and Bonpland. The town of San Pedro is situated in 19° of latitude; in direct refutation of those botanists who pretend that roses are not to be found under 20° . But the Montezuma is not the only Mexican rose. History attests that roses were abundant in the province at the Spanish conquest; witness the apostrophe of the Emperor Guatimozin to his favourite minister, when extended on beds of burning coal, intended by the conquerors to torture them into the discovery of their hidden treasures.

But though the species already cited are the only ones we are at present authorized to attribute to America, it is probable that more will be discovered; the greatest variety of roses being assigned by botanists to such countries as have been most minutely herborized. The insufficiency of our researches is probably the only cause that so large a portion of the American continent is held to be unproductive of roses. It seems unlikely, indeed, that France should possess twenty-four species of native roses, and the whole continent of North and South America only fourteen; nor is it to be credited that the rose-tree ceases to flourish within the twentieth degree of latitude, when we remember that we are indebted to Mr. Salt for the discovery of a strongly characterized species in Abyssinia, at 10° of latitude.

It is a curious fact, that all the roses of America, with the exception of the Montezuma and *stricta*, might be classed under the same species as the European Cinnamon rose.

Asia has to boast a greater variety of species of the rose than the rest of the earth united; thirty-nine that admit of accurate definition having been already established. Of these, the vast empire of China, where both agriculture and horticulture are arts in high estimation, has a claim to fifteen.

First, the *Rosa semperflorens*, the leaves of which have sometimes three leaflets, sometimes only one; whose flowers are scentless, of a pale dull pink, producing a pleasing effect when half-blown. The *Rosa sinensis*, confounded by some botanists with the preceding, but blowing at all seasons, of a far more brilliant colour. The *Rosa Lawrenceana* is a beautiful little shrub, from three to five inches in height, but unlike most dwarfs, whether of the vegetable or animal creation, perfect in symmetry and proportion. The *Rosa multiflora* attains, on the contrary, a growth of fifteen or sixteen feet; having small, double, pale-pink blossoms, united on a single stem, so as to form beautiful bouquets on the tree. The *Rosa Banksiae* extends its flexible branches over rocks and hillocks, bearing a profusion of small, very-double, yellowish white flowers,

remarkable for their violet-scented fragrance. The *Rosa microphylla* is a favourite garden-shrub of the Chinese, under the name of Hiatong-hong; having small, double, pale-pink flowers, and a foliage of peculiar delicacy.

Cochin-China, situated between the tenth and twentieth degrees of latitude, possesses all the roses of China, and, in addition, several indigenous species; among others, the *Rosa alba*, found also in Piedmont, in France, and various other parts of Europe, and the *Rosa spinosissima*, bearing flesh-coloured flowers. Japan, between the thirtieth and fortieth degrees of latitude, has all the roses of China; besides a peculiar species, the *Rosa rugosa*, the solitary flower of which bears some resemblance to the Kamschatkan rose.

The southern provinces of Asia, comprehending those of India, offer many curious species to our observation. The north of Hindostan possesses six; two of which are also found in China, and two in Nepaul. The *Rosa Lyellii*, which bears transplantation to our own climate, and is remarkable for the profusion of its milk-white flowers during the greater part of the summer; and the *Rosa Brunonii*, whose petals are of the same snowy whiteness, rank high among the roses of India. In approaching the southern provinces, we find the *Rosa macrophylla* somewhat resembling the Alpine roses

of Europe ; the flowers whitish, but streaked with pink towards the extremity of the petals ; the *Rosa sericea*, of which the surface of the leaflets has a satin texture, and the flowers are solitary and drooping.

The parched shores of the Gulf of Bengal are covered, during the spring, with a beautiful white rose found also in China and Nepaul. The flowers of the *Rosa involucrata* are white, solitary, surrounded with a collar of three or four leaves, out of which they seem to emerge ; while in vast thickets of the beautiful *Rosa semperflorens*, (a native also of China,) the tigers of Bengal and crocodiles of the Ganges are known to lie in wait for their prey.

In the gardens of Kandahar, Samarcand, and Ispahan, the *Rosa arborea* is cultivated in great profusion by the Persians. This shrub, which attains a considerable size, is covered during the spring with an abundance of white and scented blossoms. The *Rosa berberifolia* is also common in these provinces. This shrub, differing so completely from every other species of rose that botanists experience some hesitation in classing it among the number, has simple single leaves, and yellow star-shaped flowers, variegated like a cistus at the base with spots of deep crimson. The *Rosa Damascena*, transported to Europe from Damascus by the Crusaders, affording to our gardens an

infinite number of beautiful varieties, adorns the sandy deserts of Syria with its sweet and brightly-tinted flowers. At the extremity of Asia, towards Constantinople, the *Rosa sulphurea* displays its very-double flowers of a brilliant yellow.

The north-west of Asia, which has been signalized as the father-land of the rose-tree, introduces to our admiration the *Rosa centifolia*, the most esteemed of all, and celebrated by poets of every age and country, with which the fair Georgians and Circassians adorn their persons. The *Rosa ferox* mingles its large red blossoms and thorny branches with those of the Hundred-leaved; and the *Rosa pulverulenta* is also observed on the peak of Narzana, one of the Caucasian chain.

In the north of Asia, Siberia boasts the *Rosa grandiflora*, of which the corolla bears the form of an antique cup; the *Rosa Caucasea*, the fruit of which is of a pulpy substance; and, still adjoining the Caucasian provinces, we find a yellowish variety of the Caucasea, of a dingy, unattractive appearance. Advancing towards the Frozen Ocean, and beyond the Ural Mountains, grows the *Rosa rubella*, of which the petals are sometimes of a deep crimson, but often pale and colourless as the surrounding country. Still further north, flourishes the *Rosa acicularis*, bearing solitary flowers of a

pale red. Ten or twelve other species grow in the Russian provinces of northern Asia; in particular, the *Rosa Kamschatica*, bearing solitary flowers of a pinkish white.

In Africa, on the borders of the vast desert of Sahara, and more especially in the plains towards Tunis, is found the *Rosa moschata*, whose tufts of white roses give out a musky exhalation. This charming species is also to be found in Egypt, Morocco, Mogadore, and the Island of Madeira. In Egypt, too, grows the *Rosa canina*, or dog rose, so common throughout Europe. In Abyssinia, we find an evergreen rose-tree with pink blossoms, which bears the name of the country, as the *Rosa Abyssinica*. Other species are, doubtless, to be found in the unexplored countries of Africa.

In Europe, commencing to the north-west with Iceland, (so infertile in vegetation, that in some parts the natives are compelled to feed their horses, sheep, and oxen on dried fish,) we find the *Rosa rubiginosa*, with pale, solitary, cup-shaped flowers. In Lapland, blooming almost under the snows of that severe climate, grows the *Rosa Maialis*, small, sweet, and of a brilliant colour; and the same beautiful species, as if in enlivenment of the cheerless rudeness of the climate, is to be found in Norway, Denmark, and Sweden. In Lapland, too, under shelter of the scrubby evergreens among

which the natives seek mosses and lichens for the nourishment of their reindeer, they find the *Rosa rubella*, already mentioned, the flowers of which are sometimes of a deep red colour.

The *Rosa rubiginosa*, the pale flowers of which grow in clusters of two or three; the May rose, the Cinnamon rose, the small pale-red flowers of which are sometimes single, sometimes double; as well as several other hardy species, may be found in all the countries of northern Europe.

Six species are indigenous in England. The *Rosa involuta* exhibits its dark foliage and large white or red flowers amid the forests of North Britain, the leaves of which, when rubbed, giving out a smell of turpentine, as if derived from the pine-trees among which the shrub takes root. In the same neighbourhood, is found the *Rosa Sabini*, the *Rosa villosa*, the flowers sometimes white, sometimes crimson, blowing in pairs; and the *Rosa canina*.

The environs of Belfast produce an insignificant shrub, known as the *Rosa Hibernica*, for the discovery of which Mr. Templeton received a premium of fifty guineas from the Botanical Society of Dublin, as being a new indigenous plant; though since discovered to become the *Rosa spinosissima* in poor soils, and the *Rosa canina* in loamy land.

Germany, though unproductive in rose-trees,

boasts of several highly curious species. Among others, the *Rosa turbinata*, of which the very-double flowers spring from an ovary in the form of a crest ; and the *Rosa arvensis*, with large flowers, red and double, in a state of cultivation.

The Swiss mountains, and the Alpine chain in general, are rich in native roses. Besides the Field rose, just mentioned, they have the *Rosa Alpina*, an elegant shrub, with red solitary flowers, furnishing many varieties in cultivation ; the *Rosa spinulifolia*, having pale pink flowers of moderate size, with thorny leaflets that exhale a scent of turpentine. It is remarkable that two mountain roses, the Swiss *spinulifolia*, and the Scottish *Rosa involuta*, should be thus alike characterized by the smell of turpentine. There remains to be cited among Alpine roses, the *Rosa rubrifolia*, of which the red-tinted stems and leaves, as well as the pretty little blossoms of a deep crimson, form an agreeable variety to the verdure of the surrounding foliage.

In the eastern and southern countries of Europe, rose-trees abound ; of which a considerable number remain to be examined and classed. The Crimea, for instance, is not acknowledged to afford a single species, though travellers describe the country as very productive in roses. In Greece and Sicily we find the *Rosa glutinosa*,

of which the leaflets produce a viscous matter: the flowers being small, solitary, and of a pale red. Italy and Spain have several distinct species; among others, the *Rosa Polliniana*, with fine, large, purple flowers, growing in clusters of two or three, and found in the neighbourhood of Verona. The *Rosa moschata* and *Rosa Hispanica* flourish in Spain; the latter being at present excluded from the species established by Lindley. The flowers, of a light pink colour, appear in May. The *Rosa sempervirens*, common in the Balearic Islands, grows spontaneously throughout the south of Europe and in Barbary. Its foliage, of glossy green, is intermingled with a profusion of small, white, highly scented flowers.

For France, nineteen species are claimed by the Flora of De Candolle. In the southern provinces is found the *Rosa eglanteria*, whose golden petals are sometimes varied into a rich orange. The *Rosa spinosissima* grows in the sandy plains of the southern provinces, having white flowers tipped with yellow, which have furnished many beautiful varieties. In the forests of Auvergne and the departments of the Vosges, we find the *Rosa cinnamomea*, which derives its name from the colour of its branches; the flowers being small, red, and solitary. The *Rosa parvifolia*, or Champagne rose, a beautiful miniature shrub, adorns the fertile valleys

in the neighbourhood of Dijon with its very-double but small, solitary, crimson blossoms. The *Rosa Gallica* is one which has afforded varieties of every hue ; more especially the kind known as Provins roses, white, pink, or crimson. In the eastern Pyrenees, grows the *Rosa moschata*, a beautiful variety of which is known in our gardens as the Nutmeg rose. The *Rosa alba* is found in the hedges and thickets of various departments ; as well as the *Rosa canina*, or eglantine, the stock of which, straight, elegant, and vigorous, is so valuable for grafting.

This imperfect sketch of the geographical history of the rose, may serve to prove that it has not its exclusive birth-place in the East ; but that it is to be found in all countries of the globe, for the gratification of the whole human race.

Roses enumerated in the preceding Chapter.

Rosa Polliniana, *Spreng.* pl. min. cogn. pag. ii. p. 66.
Lyonii, *Pursh.* Amer. sept. i. 345.
arvensis, *Lin.* mant. ii. 245.
canina, *Lin.* sp. 703.
blanda, *Willd.* sp. ii. 1065.
rapa, var. Hudsoniana, *Bosc*, dict. d'agr.
fraxinifolia, *Bork.* halz. 301.
nitida, *Willd.* enum. 544.
lucida, *Willd.* sp. ii. 1068.
Woodsii, *Lindl.* mon. p. 21.
carolina, *Willd.* sp. ii. 1069.
Evratina, *Bosc*, dict. d'agri. xi. p. 256.
diffusa, *Lindl.* mono. p. 18.
parviflora, *Willd.* sp. ii. 1066.
stricta, *Pronv.* somm. p. 19.
rubifolia, *Lindl.* mono. p. 123.
setigera, *Lindl.* mono. p. 128.
lævigata, *Lindl.* mono. p. 125.
Montezumæ, *Lindl.* mono. p. 96.
semperflorens, *Pronv.* nomencl. p. 101.
sinensis, *Lindl.* } sp. ii. 1078, Pers. syn.
semperflorens, *Willd.* } n. 42.
Lawranceana, *Welt.* hort. sub. Lond.
multiflora, *Willd.* sp. ii. 1077.
Banksiae, *Lindl.* mono. 131.
microphylla, *Lindl.* mono. p. 19, add.

The remaining Roses of China, not enumerated in the preceding, are the

Rosa hystrix, *Lindl.* mono. p. 129.
microcarpa, *Lindl.* mono. p. 130.
pseudo indica, *Lindl.* bibl. *Lambert.*
xanthina, *idem.*
tryphylla, *Roxb.* fl. *ind.*
cinnamomea, *Lour.* *Coch.* 323.
bracteata, *Lindl.* mono. p. 10.
indica, *Redouté*, *ros.* 161, *t.* 19.
sinica, *Lindl.* mono. p. 126.

Rosa Lyellii, *Lindl.* mono.

Brunonii, *idem*, p. 120.
macrophylla, *idem*, 53.
sericea, *idem*, 105.
involucrata, *idem*, 8.
semperflorens, *Prout.* 101.
arborea, *Pers.* syn. 250.
berberifolia, *Willd.* sp. pl. i. p. 106.
damascena, *Lindl.* 62.
sulphurea, *Willd.* sp. pl. i. p. 106.
centifolia, *Linn.* sp. 704.
ferox, *Lawr.* i. 42.
pulverulenta, *Lindl.* p. 93.
grandiflora, *Lindl.* mono. p. 53.
caucasea, *idem*, p. 97.
acicularis, *idem*, p. 44.
kamschatica, *Vent.* *Cels.* *t.* 67.
moschata, *Lindl.* mono. p. 121.
canina, *Linn.* sp. 107.

Rosa abyssinica, *Lindl.* mono. p. 116.
spinosissima, idem, p. 50.
maialis, idem, p. 34.
rubella, enc. bot. t. 2521.
rubiginosa, *Lindl.* mono. p. 86.
involuta, idem, p. 56.
Sabini, idem, p. 59.
villosa, *Linn.* sp. pl. 704.
hibernica, *Lindl.* mono. p. 82.
turbanata, *Willd.* l. ii. 1073.
alpina, *Linn.* sp. 703.
spinifolia, *Demate*, ess. sp. x. p. 7.
rubrifolia, *Willd.* delph. iii. 549.
glutinosa, *Lindl.* p. 95.
hispanica, *Miller*, dict. no. 7.
sempervirens, *Lindl.* p. 117.
eglantaria, *Linn.* sp. 703.
gallica, *Linn.* sp. 704.

CULTURE OF THE ROSE-TREE.

SOIL. Rose-trees flourish, according to their species, in different soils; but it may be observed, generally, that they do best in light open ground, refreshed from time to time with good new mould. Calcareous soils are mostly favourable; but some delicate species, such as the Lawrenceana, Bengal rose, and others, succeed in sandy ground, or in bog earth.

ASPECT. In point of aspect, the rose-tree should have neither too much, nor too little sun. A level plain is not injurious when secure of air; but in gardens surrounded by high walls, it will succeed best exposed to the east or west, rather than to the north or south. To use the expression of the gardeners, it prefers a demi-sun.

PROPAGATION. The rose is propagated in different methods:—first, by seed; secondly, by suckers; thirdly, by layers and slips; fourthly, by grafting.

Propagation by seed is used to obtain new varieties; but there is no certainty of reproducing the variety sown, nor even the same species, unless we consent to simplify the classes into

three generic species, viz., those of the *Rosa simplicifolia*, the *Rosa lutea*, and the *Rosa mutabilis*. Varieties may be propagated by any other mode of multiplication; but new varieties can only be obtained from seed.

Should any peculiarity appear in the flowers of a branch of a specific rose-tree, the variety may be instantly made permanent by a graft, to be hereafter propagated by grafting, layers, or slips.

CHOICE OF SEED. The seeds should be selected in autumn, as soon as they attain their maturity, but left in the fruit till the moment of sowing.

To obtain double-flowers, preference should be given to seeds gathered from double or semi-double varieties, when they produce seed, which is not always the case. The seed of single flowers will never produce more than a semi-double variety.

Gardeners who wish to obtain hybrid varieties, are careful, when the flowers are at the height of their bloom, to cut off branches from a flowering tree advantageous for the purpose, and shake the pollen upon the stamens of a rose of some other variety.

Care should be taken to keep separate the seeds of different species and varieties, as it is desirable to ascertain positively from what families arise the varieties produced.

The best plan is to sow the seed as soon as it is fully ripe, in which case the plants appear the following spring; whereas, by waiting for the following spring to sow them, they do not appear till the second year. If beds have not been prepared to receive them, there is no objection to waiting till the spring, provided the seeds are placed in a case of sand or fine porous earth, in a cellar or some other dark and damp situation, where the temperature is safe from frost. The sand or earth should be kept slightly moistened. In the spring, the seeds must be sown with care and caution, so as not to injure the germs, which will be already in some degree developed.

The usual mode of sowing is in pots or beds prepared for the purpose, filled with light bog-earth: for the more delicate kinds, it is mixed with a little sifted earth. If borders are chosen for the purpose, they should be under shelter of a wall, exposed to the east. The mould should be fine and light, prepared with choice manure. The seeds are to be taken from the fruit just previously to sowing; and, if sown immediately after they become ripe, without further preparation: but if left in the fruit till the following spring, it is advisable to soak them in water for four-and-twenty hours. Whether sown in pots or borders, the seed should be covered very slightly with mould; the seeds being apt to

rot or perish, if heavily covered. The whole should be scattered over with a layer of chopped moss, to prevent the earth from settling too closely.

At the commencement of winter, the pots must be brought into a greenhouse, to secure them against frost; or the borders covered with litter or dry leaves. The following spring the plants will appear, a few perhaps waiting till the spring ensuing. The borders are to be attended to as for any other plantation of shrubs, as regards keeping them clear from weeds, and occasionally watered.

In a favourable climate and season, China or Bengal roses will flower in the June or July of the first year; all other kinds wait for the summer of the second or third year before they show bloom. Care must be taken in the sowing not to let the plants stand too close, or they must be thinned or transplanted, which ought to be done as early as possible, or their flowering will be a whole year retarded. Rose-trees obtained from seed, should be pruned like those arising from any other mode of propagation.

PROPAGATION BY SUCKERS. Suckers are the young offsets with roots, which spring from the root of a tree. In ordinary soils they should be taken up in autumn; in marshy ground, during the spring; and transplanted with the precautions hereafter enumerated. When a

rose-tree is disinclined to produce suckers, they are in some instances to be multiplied by cutting down the tree to the root. In other cases, earth should be heaped up round the tree and the stem cut down to its level, when the shoots of the tree are likely to take root in the embankment.

PROPAGATION BY LAYERING. A rose-tree may be layered in the same mode as any other shrub, and takes root with facility. By slips, it is not so easy of propagation ; nevertheless, with a tanpit and bell glasses, very few varieties but may be forced to take root. This method is employed only when others are unavailable, or where it is necessary to produce a rapid multiplication of some rare variety. Monsieur Noisette, one of the first rose-growers in Europe, has been known to obtain plants from a rose of which he possessed only a small fragment of the flower-stalk. Generally speaking, it is desirable to propagate only China roses, and their varieties, from slips ; selecting the young branches which have not attained a ligneous consistency.

Slips are planted in spring, chosen from wood of the preceding year. They should be cut about five or six inches in length, the leaves, if any, taken off, and plunged in a pot or border of bog-earth, under an opaque bell glass. They may be planted near together, as there will al-

ways be space admitted by the removal of the slips that do not strike. If slightly sprinkled from time to time, they will soon take root and begin to bud. They should be attended to carefully during summer, and in the autumn planted out; separating the tender sorts which require protection during the winter. It was for some time imagined, that many exotic varieties of roses were of a far more tender nature than they have proved. There is not a rose-tree but will resist ordinary frosts, when planted in the open earth, matted, and littered.

PROPAGATION BY GRAFTING. Various modes of grafting have been tried with success; but the two in general use are cleft-grafting, and scutcheon-grafting.

CLEFT-GRAFTING. When the stock to be grafted does not exceed the thickness of the thumb, a single cleft succeeds better than two; and the incision is made on the side most propitious for the graft. In the spring of the year, when the buds are beginning to swell, but neither earlier nor later, the stock selected should be cut straight off with a sharp knife; taking care that the surface is horizontal. The scion to be introduced should be chosen, from the wood of the year, healthy and vigorous. It should be cut straight at the upper extremity, and slipped or pointed, of a diamond, or long lozenge shape, at the lower. Some gardeners

leave two eyes on the scion, some only one, which is preferable when a single graft is to be made on the stock. The scion being prepared, the stock is cleft through the centre to the depth of half a diameter, and the pointed ends of the scion introduced; taking care that its bark should be exactly adapted to that of the stock.

French gardeners prefer a solitary graft, made by a charded slit, on one side the stock, so as not to injure the wood; into which the diamond pointed end of the scion or slip is carefully introduced, so that viewed from beneath, it is not distinguishable from a natural shoot.

The operation completed, the graft should be rendered solid, and kept together by an application of the cement known by the name of grafting wax, composed of the following materials:—

Burgundy pitch	1 oz.
Black pitch	4 "
Resinous pitch	4 "
Yellow wax	4 "
Tallow	2 "
Mastic	1 "
Salt of nitre	1½ "

These materials, melted together over a slow fire in an earthen pot, may be applied warm, with the help of pincers and a wooden spoon. The wax must not, however, exceed such a

temperature as can be borne by the naked hand. In order to ensure success to the graft, all buds should be removed from the stock ; and care must be taken to prevent others forming.

SHIELD OR SCUTCHEON GRAFTING. This system of grafting consists of two methods ; that of *l'œil poussant*, and that of *l'œil dormant*. The former is performed between May and July, when the sap is in activity, and vegetates in the course of a few days, for which reason it is called the shooting bud : the latter is effected in the month of August, and does not take effect till the following spring. It is considered safer and more durable than the shooting bud, which is chiefly used for the rapid propagation of new varieties.

The important point in this operation is, to select the moment when the sap is still active, but on the point of falling. If the exact moment has been neglected, it will be easy to revive it for a time by watering the plant regularly for a few days. Under any circumstances, indeed, this is a useful preparation for grafting in dry soils and climates.

To proceed to the operation, a healthy branch must be selected ; from which remove with a grafting knife a bud or gem, with a small portion of the bark attached, twice as long as broad, the exact size depending upon that of the stock to be grafted. This bark should be

cut of a shield or scutcheon-like shape, and raised carefully from the branch with the budding knife, so as to adhere without fissure or blemish to the bud, which otherwise would not succeed.

Upon the stock to be grafted, a longitudinal slit must next be made, with the point of the knife, the length of the scutcheon; with a second transversal slit, forming the shape of the letter T. The bark should then be raised with the ivory blade of the budding knife, to avoid wounding or tearing it, and the escutcheon introduced carefully underneath. The edges of the loosened bark of the stock must next be shaped to those of the scutcheon, and made to fit with great exactness: the whole should be bound round with coarse worsted, but not too tight in the ligature.

A scallop-bud is effected in the same way, except that a portion of the wood is allowed to adhere to the bud, while a similar portion is removed from the stock. A scutcheon graft may be placed either on a stem or branch. The stem answers best with young stocks, the branch with old. The scutcheon usually takes, on any part of the tree; but it succeeds best if placed on the part of the branch nearest to the stem, just above the armpit of a branch. If the graft is made for a shooting bud, all extraneous shoots and buds should be

removed, and care taken to prevent others forming; if for a dormant bud, nothing need be touched till the following spring.

It is now about twenty years since standards, or tree-roses, were introduced into our gardens from France, having been originally created by the Dutch; but the French are still supposed so far to excel in their cultivation, that the importation of stocks from France forms an article of commerce. There is, however, no reason why our gardens should not produce them with equal success.

OF STOCKS FOR GRAFTING. The best stocks for tree-roses are furnished by the *Rosa canina*, or dog rose, to be found in all woods and hedges. Should any difficulty occur in procuring it, the *rubiginosa*, *villosa*, *scabriuscula*, *heterophylla*, or *surculosa*, answer as well. For some years past, the common Bengal or China rose has been much in use for grafting; gardeners being of opinion that, flowering at all seasons of the year, it promotes circulation in the graft.

Stocks of the eglantine, or dog rose, should be procured in autumn, towards the month of November, for ordinary soils; but to be planted in wet ground, the spring is preferable. The most advantageous plants for grafting-stocks, are those two or three years old, about the thickness of the thumb, the bark of which is either of a smooth grey, or grey striped with green.

The graft seldom succeeds when the bark is of a reddish colour.

The stock should be long, straight, and with a good root. Before planting, all the old decayed roots should be carefully trimmed off, as well as all superfluous knots or branches. If a saw is applied for this purpose, the wounds should be closed up with the pruning knife, and the cicatrices covered with grafting wax. The stock, thus prepared of the height desired, should be straight and smooth as a walking-stick.

A hole must be dug in the ground prepared for the reception of stocks, of a size to contain the roots of the plants ; and care must be taken to fix it in an exact perpendicular, throwing in the mould carefully to fill the interstices of the roots ; then treading it in solidly and substantially, so as to bear the props which, in the course of a few days, should be added to preserve each stock in a vertical position. The ligatures of these must not be tight enough to injure the bark. If planted in lines, a prop need not be assigned to each ; solid posts can be placed at intervals, with a rail to which each stock is carefully attached by osier bands. This is the best mode of planting for a nursery ground.

In the month of March, the stocks begin to shoot ; when they will require constant care, for the removal with the pruning knife of all but

three or four shoots, according to the size and strength of the plant. The number of shoots left, however, should vary only between two and five. Those highest on the stock should be the ones preserved, to increase the height of the stem ; and as close together as possible. Where only two are preserved, they should be on opposite sides ; when more, in such a form as will secure a good round head to the tree, if branch grafting is to be adopted.

The usual care, as regards weeding and hoeing, must be observed towards the plantation of stocks ; and all pernicious insects, such as caterpillars and grubs, removed. Caterpillars are easily exterminated, but against grubs, a fumigation of tobacco-smoke should be employed. An insect peculiarly injurious to the eglantine, is a small caterpillar not larger than a pin, which attacks the young shoots, and is generally to be found rolled in the young leaves, attached by silken filaments.

From the first rising of the sap till the second, a balance of vegetation should be carefully preserved among the shoots, if intended for grafting on the branches, by pinching off superfluous buds and secondary shoots, and even the points of the shoots that are to be preserved, when they seem disposed to branch too vigorously ; so that the sap may be thrown into the less healthy shoots.

A month previously to grafting, it is desirable to remove the thorns from the stock in such parts as are selected for the grafts, that the wounds produced by their removal may be skinned over previously to the process. When the branches are to be grafted, it is desirable, as we have already stated, to choose a spot nearest to the stem; but when the stem itself is chosen, grafts should be made at the same level on opposite sides, in order that one ligature may serve for two; or, if the nature of the bark renders this inexpedient, they should be placed as nearly as possible together. When a considerable number of stocks are to be grafted, for expedition's sake, two persons should be employed; that one may prepare the ligatures while the other is engaged in the operation, the period favourable to the process seldom extending beyond four or five days. No time, indeed, should be lost in completing each graft, lest the sun should dry up the sap on the edges of the scutcheon, and prevent them uniting. If the scions prepared are kept for more than an hour after raising the bark, they should be placed in the shade, with the ends in water or wet moss, till wanted for use. When the grafts intended for a dormant bud are completed, the stock must be left unpruned, and in a natural state; lest the sap should fall too actively on the graft and cause it to deve-

lope prematurely, in which case it would perish in the course of the winter.

From twenty-five days to six weeks after grafting, according to the temperature and humidity of the season, the ligatures should be taken off and replaced with new ones, lest the tightness stifle the shoot; or, where time will not admit of this, the worsted bound round each should be slightly loosened. In the month of March, the shoots of the stock are cut away as the grafts begin to shoot; and when there are several, they form a head in the course of the first summer. But, in order to favour the progress of the grafts, a single shoot should be left of the stock, near and above the scion, in order that, being more vigorous, it may draw the sap towards the part and keep up circulation. When this shoot has attained an inch or two, and put forth a few leaves, it should be pinched off at the point, to force back the sap into the graft; and, when the scion itself becomes vigorous, the stock-shoot may be altogether suppressed.

Even for grafts of the active shoot kind, it is desirable to leave a stock-shoot or two, as the scion does not suffice for the absorption of all the sap, and the plant runs some risk of perishing. When the scion is valuable, it is desirable to support it by a stick attached to the stem of the stock, or to its prop; for, during the first

year, the action of the wind or of a bird perching upon it, is liable to discompose the graft.

In March of the following spring, the scion itself may be submitted to the pruning knife. The stock is first cleared, taking care to leave no knobs, and covering the wounds with grafting wax. The scion, or scions, are next cut down, leaving two buds to each ; and all other shoots or suckers are carefully cleared away. Henceforward the stock is to be trimmed and attended, like any other rose-tree, and it will produce flowers in the course of the summer.

OF PRUNING AND TRIMMING. Some gardeners prepare their rose-trees for spring-pruning by a preparatory one in the autumn; which is superfluous, except for the sake of neatness.

The tree should be subjected to the pruning knife early in the month of March ; and all dead, sickly, or unsightly branches carefully removed. The shoots of the preceding years should be trimmed down to the second eye, in order to secure fine flowers. A few species, however, require to have longer branches allowed ; while others need only be trimmed of their sprays to produce an abundance of flowers. On this point, experience is the only guide ; for the extent of pruning and trimming depends, not only upon the species of rose, but upon the situation, soil, and even the temperature of the season.

When it is desirable to retard the flowering of a rose-tree by two or three weeks, it should not be pruned till the vegetation has commenced, and the shoots have attained an inch in length.

WINTER FLOWERING. With care and consideration, almost every variety of rose may be made to flower in winter; but it is the custom to select for this purpose the ever-blown, or twice-blown kinds. The simplest process consists in placing the trees in pots a year before it is intended to force them; trimming them in the autumn, and exposing them to a moderate heat towards December, increasing from 50° to 70°. But as every one has not the disposal of a hot-house, it is the custom in nursery-grounds to plunge them in pots into the ground as near as possible together, and cover them with a deep frame, the edges of which should be carefully secured. Round the frame, a trench must be dug and filled with good manure, to be stirred and refreshed once a fortnight. The slides may be occasionally raised in fine weather; and care taken to remove dead leaves or buds. The period of flowering can be determined by the quantity of heat applied, and air admitted.

OF ESPALIER ROSES. There are some species of roses, whose long and flexible branches may be easily trained on trellises and against walls in the form of garlands; producing a

beautiful effect during the flowering season. The varieties best fitted to this mode of cultivation are the *Rosa arvensis*, with semi-double blossoms ; the *sempervirens*, the *bracteata*, the *Roxburghi*, the *moschata*, the *Banksiana*, and *multiflora* ; the four last of which require to be covered up with straw or matting during severe frosts, when, if the extreme branches perish, they are soon replaced with new shoots. In other respects, these creeping roses are cultivated in the same mode as others ; with the exception that, for the two or three first years, they must be allowed to run with very moderate pruning, so as to furnish a good length for festooning.

A favourite mode of training the *Boursault* and *multiflora* roses in French rosaries, is to let them attain a considerable height from the ground ; and in the month of October, unite the young shoots of several trees into a large hollow sphere, which, in the course of the following summer, forms a ball of verdure, adorned with several varieties of flowers.*

INSECTS. The rose, says Loudon, is very subject to the attacks of insects, especially of the *aphides*. The briar and Scotch rose are attacked by the *cynips rosæ* ; and the common earwig and lady-bird frequent the flowers and

• *Vide Tarade's Culture des Eglantiers.*

leaves. There seems no remedy in the open air, but that of removing, by hand, the insects, and even the infected branch. But under cover, tobacco-smoke will prove an effectual remedy for the aphides; while the larvae of others, especially the *tipula* and *tenthredinidae*, which occasion the wrapping up and shrivelling of the leaves, may be removed by washing with lime-water, and hand picking.

BOTANICAL CHARACTER OF THE ROSE.

IN order to render intelligible to such readers as have not devoted their attention to the study of Botany the instructions and descriptions contained in the following pages, it is necessary to enter into a few details, and proceed to the explanation of certain botanical terms, necessarily employed in such a discussion.

Let the reader take into his hand a simple dog rose, and he will find it composed of five delicately-coloured leaves, which form what is commonly called the flower, and botanically the *corolla*; each of which leaves, singly, is called a *petal*.

In the centre of the corolla formed by the petals, are certain greenish white filaments, some of which are terminated by a little yellow head, and are named *stamens*, the heads (covered with a yellowish dust called *pollen* or *farina*) being called the *anthers* ;—others terminate in a blunt point, called the *stigma*, the filament supporting it being called the *style*, and the two

united, the *pistil*. These pistils rise from the germs; which, when fecundated by the discharge of the pollen upon the stigma of the flower, become the *seeds*.

The part of the corolla which secretes the honey, is called the *nectary*.

The rose, while still a bud, is protected by several long green leaves of a pointed form, which constitute the *calyx*, or flower-cup; the subdivisions being named *sepals*. These spring from the *pericarp*, or seed-vessel, contained in the tube of the calyx, which, in a state of maturity, varies in colour from green to red, and constitutes the *fruit*.

The *calyx* is mounted on a short stem, which is called the *peduncle*, or flower-stalk; when consisting of many stems, to form a cluster, these subdivisions are called *pedicelli*.

To the flower-stalk, or peduncle, are usually appended small leaflets, called *bracteal* or *floral leaves*; the petioles, or leaf-stalks, having still smaller leafy appendages, called *stipules*.

A ligneous plant, or shrub, such as the rose, is divided into the trunk or *stem*, *branches*, and *sprays* or *branchlets*.

The leaf of the rose is composed of three, five, or more *leaflets*, placed regularly upon a foot-stalk; each leaflet being supported by a secondary foot-stalk.

The stems and stalks are often clothed with

hairy, bristly, or woolly substances; and often armed by sharp thorns attached to the bark.

Let us now proceed to the detailed consideration of these constituent parts of the rose.

THE COROLLA. The corolla of the rose is polypetalous, or composed of many petals,—never fewer than five, unless by deformity,—regular or similar in form. These five petals constitute a single rose. With two rows of petals, the flower is called half-double; with many rows, but still retaining stamens in the centre, it is called double; with very few stamens left, it is called very-double; and when all the stamens and pistils are metamorphosed into petals, it is called *full*.

Double, half-double, and very-double, are terms too vague for purposes of definition; but as botanists interest themselves but little in the creation of double flowers, which they regard as useless monsters, no effort has been made to render such nomenclature more exact.

The corolla of a rose is sometimes hemispherical, sometimes nearly flat, sometimes, according to botanical definition, cupuliform, or cup-shaped; and sometimes hypocrateriform, or salver-shaped.

PETALS. The petals of the rose are to be considered as regards their form; consisting of the base, the summit, and the expanse. The summit is the detached extremity of the petal;

and may be truncated or cut straight off, rounded, sloped, hollowed, cordiform or heart-shaped, forming two rounded lobes, pointed, acuminated or needle-shaped, fringed, undulated, &c. &c. The expanse of the petal consists in the part comprised between the base and the summit; and may be downy or cottonous, either on the upper or under surface, marked with regular lines, furrowed, navicular, concave, convex, rolled, convoluted, wrinkled, &c. In substance and colour, it may be thick or thin, transparent or opaque, white, pink, red, purple, crimson, clouded, spotted, variegated, speckled. It is called plain when without lobes or divisions, lobed, oval, ovoid, oblong, spatulated, &c. &c. The base of the petal often differs from the expanse in colour and substance, and is either long, very long, broad or very broad.

THE STAMENS. A stamen consists of a filament attached to the receptacle, (which serves to unite various organs with the corolla,) and an anther, or little yellow bag, containing the fecundating powder, or pollen. When a stamen has no anther, it is called barren, or abortive. The stamens are to be observed in point of number and arrangement.

THE PISTILS. A pistil is composed of the ovary or embryo of the seed, of a filament rising from it called the style, and the stigma, a thickened point in which it terminates, pierced with

an imperceptible aperture, through which it receives the pollen, and conveys it to the ovule or germ. It is necessary to observe the number of styles; whether they are cohesive or separate, whether they rise from the calyx or from the receptacle, whether they are smooth, cottonous, hairy, or bristly; whether they are permanent after flowering, or perishable with or soon after the petals.

THE OVULES OR GERMS. These consist in the germen of the seeds, contained in the pericarp, or seed-vessel. The number of ovules is to be noticed, and their pubescence; whether they are smooth or hairy.

THE CALYX. The calyx, as defined by Lindley and other botanists, consists in the tube, a fleshy organ, round or oval, placed immediately under the flower, and forming at maturity the fruit; of the disk, a fleshy ring to which the stamens and pistils are attached; of the sepals, or calyxinal leaflets, which surround the petals.

The tube may be round or oval; cylindrical, fusiform, or distaff-shaped; turbinated, or top-shaped; pyriform, or pear-shaped; pisiform, or pea-shaped; strangled, or small in the centre, swelling above and below; compressed, or flattened at the sides; depressed, or flattened at the top and bottom.

It may be smooth or hairy, woolly, cottonous,

bristly, prickly, or thorny; viscid, or covered with a glutinous matter usually fragrant; glandulous, glossy, rugged or covered with small excrescences, or naked. In colour, it varies between red, crimson, black, yellow, purple, &c.; in consistency, between thin, fleshy, or pulpy; in position, between erect, inclining, and drooping. The disk, may be wide or narrow, thin or thick, apparent or unapparent, flat, arching, conical, or convex; closing the mouth of the calyx, or having a wide opening for the reception of the styles.

The sepals are to be studied with regard to their durability: they are either deciduous, or perishable with the petals; durable, or falling shortly before the maturity of the fruit; or permanent, remaining fixed to the last. They are either simple or composite; foliaged so as almost to have the appearance of a leaf; toothed, wide, narrow, having appendages, &c. Their pubescence admits of all the forms ascribed to the tube of the calyx, and they may be divergent or convergent.

FRUIT. The fruit or matured form of the ovary, pericarp or tube of the calyx, is to be studied with regard to colour, form, and whether crowned with sepals, or naked.

THE PEDUNCLE, OR FLOWER-STALK. The peduncle is either single, to bear a solitary

flower; biforked, or consisting of two divisions, to bear pairs or twin flowers; branching, or divided into three or more *pedicelli*; corymbiform, to bear clusters or bouquets. It is sometimes thickened towards the calyx, sometimes equal; sometimes hairy, sometimes naked; sometimes short, sometimes long; sometimes erect, sometimes drooping. In point of pubescence it is sometimes smooth, sometimes hairy, cottonous, bristly, prickly, or scaly; and partakes of the same characters as the tube of the calyx. The *pedicelli*, or branches of the flower-stalk, are to be studied under the same heads as the peduncle.

BRACTEAL LEAVES. Bracteal or floral leaves are the leaflets, differing in form and even colour from the leaves of the shrub which accompany the flower, and spring from the peduncle, or flower-stalk. When they exist, the peduncle is termed bracteated; they are sometimes deciduous and perish after the flowering, sometimes permanent.

When long, narrow, and pointed from a wider base, they are termed awl-shaped; when very pointed, needle-shaped; lanceolated when in the form of a lance, cordiform when in the shape of a heart, pectinated when edged like the teeth of a comb,—long, narrow, wide, elliptic, &c. They are smooth, hairy, or glan-

dulous; in colour, sometimes tinged with red, sometimes with brown. They are either simple or composite.

STIPULES. Stipules are small leaves of uncertain form, rising at the base of the foot-stalk, of larger leaves, and sometimes adhering to the leaf. It must be observed whether they are adherent or non-adherent, deciduous or permanent; in form, whether pectinated, capillary, lanceolated, dentated, serrated, or coniform; concave or convex, biforked, sloped, wide or narrow, awl-shaped, or needle-shaped. Their margin may be edged with glands or fringed with hair, and their surface, either under or upper, cottonous or glandulous. Their colour should also be studied.

PETIOLE, OR LEAF-STALK. Where no leaf-stalk is attached to the leaflets, the leaflet is called *sessile*. To the leaf itself a stalk is necessarily attached, which is defined as strong or weak, long or short, naked or clothed, spinous, cottonous, glandulous, or thorny. It must be observed, also, whether the leaf-stalk is bordered with a membrane, flattened or round, cylindrical or channelled; that is, hollowed by a canal which extends throughout its length.

THE LEAF. The leaf of the rose-tree is, with few exceptions, composite; that is, composed of several leaflets, attached by *petiolules*, or minor foot-stalks, to a common peduncle. The

Rosa simplicifolia constitutes an exception ; its single leaflet, supported by a foot-stalk, forming a simple leaf.

The leaf of the rose is termed winged, because the leaflets are placed opposite each other in pairs on the foot-stalk in the form of wings ; but it is also winged *cum impari*, or irregularly, because terminated at the end by an odd leaflet. The leaf is said to be composed of five, seven, or nine leaflets, according to the number observable in the greatest proportion of its leaves. A leaflet may be in form lanceolated, oval, ovoid or egg-shaped, orbicular, elliptic, spatulated, or linear. The base may be rounded, attenuated, sloped, or cordiform ; the summit obtuse, round, pointed, acuminated. With respect to its margin, a leaflet may be even-edged, dentated or toothed, serrated or with teeth like a saw ; doubly toothed if every deep indentation has a lesser one by its side ; irregularly toothed, and crenated or notched. The teeth are sharp, obtuse, or minutely serrated. The edges may also be ciliated or fringed with hair, or glandulous. With respect to its surfaces, a leaflet may be plane, convex, concave, undulated, wrinkled, rugged, curled, nervous or ribbed, enerve or ribless. They may be smooth and naked, glaucous or of a blueish sea-green colour, produced by a powdery bloom resembling that upon a plum ; hispid, woolly, bristly,

downy, cottonous, prickly, thorny, viscous, glandulous, &c. The colour may vary from very tender green, approaching white, to very dark; yellowish, reddish, purplish: they may be variegated, clouded, spotted, freckled. In point of substance we find them thick, thin, transparent, opaque, firm, soft, stiff, brittle, tough, &c. They are said to be deciduous when they fall every year at the commencement of winter; frail when they fall earlier; and permanent when they remain on the tree till the formation of new leaves, as in some species of oak. Under the general name of leaf, we comprehend leaflets, petioles, and stipules.

STEM. The stem of the rose-tree must be understood to comprehend its branches, twigs, and flower-branches. The bole or stem, properly so called, is the portion that rises directly from the roots. It is called straight or erect, when growing vertically; inclined, when diverging from the perpendicular; creeping, when roots spring from its branches; trailing, when it grows in curves; and zig-zag when it grows with angular or geniculated branches. It is called naked, when devoid of thorns or other arms; smooth, when naked and shining; hispid, when bearing bristly prickles; armed, when bearing thorns; pubescent, when hairy. The suckers are either straight, curved, or flexible, and partake of the nature of the stem; the

branches and twigs partaking of the same nature, modified. Of the latter it is further to be observed, whether they are divergent, convergent, fasciculated, drooping, erect, flagelliform, kned or forming an angular excrescence at each shoot.

ARMS. Under this head may be included thorns, bristles, and even glands. Of thorns, an important character is their durability. Some are deciduous like the leaves, some temporary or lasting a few years, and some permanent and hard as the wood itself. With respect to their position, they are either scattered, grouped, geminated or in pairs, stipulary or placed under the stipules. As regards relative proportion, they are termed even or uneven, according to their uniformity of length; simple or composite; similar, as when all are straight or all crooked; or dissimilar, when some are crooked, some straight. They may be straight, bowed, bent, crooked, or very crooked; thin, thick, long, short, and setiform or degenerating into bristles. What are termed bristles seem to be abortive thorns, and are equal or unequal, hard or soft, green or coloured, glandulous, &c. It may be observed that a thorn proceeds from the wood, and a bristle from the bark. The glands are spherical, irregular, fragrant, inodorous, viscous, &c.

Roots. The roots of the rose-tree are unim-

portant in a botanical point of view; yet it is as well to observe whether they are pendant in their growth and infertile in suckers, or trailing horizontally in the ground and throwing up numerous offsets. Rose-trees obtained from seed are the only ones whose roots have an individual character; while those obtained from grafts and subjected to grafting, are uniformly trailers.

SHRUB, OR TREE. Every plant having a ligneous or woody stem, which lasts for several years, is a tree, a shrub, or bush. The distinctions between the three are very irregularly maintained by botanists:—

1. A bush is generally supposed to mean a woody plant, between a few inches and four feet.
2. A shrub, a plant between four feet and fifteen.
3. A tree, a plant between fifteen and a hundred, or upwards.

There are rose-trees, however, of three or four inches in height, such as the *Lawranceana*, as well as from twenty to five-and-twenty feet; but both are indiscriminately called rose-tree and rose-bush. The tree is, however, called a dwarf when lower than a foot.

A rose-tree is termed bushy, when the branches and foliage lie close; branching, when the boughs extend irregularly; erect, when the

branches point vertically ; dense, when its foliage is quite close ; arborescent, when it has a thick lofty stem ; pyramidal, &c. The general colouring of the foliage is described as dull, lively, dark, light, pale, deep, glaucous, reddish, &c.

Such is the glossology of the rose-tree. Let us proceed to consider its distinctions of species, noting first the confusion introduced into classification by the multiplication of hybrid varieties.

HYBRID VARIETIES OF THE ROSE.

HYBRID is a Greek word, denoting the offspring of parents of a different species, and applied indiscriminately to productions of the animal and vegetable kingdom. In the vegetable creation, such unions are effected either by the interposition of the gardener, of the wind, or even of the wings of insects. The fertilizing powder or pollen of a plant of one species, is discharged upon the pistils of a plant of another species; and the seeds produced from the fecundation of this union, unite the natures of the male and female parent.

To produce this fecundation, however, there must exist certain analogies of nature between the parents, the extent of which cannot be definitely ascertained. As, in animal life, an offspring may be produced between the horse and ass, but not between the horse and cow, or cow and goat; between a canary-bird and goldfinch, but not between a canary and a linnet, or goldfinch and tomtit; so hybrid plants may be obtained between the crinum and the

amaryllis, but not between the crinum and the lettuce.

The offspring of many such unions,—the mule, for instance, the mule-bird, or the hybrid plant between the crinum and amaryllis,—are barren, and incapable of reproducing their species; whereas the offspring of a goat and sheep, of a mastiff and greyhound, of the cabbage and brocoli, are capable of generation; which is supposed to arise from certain analogies of nature in the parents; the goat and sheep, mastiff and greyhound, cabbage and brocoli, being only varieties of the same species, not distinct species as in the case of the horse and ass, the canary and goldfinch. These monstrous productions seldom occur spontaneously in nature; a wolf and fox, a goldfinch and linnet, an apple and pear-tree, however nearly approximated the two species which bear an evident analogy to each other, never having been known to produce spontaneous offspring.

In the vegetable, as in the animal creation, each subject is produced by a single fecundation; and a hybrid flower can consequently partake of the nature of only two species, a male and female. Yet some florists affect to produce varieties partaking of many species; as in the case of the *Rosa perpetuissima*, described by Monsieur Foulard in the *Revue Horticole* as a hybrid, partaking of the Damask, the

Bengal, the Tea rose, the Hundred-leaved, the Noisette, and several others, which is a self-convicted absurdity. It must be admitted, however, that roses are frequently produced uniting the specific characters of several varieties. But there never was a rose which combined the specific character of the *Rosa simplicifolia*, the *Rosa lutea*, and *Rosa eglanteria*; and it is consequently these species we are inclined to establish as the only generic species in existence.

Gardeners produce an infinite variety of carnations, ranunculuses, tulips, dahlias, camellias, from simple sowing; and there is no reason to suppose that the same inexhaustible bounty of nature may not be applied to the arbitrary diversification of the rose, as of any other flower. A variety of causes tend to produce variety both in the animal and vegetable world, without involving the mysteries of hybridity; and though the celebrated Noisette rose is supposed to have been produced by the union of a China rose and Musk rose, Monsieur Noisette had no means of ascertaining that the variety did not arise from some single seed of the China rose which escaped impregnation, and derived its new characters from accidental causes.

CLASSIFICATION BY SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.

THE specific characters of a plant must be decided and invariable in every individual of a species. If failing in a single particular, the individual must be rejected.

In order to constitute a species, certain generic peculiarities are indispensable. These specific characters of the rose may be enumerated as follow:—

THE FRUIT. Some botanists establish species, and even families of roses, upon the form of the fruit, as either round or oval. It happens that no organ is more variable and uncertain, both in form or colour; it is not uncommon to find fruit of every variety of shape united on one tree. On a *Rosa semperflorens*, or ever-blown rose, they are round, oval, top-shaped; on a *Rosa rapa*, or turnip rose, they are found flat, round, oval, pear-shaped, and top-shaped. On the tree of a Carolina rose, they are sometimes red, sometimes orange, sometimes purple; and many varieties, of which the fruit is habitually prickly, are occasionally found with fruit completely smooth. Some varieties, such as the

Rosa laxa of botanists, bear no fruit, and may consequently be regarded as a degraded or mutilated variety.

OF THE STYLES. When a rose becomes double, it is by the conversion of its stamens and pistils into petals. On the number of these, therefore, no classification can be grounded; as many kinds of roses have none, such as the Hundred-leaved, the Burgundy rose, and other very-double varieties. The pubescence of the styles is as little to be relied on; some kinds, such as the Dog rose, becoming hairy in northern climates, while towards the south the styles are perfectly smooth.

The cohesion of the styles must not be considered as affording a specific character, since they are sometimes detached, as in the Noisette rose; while from the seeds of the Noisette, a Musk rose is sometimes produced in which they are joined together. One distinct species of rose will no more produce another species, than a woman will bring forth a fawn, but merely a variety of its own species; and the Musk rose, of which the styles are joined together, furnishes many varieties in which they are detached; as the half-double, and double Muscade roses, (of Vibert,) and the Princess of Nassau, (of Laffay.)

Sometimes the styles are salient above the calyx, and sometimes comprised within it, in the same species of rose.

OF THE STAMENS. The stamens have been attempted as a ground-work for classification; but abandoned as affording only vague and variable indications.

OF THE PETALS. Neither can the petals be accepted. In point of number, every rose, in its natural state, has five; which may be augmented by culture, pruning, and even age. In form they are equally uncertain, varying beyond calculation in varieties of the same species. In length, they are sometimes shorter than the sepals, as in the Carolina rose; while in its variety, the Virginian rose, they are as long. In various cluster roses they are longer in the central rose than in those which surround it. The colour of the petals constitutes their most important specific character; and this point demands consideration.

Vegetables contain certain colouring-matter, inseparable from their substance; as the yellow of woad, the red of madder. When this colouring matter becomes exposed to the action of acid, which contact is most frequently produced by the influence of light, a new colour is formed by the combination. The red colour of fruit is supposed to arise from the action of an acid upon blue colouring-matter; and almost all purple, red, and blue flowers derive their colour from an acid analogous to that of fruit.

Red, blue, and white are readily varied from one to the other, in substances of a similar

nature. Orange, as of the nasturtium, admits little variation of shade; and pure yellow is almost invariable in flowers. It may be remarked in cruciform and composite flowers, and Linnaeus, Lamarck, De Candolle, and other botanists, have not hesitated to accept it as a steady specific character.

An essay on the colouring of flowers was read before the Academy of Medicine, in Paris, in 1824, in which it was asserted, that their various shades of colour were produced by the physiological and chemical results of their absorption of gaseous fluids. The author, (Monsieur Lemaire de Lisancourt,) had ascertained by experiment, that the corolla of yellow flowers contains alkali; that pink, red, or scarlet flowers contain carbonic acid; while those containing neither acid nor alkali, are uniformly white. From this it may be inferred, that yellow and orange are specific physiological colours; while red, considered in all its shades of pink, crimson, scarlet, purple, may also serve to characterize a species. It may be objected, that other yellow roses exist besides the *simplicifolia*, *lutea*, and *sulphurea*; but these, instead of being of a pure bright yellow, are greenish, or of a dingy hue, not the result of the presence of alkali.

The fundamental colour of all vegetable-tissues, is, as chemists have demonstrated, a

yellowish white. This yellowish white, combined with the blue-black of carbon, forms the green colouring of the leaves; but if neither carbon, acids, nor alkalis operate upon the yellowish white of the vegetable-tissue of the corolla of a flower, it remains yellowish white; which the gardeners are pleased to name yellow, as in the yellow China rose, the yellow Noisette. But all these pseudo-yellow roses have more or less a tinge of white, pink, or lilac: they are never pure yellow.

Pure yellow is therefore a specific character, and invariable.

OF THE SEPALS. The sepals are five in number; but a specific character has been attempted through varieties in their form and position, being divergent in some species, convergent in others. This is not a safe distinction; for in the *Rosa spinosissima* they are of the one form, and in its hairy variety, the Pyrenean rose, of another. They have also been defined as perishable or permanent; but in the white rose they are perishable, and in its variety, the Amelia, (of Vibert,) permanent; while in the Bengal rose they are sometimes the one, sometimes the other.

OF THE TUBE OF THE CALYX. All that has been said of the uncertainty of form in the fruit, may be applied to the tube of the calyx, or seed-vessel, which is in fact the fruit before it attains

its maturity. It is globular in the *Rosa parvifolia*, yet top-shaped in its variety, the double Pensylvanian rose, and surmounted by a long throat in the single Pensylvanian. In the *tomentosa* it is sometimes long, sometimes oval, sometimes cone-shaped, on the same tree;—sometimes hairy, sometimes naked. In the *Rosa alba maxima multiplex*, (of Prevost,) the seed-vessel of the central flower of the cluster is hairy and glandulous, and the others perfectly smooth.

OF THE BRACRAL OR FLORAL LEAVES.—These afford no positive specific character, being sometimes present, sometimes absent in the same species. For instance, they are to be found on the divided flower-stalks of a cluster of roses; yet the same tree, and even the same branch, produces solitary flowers in which they are wholly wanting. The Alpine rose has no floral leaves when growing in a natural state, but acquires them when regularly pruned. In point of form, they do not vary; nevertheless, on the Pyrennean rose they are found on the same tree both round and obtuse, oval and pointed.

OF THE PEDUNCLE OR FLOWER-STALK. The flower-stalk varies strangely in length. In the Provins rose it is sometimes extremely long, and sometimes scarcely distinguishable. It is only with respect to inflorescence that it admits of study. Rose-trees produce their flowers more

or less in clusters. Some in their natural state produce solitary flowers, and have consequently a single flower-stalk, as in the case of the white rose, the Alpine rose, and the *spinosissima*; which, when pruned and cultivated, begin by multiplying the peduncle, to produce pairs, threes, or clusters, and to acquire floral leaves. Other roses produce in their natural state solitary flowers; yet on some branches pairs and trios, as in the case of the *Rosa laxa*, and *Rosa parvifolia*.

OF PUBESCENCE. With respect to the pubescence of rose-trees, nothing can be more variable. Smooth-stalked varieties are often obtained from hairy species; but it is more rare to obtain hairy varieties from a smooth-stalked species. There is, however, a variety of the China rose called the *Desfosses*, which, like the Provins, has bristles under the mid-rib of its leaves. We have noticed that the styles of the Dog rose assume a different character when growing in the north or the south of Europe. In the same way the *Rosa lucida*, and other American roses, lose their arms and *pubes* when cultivated in Europe. In the *Rosa carbonara*, (of Prevost,) the flower-stalk is pubescent previous to the blowing of the flower, and becomes smooth when it is fully blown. In the Noisette, Bourbon, Lawrenceana, and others, the calyx is sometimes prickly, sometimes naked.

OF THE THORNS. Considerable importance has been attached to thorns as a specific character, though without sufficient motive; for the beautiful thornless rose produced by Monsieur Noisette, is in fact a variety of the Ever-blown rose, of which the branches are covered with crooked thorns, and many thorny American roses lose their arms when cultivated in France. With regard to their position, thorns grow in pairs under the stipules of the *Rosa parvifolia*, and singly under those of one of its varieties, called the single Small-leaved rose. They abound of a crooked shape on the Carolina rose, and become straight in its variety, the Cluster rose; and are not to be found at all on another variety, the Hudsoniana. Thorns possess but in one instance an unfailing specific character, —in the *simplicifolia*, where they are double, or branching.

OF THE LEAVES. There is so much diversity in the foliage of rose-trees, that the leaf does not lend itself to methodical classification. The form, colour, and clothing of the leaflets vary in almost every variety; and we have even obtained several varieties of which the leaves are larger than those of the *Rosa macrophylla*, and smaller than the *parvifolia*.

As regards the number of leaflets, every leaf must be either simple or composite. Bosc attempted to establish a species called the

Rosa trifoliata, or three-leaved, (the *Rosa sinica* of Lindley). But Monsieur Prevost, by whom it is extensively cultivated, obtained, at the first sowing, a variety having five leaflets. The number constantly varies from five to thirteen, and the leaf cannot be accepted as forming the basis of a species.

OF THE STIPULES. In the *Rosa rapa*, the stipules are sometimes straight, sometimes much dilated; some are simply toothed at the edge, some glandulous. In the species they are flat; in the variety, rolled underwards, as in the single *Rosa rapa*, (of Prevost). In the Provins, Hundred-leaved, Damask, and others, every possible distinction may be noticed in the stipules of different varieties of the same species.

Having now passed in review the specific characters of each several organ of the plant, and proved that nearly all are uncertain and inauthoritative, we will present a table of comparison, showing the distinctions between the *Rosa alba* and the *Cuisse de Nymphe*, one of its varieties; and in addition, (to avoid the inference that hybridity may have been the origin of the discrepancy,) we subjoin the *Placidia*, (of Vibert,) created by Monsieur Prevost, jun., by fixing, by graft, a variety accidentally produced on the branch of a *Cuisse de Nymphe*.

ROSA ALBA.	CULTURE DE NYMPHE.	PLACIDIA.
<i>Branches</i> , vigorous, spreading. <i>Thorns</i> , straight, weak. <i>Leaflets</i> , large, almost round, glaucous. <i>Flowerstalk</i> , hispid, with weak irregular thorns.	<i>Branches</i> , vigorous, spreading. <i>Thorns</i> , strong, crooked. <i>Leaflets</i> , oval, pointed, large, pale green. <i>Flowerstalk</i> , strong, hispid above the stipules, smooth below.	<i>Branches</i> , slight, vertical. <i>Thorns</i> , scarcely any. <i>Leaflets</i> , small, straight, dark green; never glaucous. <i>Flowerstalk</i> , thin and smooth.

<i>Tube of the calyx</i> , oval, distaff-shaped, hairy. <i>Sepals</i> , pinnated, long. <i>Petals</i> , concave, emarginated.	<i>Tube of the calyx</i> , short, hairy. <i>Sepals</i> , pinnated, long. <i>Petals</i> , concave, emarginated.	<i>Tube of the calyx</i> , narrow, never hispid. <i>Sepals</i> , short and close. <i>Petals</i> , undulating, and globulous.
<i>Flowers</i> , large, white, single.	<i>Flowers</i> , middle-sized, very double, flesh-colour, paler at the edge.	<i>Flowers</i> , small, semi-double, of a brilliant and uniform pink.

In the foregoing table, we have instituted a comparison between two varieties, and their parent species. Varieties, differing far more extensively from their original type, might have been selected for the purpose; but we prefer the white rose and its varieties, on account of the *Placidia* being literally only a detached branch of the *Cuisse de Nymphe*.

DISTINCTION OF SPECIES.

What passes under the name of species?

What ought to constitute a species?

This is a most important point in botany, and natural history in general; for of late years, naturalists have introduced much confusion into the animal and vegetable kingdom, by their hasty and unauthorized creation of species.

Many celebrated naturalists have defined a species to consist in "an individual produced by an individual exactly similar, and producing similar individuals." This vague definition may, however, be equally applied to tribes or families.

"Species," says Monsieur de Jussieu, "of which the individuals exactly resemble each other, and which reproduce similar individuals, or even individuals resembling each other in general character, may be defined as a generic species." Whereas, there does not exist a species of which the individuals invariably resemble each other; and the expression, "general character," conveys no definite instruction.

Monsieur de Mirbel defines a species as "composed of a succession of individuals produced from each other by direct and constant generation, whether effected by seed, or by a simple separation of parts." But this definition is insufficient, in failing to inform us by what physiological properties the species is to be distinguished as generic, instead of as the variety of a species. Monsieur de Mirbel adds, "We usually find in an individual the aggregate of characters which distinguish the species to which it belongs from all other species of the vegetable kingdom." The term "aggregate of characters," is not sufficiently explicit for a definition. It is clear, however, that the author had in view superficial character; for he adds, that after having seen a white lily, no one would confound it with the martagon, or fritillary.

We conceive that in many plants the different species are easily confounded; as in violets, aloes, amaryllises, pines, &c. &c.

But instead of further citations of opinion, let us proceed at once to consider what *ought*, in the order of nature, to be considered a species, and what a variety.

A SPECIES ought to be composed of individuals produced from each other by successive generations, and resembling each other in one or more invariable specific characters.

A VARIETY is an individual which derives, from accidental causes, characters differing from those of the species from which it originated ; which characters are not invariable or permanent, or to be produced with certainty from seeds of the variety.

A variety will sometimes reproduce itself for several generations, and at length recur to its original type. We should otherwise find in a wild state the beautiful double and variegated plants produced by art in our gardens, but barren when arising from hybridity.

The specific character of a species being invariable, is always to be found in its varieties. But the monsters or double flowers produced by gardeners being barren, and perpetuated only by grafting, layers, or suckers, sometimes lose the specific character ; as in the case of the *Rosa apetala*, which does not retain one of its specific characters.*

Having laid down the ground-work of a theory, we are bound to inquire into the pretences on which botanists have established more than a hundred species of the rose ; asserting that they have discovered sufficient organic distinctions between each, to create this extensive

* Some plants of the Damask moss rose, raised in a clergyman's garden at Tinwell, in Rutlandshire, have, during the present year, lost their moss, and assumed the appearance of the common Hundred-leaved.

series; and insisting upon superficial character, or aspect, as a sufficient motive for the separation of species.

Nothing can be more deceptive than such distinctions. We have already entered minutely into the fallacies arising from the establishment of species on specific character; let us now consider what reliance is to be placed on aspect, or appearance.

There is certainly more external difference between a pug-dog with short legs and flat nose, and the greyhound with pointed nose and long legs, than between the mastiff and the wolf,—the wolf-dog and the fox,—the greyhound and the jackal. There is more difference between a delicate lady's lap-dog and a huge Danish carriage-dog, which is as large as a calf,—between the naked-skinned Turkish dog and the long-haired silky spaniel,—than between the ass and the horse, the leopard and the panther.

Yet the pug-dog, the greyhound, the spaniel, the Turkish dog, and the Danish, are all individuals of the same species, and produce by inter-alliance offspring capable of reproduction. Whereas, the mastiff and wolf, wolf-dog and fox, ass and horse, leopard and panther, produce only mules, or barren offspring; nor does their union ever take place in a state of nature.

Yet no varieties of roses, derived from the three distinctive physiological species we wish to establish, differ so much from each other as the pug and the greyhound. Why, therefore, attempt to establish these varieties as species, while the species Dog is only divided into breeds or varieties? This confusion of scientific terms has been inexcusably created; since the Noisette rose, avowedly a hybrid and barren, has been erected into a species on account of its superficial distinctions. Professor Lindley alludes to the creation of a species in compliment to a friend; while even double roses, or monsters, have been admitted to form species!

Great difficulties are likely to arise from this groundless multiplication of species; to which, indeed, no limitation can be placed from the moment hybrid or barren roses are admitted to form species. In the case of the *Rosa rubiginosa hybrida ferox*, which was obtained by Monsieur Prevost from the seed of the *Rosa rubiginosa*, instead of concluding that the *rubiginosa* and *ferox* were tribes of the same species, he immediately classed it among rubiginous roses. Species have been actually formed by the different roses produced from the same seed in different climates.

Our motives for the adoption of three species, in preference to the multitude lately created, are as follow. Accepting as specific charac-

ters only such as are invariable, and having minutely examined the organic distinctions between all the species of roses now in cultivation, we decide that only two characters are invariable,—a pure yellow colour, as opposed to white or red ; and single leaves, as opposed to composite. On these grounds, we propose as species exhibiting invariable characters :—

I. The *Rosa simplicifolia*, or *berberifolia*, having flowers of a pure yellow, thorns (in its natural state) composite, and single leaves.

II. The *Rosa lutea*, flowers of a pure yellow, single thorns, composite leaves.

III. The *Rosa mutabilis*, pink flowers varying in every shade from white to crimson, thorns single, leaves composite.

All the roses in existence we consider but as families or varieties derived from these fundamental types, the mere result of accident or difference of culture or climate. The roses of Asia, for instance, resemble each other ; the roses of America resemble each other ; the roses of Europe resemble each other ; while we find the greatest difference of aspect between the roses of Asia and the roses of America, and the characters of each may be changed by transplantation to a different climate and mode of cultivation. But no change of climate or culti-

vation has ever served to convert a yellow rose into a red one ; or to produce composite leaves on a fertile Barberry-leaved rose, or single leaves on a fertile *Rosa lutea*.

Under these three species, therefore, we shall class our descriptive enumeration of all the varieties of roses now in existence, as contained in Part II.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE ROSE.

The following authors are to be consulted concerning the progressive cultivation of the rose.

Among the antients, Herodotus, Aristotle, Theophrastus, and Anthenæus; from which authorities we learn that double varieties were cultivated in their time; among others, the Hundred-leaved rose. Pliny has given a description of several species; but singularly enough, omits the celebrated rose growing in the neighbourhood of Pæstum,* commemorated by Virgil.

During the dark ages, botany appears to have been wholly neglected; and nothing has reached us from that period concerning the rose, except that it is expressly recommended to cultivation in the Institutes of Charlemagne.—(*Capitularium de Villis et Curtis*).

In the sixteenth century, botany became a science; and the rose found an historian in Lobel, who described and caused to be en-

* In allusion to the "biferi rosaria Pæsti," Lindley mentions that the only rose found by Mr. Woods in the neighbourhood of Pæstum, was the *Rosa sempervirens*.

graved, in 1581, ten sorts of roses. In 1620, Bauhin increased the number to nineteen.

From that period, the study of roses has been uninterruptedly pursued, and new species constantly established. In 1784, Murray, in an edition of the works of Linnæus published at Göttingen, described twenty-one species; in 1797, Willdenow, in a similar work, described thirty-six; and Persoon, in his *Synopsis*, forty-six.

The celebrated Gardeners' Dictionary of Miller, translated into several languages, contains a valuable treatise upon the rose; establishing, in the year 1785, thirty-one species. This work, revised by Professor Martyn of Cambridge, affords a detailed account of the varieties cultivated in Great Britain. A splendid illustrated work by Miss Lawrence, being a folio collection of coloured plates, was published in London about thirty years ago.

In 1811, the Baron Dumont de Courset, a highly intelligent florist, published a second edition of his work, "Le Botaniste Cultivateur," in which he enumerates thirty-seven species of roses cultivated in his gardens at Courset, near Boulogne-sur-Mer. In the article on Botany of the French Encyclopedia, (written by Lamarck and Poiret,) the number of species was augmented to sixty-five.

Bosc, in an article upon the rose in the "Dictionnaire d'Agriculture," has reduced the number of species to forty-two.

But the most splendid work published on this interesting subject, is that of Monsieur Redouté, being a collection of plates after the exquisite paintings of that celebrated flower-painter, with an illustrative text by M. Thory to the folio edition, and by M. Pyrolle to the octavo. A continuation of the work is carried on under the name of Redouté by one of his pupils, but the plates are far more beautiful than correct.

A Monography of the Genus *Rosa* was published by the botanist Andrews, in 1787. In 1820 was published, in one volume octavo, the valuable botanical history of roses of Professor Lindley, entitled a "Monograph of Roses;" and in 1818 appeared a "Nomenclature raisonnée du Genre Rosier," by Monsieur de Pronville; and four years afterwards, the "Sommaire général de la Monographie du Rosier." In 1824, the same author published a French translation of Lindley's work,—the most complete and valuable that has yet appeared.

Two works on the same subject have appeared in Germany;—an account of the roses cultivated in the neighbourhood of Wurzberg, "Enumeratio Rosarum circâ Vircebburgum,"

published in 1816, at Nuremberg; and a more comprehensive one, published first in 1800 at Leipsick, with engravings, by Rössig.

The memoirs of the Society of Physical Sciences, of Lausanne, contain a valuable article inserted, in 1784, by Monsieur Reignier.

In 1829, Desportes published his catalogue of the roses cultivated in France, to the number of 2562 species or varieties; and about the same time, Monsieur Prevost, of Rouen, put forth his valuable work, entitled "Catalogue descriptif, méthodique, et raisonné des Espèces, variétés, et sous-variétés du Genre Rosier," which is the most useful and comprehensive of those published in France.

More recently, a treatise on the monography of the rose has been published in France, in the Encyclopedia of Arts and Sciences, by Monsieur Boitard, from which is derived the greater portion of information contained in the present work.

The transactions and publications of the Horticultural Society of London are too well known to require citation; we must, however, be permitted to refer to an article on Scotch roses, by Mr. Sabine, (*Hort. Trans.* iv. p. 231,) as well as to Loudon's Gardener's Magazine for 1834, 35, and 36, containing several valuable notices, by Rivers and others.

PHARMACOPÆIA OF THE ROSE.

It is not surprising that the most beautiful and fragrant of flowers should have found enthusiasts to celebrate its virtues; and more than one volume has been published in honour of its medicinal properties. Hermann, in his "Dissertatio inauguralis botanico-medica de Rosâ," published in 1762, did not hesitate to announce it as a specific cure for all the maladies in existence, and to assert that a whole Pharmacopœia was concentrated in the rose. Hippocrates was however the first to enlarge upon its virtues.

The medical properties of the rose may be comprised in a very narrow compass.

First, as regards the spongy substance found on certain rose-trees, particularly on the hedge or dog rose, known in medicine under the name of the rose-gall, which proceeds from the sting of an insect called by Linnæus the *cynips rosæ*. This spongy or filamentous tuft is sometimes as large as an egg; either round or oval, green or of a reddish hue, having an acrid taste. The antients regarded this ex-

crescence as a powerful astringent; but subjected to analysis, its imaginary properties have disappeared, and it is no longer used in medicine.

The Provins rose, or *Rosa Gallica* of Linnaeus, is still in use. The rose-leaves are stripped, just as the bud is on the point of expanding, that they may lose nothing of their flavour and colour, and carefully separated from the calyx, stamens, and pistils. Some persons even remove the base of the petal; but this minute and tedious operation appears superfluous.

In their original freshness, the petals of the Provins rose have a bitter and rather acrid taste, and are moderately fragrant. They must be dried as rapidly as possible, in an oven slightly heated; for if dried by exposure to the sun, they lose considerably in fragrance and medical virtue. Six pounds of fresh rose-leaves are necessary to produce a single pound available in pharmacy. As the Provins rose alone is desirable for the purpose, its petals are to be recognised as of a fine deep red, yellow at the base; each petal being of moderate size. If pale in colour, and neither bitter nor acrid to the taste, they should be rejected as spurious.

The eglantine, or *Rosa canina* of Linnaeus, was formerly used in medicine, when the root was considered a specific in cases of hydrophobia, and the petals in disorders of the eyes.

It is now ascertained that neither root nor petals contain any peculiar chemical properties. The fruit is still used under the name of *cynorrhodon*, or *cynosbatos*, having a sweetish but somewhat acrid taste, and no smell.

The fruit of the Dog rose is gathered for drying in the month of September. The hips of the *Rosa rubiginosa*, *lutea*, or *arvensis*, may be used in the same manner.

The petals of the *Rosa moschata*, formerly used in medicine, are still in repute in the south of Europe; and the petals of the double Pompon rose of Champagne, and of the monthly rose, are occasionally used for the same purposes as those of the Provins. From the petals of the Hundred-leaved rose, and still more of the rose of Four Seasons, rose-water is made; syrup of roses, oil of roses, and other medicaments are prepared from the same flower, more especially the essence so exquisitely distilled from the Damask roses of Persia and Turkey, under the name of *atar gül*, or attar of roses.

For purposes of perfumery, the *Rosa Belgica* is cultivated in France as the *Rose de Putteaux*; which village abounds with hedges and even fields of roses. The *Rosa Portlandica* is sometimes used in England for the same purpose; but the petals of the Belgian rose yield the greatest quantity of essential oil.

Should an amateur possessing a plantation of this rose, feel inclined to use it for purposes of distillation, the following process will suffice:—

Take an earthen pot or jar, well glazed inside, wide in the mouth, narrow at the bottom, about fifteen inches high; and place over the mouth a strainer of clear coarse muslin, to contain a considerable quantity of rose-leaves, of some highly fragrant kind. Cover them with a second strainer of the same material, and close the mouth of the jar with an iron lid, or tin cover, hermetically sealed. On this lid place hot embers, either of coal or charcoal, that the heat may reach the rose-leaves without scorching or burning them. The aromatic oil will fall drop by drop to the bottom, with the water contained in the petals. When time has been allowed for extracting the whole, the embers must be removed, and the vase placed in a cool spot. Rose-water obtained in this mode is not so durable as that obtained in the regular way by a still; but it serves all ordinary purposes.

Small alembics of copper with a glass capitol, may be used in three different ways.

In the first process, the still or alembic must be mounted on a small brick furnace, and furnished with a worm long enough to pass through a pan of cold water. The petals of the rose, being carefully picked so as to leave no ex-

traneous parts, should be thrown into the boiler of the still with a little water. The great point is to keep up a moderate fire in the furnace, such as will cause the vapour to rise without imparting a burnt smell to the rose-water. The operation is ended when the rose-water, which falls drop by drop in the tube, ceases to be fragrant. That which is first condensed has very little scent ; that which is next obtained is the best ; and the third and last portion is generally a little burnt in smell, and bitter in taste.

In a very small still, having no worm, the condensation must be produced by linen, wetted in cold water, applied round the capital. A third method consists in plunging the boiler of the still into a larger vessel of boiling water placed over a fire ; when the rose-water never acquires the burnt flavour to which we have alluded. By another process, the still is placed in a boiler filled with sand instead of water, and heated to the necessary temperature. But this requires attention, or it is apt to communicate a baked flavour.

Syrup of roses may be obtained from Belgian, or monthly roses, picked over, one by one, and the base of the petal removed. In a China jar prepared with a layer of powdered sugar, place a layer of rose-leaves about half an inch thick ; then of sugar, then of leaves, till the vessel is

full. On the top, place a fresh wooden cover, pressed down with a weight. By degrees, the rose-leaves produce a highly-coloured, highly-scented syrup; and the leaves form a colouring-matter for liqueurs.

The *Pastilles du Serail*, sold in France as Turkish, in rosaries and other ornaments, are made of the petals of the Belgian or Puteaux rose, ground to powder and formed into a paste by means of liquid gum. Ivory-black is mixed with the gum to produce a black colour; and cinnabar or vermillion, to render the paste either red or brown. It may be modelled by hand, or in a mould; and when dried in the sun, or a moderate oven, attains sufficient hardness to be mounted in gold or silver.

MONOGRAPHY OF THE ROSE.

PART II.

SPECIES,

VARIETIES, AND SUB-VARIETIES.

SPECIES I.

Rosa Simplicifolia, or Single-leaved Rose,
otherwise

Rosa Berberifolia, or Barberry-leaved.

Hultemia Berberifolia.

Lonea Berberifolia.

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.

Shrub, from one to three feet high; very glaucous.

Branches, slight pale brown.

Thorns, slight, arched, sometimes composite, springing
in pairs at the foot of the leafstalks and branches.

Leaves, small, simple, oval, downy, finely and singly
toothed.

Flowers, small, solitary, star-shaped, yellow, spotted
with deep crimson at the base of the petals; fra-
grant; resembling a cistus.

Stipules, none.

Stamens, not numerous.

Styles, bristly.

Ovules, oblong, about twenty-five in number.

Fruit, crowned with sepals, round, downy, covered almost to the sepals with unequal prickles.

Origin, the environs of Amadan; the foot of the mountains of Elvind; the desert of Songarico; and various parts of Persia and Chinese Tartary.

The simple-leaved, or barberry-leaved rose, is rare in England and France, on account of the difficulty of its cultivation. It flourishes best in bog-earth, and grafted on the *Rosa spinosissima* its flowers become larger, but it is not durable. There is a fine specimen in the gardens of the Horticultural Society.

SPECIES II.

Rosa Lutea, or Yellow Rose, otherwise

Rosa Eglanteria.

Rosa Sulfurea.

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.

Shrub, from four to nine feet high.

Branches, yellowish brown, more or less prickly.

Thorns, uneven, pale, straight, scattered; the strongest crooked, the weakest bristly.

Suckers, straight, bristly.

Leaves, more or less glaucous; from five to seven leaflets.

Stipules, narrow, dilated, divaricated at the summit.

Leafstalks, naked or cottonous, sometimes glandulous, sometimes bristly.

Leaflets, elliptic or oval, simply or doubly toothed, on the upper surface of a greyish or blackish green; beneath, glaucous, and hairy.

Flowers, large, single, solitary, of a jonquil yellow.

Bracteal leaves, wanting.

Peduncle, naked, sometimes glandulous.

Tube of the calyx, hemispherical, very rarely oval.

Disk, thick.

Sepals, simple, or very little divided.

Petals, cordiform, or heart-shaped.

Styles, hairy, detached.

Fruit, at maturity, globular.

This shrub grows spontaneously in Piedmont, Provence, and the hedges in the neighbourhood of Soissons.

Varieties.

Rosa Eglanteria, or Yellow Eglantine.

Rosa Fastida.

Rosa Chlorophylla.

Rosa Cerea.

Shrub, having few branches; four feet high in gardens, seven or eight in a natural state.

Thorns, pale, almost equal, scattered.

Suckers, covered with prickles and bristles.

Leaves, sometimes glossy and viscous, especially in spring.

Leaflets, seven or nine; elliptic or oval, concave, naked, smooth on the upper surface, glandulous, fragrant, and sometimes downy beneath; doubly toothed.

Stipules, narrow, entire, smooth, fringed with glands, curled under at the base; dilated, and flat at the summit.

Petioles, naked or cottonous, occasionally glandulous.
Flowers, large, single, of a deep yellow; solitary, exhaling a disagreeable odour, blooming in May.
Peduncle, and *Tube of calyx*, glossy, oval or globular.
Sepals, somewhat glandulous and hispid; three of them almost invariably bearing from three to five slight appendages.

Disk, thick.

Styles, bristly, detached.

Fruit, globular, crowned with reflexed sepals.

This beautiful shrub, which is found in the south of France, is difficult of cultivation. The fruit almost invariably dries up after the flowering, and becomes abortive.

Sub-Varieties.

1. *Rosa Lutea Bicolor*, or Nasturtium Rose.
Rosa Eglanteria Punicea.
Rosa Punicea.
Rosa Cinnamomea.

This sub-variety differs from its type in bearing flowers of a pale yellow without, and deep orange within. Sub-varieties are cultivated at Lyons bearing yellow and red flowers on the same tree.

2. *Rosa Lutea Pallida*, or Pale Yellow Rose.

Branches, thorny.

Flowers, of a sulphur colour.

3. *Spinosissima Lutea*, or Thorny Yellow.

Differing from its type by flowers of a very pale colour, by branches more leafy, and smaller leaflets.

4. *Rosa Flava Pleno Flore*, or Full Yellow Rose.

Rosa Lutea Multiplex.

Rosa Hemisphaerica.

Rosa Glaucophylla.

Rosa Sulphurea.

Rosa Lutea.

Shrub, eight or nine feet high, branches of a yellowish brown, more or less armed with pale, scattered, unequal thorns.

Leaves, of a glaucous green, composed of from five to nine leaflets, of an elliptic form, oblong or ovoid, obtuse, with sharp teeth, deep, and usually simple.

Stipules, narrow, flat, dilated, forked, and notched at the summit, without pubescence.

Petioles, somewhat glandulous.

Flowers, large, very full, globular, and regular, of a fine pure yellow

Peduncles, } either naked or glandulous.

Calyx, }

This is one of the most beautiful roses; but it is very uncertain in the flowering, more particularly if the shrub be submitted to the pruning knife. It is considered that the flowers expand more freely in moist or marshy soils. It is rarely known to flower within four or five miles of London.

5. *Rosa Sulphurea Minor*, or Small Yellow Rose.

Shrub, dwarfed.

Branches, slight, covered to the tips with bristly hairs.

Thorns, wanting.

Leaves, very close together, with small leaflets.

Flowers, diminutive, of a sulphur-yellow, but less numerous than in the larger variety; expanding with even greater uncertainty.

SPECIES III.—FIRST TRIBE.

Rosa Ferox, or Hedgehog Rose.

Rosa Rugosa, called in Japan *Ramanas*.

Rosa Kamschatica.

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS

Shrub, from three to five feet high.

Branches, drooping, covered with permanent down, and armed with unequal thorns, very close, and growing in pairs and groupes.

Leaves, wrinkled and opaque.

Stipules, large, dilated at the extremity, cottonous or hairy, glandulous and curling at the edges; sometimes wanting.

Leaflets, varying from five to nine; downy, pale underneath, very slightly toothed at the edge, oval.

Petioles, prickly, often armed with straight slender thorns.

Flowers, solitary, crimson.

Bracteal leaves, large and elliptic, or wanting.

Peduncle, thorny, naked at the summit; sometimes prickly at the base.

Sepals, very narrow, downy.

Stamens, from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and eighty-five in number.

Ovules, from fifty to sixty.

Styles, bristly, detached.

Fruit, spherical, scarlet, naked.

Origin, the most eastern countries of Asia.

Varieties.

I. *Porcupine*, or Hedgehog Rose.

Stem, from four to five feet high.

Branches, slender, drooping, pale, pubescent, armed with rigid unequal thorns.

Leaves, wrinkled, of a lively green.

Stipules, regular.

Petioles, glandulous, bristly.

Thorns, yellowish, almost straight.

Leaflets, elliptic, slightly toothed.

Flowers, single, large, red.

Floral leaves, almost orbicular, and edged with glands or bristles.

Sepals, triangular, sometimes composite.

Petals, concave, heart-shaped, undulated.

Disk, rather raised.

Pericarp, yellow and bristly.

Origin, the Caucasian mountains.

This shrub is found at the foot of Caucasus, and cultivated in the botanical gardens of England and France. Its large purple flowers appear in April and May, previous to the scented varieties, if the shrub is vigorous and kept closely trimmed.

II. *Rosa Rugosa*, or Wrinkled Rose.

This shrub, a native of Japan, is known to us only by drawings and descriptions, not always to be relied upon. It is called by the Japanese, the Ramanas.

III. *Rosa Kamschatica*, or Kamschatkan Rose.

Stem, three or four feet high.

Branches, pale brown, the thorns and bristles becoming deciduous with age.

Thorns, stipular, large, bent, springing three or four together, the intermediate ones shorter than the others.

Leaves, grey, opaque.

Stipules, fringed and glandulous at the edge.

Petioles, thornless.

Leaflets, rounded at the summit, simply and deeply toothed at the extremity; the teeth callous.

Flowers, deep red.

Flowerstalk, purple, hairy at the base.

Calyx, globular, naked.

Sepals, slightly glandulous, enlarged at the extremity, longer than the petals.

Petals, heart-shaped.

Stamens, from one hundred and sixty to one hundred and seventy.

Disk, high, apparent.

Ovules, fifty in number.

This rose grows spontaneously in Kamschatka. It has many sub-varieties.

Sub-Varieties.

1. *Kamschatka Simplex*, or Single Kamschatkan Rose.

Colour, pale violet.

Parnassina.

Damassina.

Shrub, having erect branches, armed with unequal straight thorns.

Leaves, composed of seven leaflets, long, half-closed, cottonous underneath, veined with red.

Flowers, united in clusters, of from three to five, on each peduncle; full, well formed, of a deep pink.

A variety obtained by Stephen Noisette.

SECOND TRIBE OF SPECIES III.

Rosa Bracteata, or Bracteated Rose.

Rosa Involucrata.

Rosa Lyellii.

Rosa Clynophylla.

Rosa Palustris.

Rosa Lucida.

Rosa Macartnea.

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.

Branches, downy, or hairy.

Thorns, placed in pairs under the stipules.

Leaves, composed of from three to nine leaflets.

Stipules, more or less distinct, hairy or bristly, pectinated, with narrow capillary segments, the upper part sometimes dilated and pinnated.

Leaflets, elliptic, lanceolated, and nearly oval; generally naked, occasionally pale underneath, and slightly bristled; notched.

Petioles, armed with a few crooked thorns.

Flowers, solitary and growing towards the top.

Petals, white, large, longer than the calyx.

Stamens, from three hundred and fifty to four hundred.

Ovules, from one hundred and forty to one hundred and seventy.

Sepals, entire, almost simple.

Tube of calyx, woolly, or downy.

Floral leaves, whole or pectinated; bristly or woolly.

Disk, large and thick.

Fruit, globular, covered with close permanent down.

Origin, China and Nepaul.

Varieties.

I. *Rosa Bracteolata*.*Rosa Macartnea*.*Shrub*, bushy, dark green.*Branches*, thick, straight, cottonous.*Thorns*, strong, crooked, rather bristly.*Leafstalks*, almost naked, or with small crooked thorns.*Leaflets*, from five to nine, crenelated, rather oval, glossy, of a darker green on the upper than the under surface. Nerves scarcely visible.*Flowers*, moderate-sized, milk white, solitary, almost sessile among several floral leaves, blowing throughout the summer.*Floral leaves*, oval, bristly, finely pectinated.*Tube of the calyx*, woolly.*Sepals*, almost simple.*Petals*, oval.*Disk*, flat.*Styles*, detached, naked.*Fruit*, of an orange red.

Though a native of China, this shrub flourishes in England, where it is used for covering walls and espaliers. In France, it is found susceptible to cold, and should be covered with straw to the height of three or four feet from the ground.

Sub-Varieties.

1. *Scabriusculis*.

Branches, thin, bristly, with small, straight thorns, intermingled with red or brown bristles, usually glandulous.

Leaflets, rather smaller. (Obtained by Noisette.)

2. *Macartney*.

Without thorns or bristles, white flowers, the base of the petals yellow.

3. *Maria Leonida.*

Boughs, reddish, zig-zag, with fine red thorns.

Leaves, small, elliptic, dentated, glossy, and tough.

Flowers, expanding flesh-coloured, becoming white after expansion; double, numerous, lateral.

4. *Double Macartney.*5. *Very-double Macartney, (Rosa bracteata flore pleno).*

Shrub, branching.

Thorns, large, crooked.

Leaflets, tough, glossy, full.

Flowers, of a pinkish white.

II. *Rosa Involucrata.**Rosa Palustris.*

Branches, pale brown, flexible, downy.

Thorns, pale brown, enlarged at the base.

Stipules, detached, bristly, composite, with capillary segments, and scattered glands. On vigorous shoots the segments are shorter, and terminated with small pinnated leaves.

Footstalks, feeble, bristly.

Leaflets, obtuse, notched, rather bristly.

Flowers, white, solitary, surrounded with three or four close leaves.

Bracteal leaves, pectinated, woolly.

Flowerstalk, short and woolly.

Tube of the calyx, globular.

Sepals, entire.

Petals, emarginated.

Styles, bristly, and rather salient.

This rose, a native of Nepaul, is cultivated in the open ground.

III. *Rosa Lyellii.*

Shrub, small, analogous to the *bracteata*.
Branches, very hairy, without bristles.
Thorns, straight.
Leaves, thick, displayed, longer than the articulations of the stem.
Leaflets, seven, oblong, very glossy, naked on both sides, simply toothed; the mid-rib cottonous.
Stipules, hairy, cohesive, with narrow segments, somewhat glandulous.
Footstalks, cottonous, with crooked thorns.
Flowers, white, growing in bunches.
Floral leaves, distant from the calyx, linear, straight, grey, entire.
Pedicelli, long and thin, glandulous.
Sepals, almost simple.

This rose-tree, brought by Dr. Wallich from Nepaul, is only cultivated in England.

IV. *Rosa Microphylla*, or Smallest-leaved Rose.

Shrub, low, compact, pale green.
Branches, thin, smooth, flexible.
Thorns, stipular, geminated, straight.
Stipules, very narrow, enlarging at the summit.
Leafstalks, rather thorny, very weak.
Leaves, smooth, composite.
Leaflets, from five to thirteen, very small, glossy, round, oval, lanceolated, pointed, finely toothed, without pubescence; thorny underneath on the mid-rib, which is very prominent.
Flowers, solitary, very double, pale pink more vivid in the centre.
Bracteal leaves, accompanying the flower, narrow, lanceolated, pointed, smooth, glandulous on the margin.

Tube of the calyx, round, covered, as well as the divisions, with straight close thorns, resembling those of a horse-chesnut.

Sepals, dilated, pointed, cottonous on the margin, formed like those of the *Rosa bracteata*.

This little shrub, a native of China, bears the cold of our winters without injury. Lindley places it in the tribe of *Rosa canina*; but on the whole, it bears a closer affinity to the Macartney rose.

Rosa Microphylla Striata.

Differs very little from the preceding. The leaf is composed of seven leaflets; oval, finely and regularly toothed, of a pale green colour. The thorns are reddish in the young shoots.

V. *Rosa Clynophylla*, or Drooping-leaved Rose.

Shrub, bushy.

Stems, bristly.

Branches, slight, hairy.

Thorns, stipular, geminated.

Leaves, drooping.

Leaflets, oblong, elliptic, doubly-toothed, glossy on the upper surface, downy on the under.

Leafstalks, glandulous, hairy, sometimes thorny.

Stipules, narrow, fringed, pointed.

Flowers, solitary.

Flowerstalks, very short, hairy.

Tube of the calyx, round, hairy, sometimes accompanied with floral leaves.

Sepals, entire, pointed, bristly.

Petals, white, rather heart-shaped; yellow at the base.

Fruit, round.

This is a variety which has been much celebrated, but scarcely exists except in the beautiful drawing of Redouté.

THIRD TRIBE OF SPECIES III.

Rosa Cinnamomea, or Cinnamon Rose.
Rosa Nitida.
Rosa Rubrispina.
Rosa Redutea Rubescens.
Rosa Rapa.
Rosa Lucida.
Rosa Fraxinifolia.
Rosa Laza.
Rosa Parviflora.
Rosa Woodsii.
Rosa Carolina.
Rosa Blanda.
Rosa Taurica.
Rosa Davinia.
Rosa Aristata.
Rosa Majalis.

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.

Shrub, dense and bushy.
Branches, red or reddish brown ; usually straight, sometimes glossy, or glaucous ; bristly, seldom thorny, rarely cottonous.
Thorns, feeble, dissimilar, generally straight, scattered, or stipular, in which case geminated ; bristly.
Suckers, erect, often very red ; always bristly near the root, and sometimes thorny.
Leaves, long, lanceolated, without glands, generally of a dark opaque green ; rarely either glossy or glaucous, but becoming purplish in autumn.
Stipules, narrow and linear ; long, naked, flat, sometimes widening at the point, which in that case are bordered with teeth or glands, but not both.

Leafstalks, feeble, seldom glandulous; sometimes armed with short thorns.

Flowers, red or pink, in clusters or bunches; rarely geminated, never solitary, except by abortion; always bracteated.

Floral leaves, oval, lanceolated, sometimes cordiform.

Flowerstalks, bristly, seldom naked, sometimes glandulous.

Tube of the calyx, either globular or cup-shaped, sometimes bristly.

Sepals, falling after maturity; generally oval, shorter than the petals, but sometimes having a point apparent beyond them.

Petals, oval, more or less heart-shaped.

Disk, unapparent; flat and thick.

Fruit, small, round, sometimes oblong, crowned with sepals till ripe; varying in all tints of red, orange, and crimson.

Pericarp, small, smooth, lustrous.

This shrub is found chiefly in North America, and the north of Europe.

Varieties.

I. *Rosa Cinnamomea*.

Rosa Fecundissima.

Rosa Majalis.

Shrub, greyish, from five to six feet high.

Branches, straight.

Thorns, strong, pale brown, geminated under the stipules.

Suckers, clothed with bristles and thorns.

Leaves, close together.

Stipules, wide, concave, wrinkled, sometimes fringed, reddish in the centre and at the edges.

Leafstalks, feeble, thornless.

Leaflets, five, or more rarely seven; wrinkled, opaque, greyish green on the upper surface, cottonous and blue on the under; concave, lanceolated, simply toothed.

Flowers, two or three together, or solitary; small, pale red.

Floral leaves, large, concave, cottonous, wrinkled, blueish green, reddish at the base and edges.

Flowerstalk, naked.

Sepals, thornless; very narrow, longer than the foot-stalk, cottonous at the edges; spreading on the flowers, and convergent on the fruit.

Tube of calyx, not thorny.

Petals, rather heart-shaped, concave.

Disk, unapparent.

Styles, detached, very hairy.

Fruit, naked, round, crimson; covered with dust, glaucous, crowned with sepals.

This variety grows spontaneously in the north of Europe. Sub-varieties are cultivated in England and France.

Sub-Varieties.

1. *Rosa Cinnamomea Fluvialis.*

Rosa Fluvialis.

Rosa Arvensis.

Leaflets, oval.

Rosa Cinnamomea Gallica.

Shrub, sometimes between seven and eight feet high.

Thorns, pale, sometimes in threes under the stipules.

Flowers, red, fragrant.

2. *Rosa Majalis.**May Rose.**Spring Rose.**Rose du Saint Sacrement.**Branches*, diffuse, slender, purple or glaucous.*Leafstalks*, hairy, glandulous, with or without thorns.*Leaves*, sometimes nine leaflets, very fibrous.*Flowers*, small, very double, fragrant, of a lilac-pink, appearing in May.

This sub-variety is a favourite in all gardens.

II. *Rosa Majalis.**Rosa Mutica.**Rosa Majalis Spinosissima.**Rosa Collincola.**Shrub*, from three to four feet high; very glaucous.*Branches*, straight, rod-shaped.*Thorns*, feeble, straight, scattered, sub-stipular.*Suckers*, bristly and thorny.*Stipules*, straight, marginated.*Leafstalks*, rather cottonous, armed with weak thorns, small and straight.*Leaflets*, usually seven; obtuse or oval; flat, simply toothed, naked, glaucous on both sides, and rather cottonous underneath.*Flowers*, pale red, small, solitary, cup-shaped.*Floral leaves*, oval or pointed, concave, naked.*Calyx*, cottonous, with a small round tube.*Flowerstalk*, cottonous.*Sepals*, longer than the petals, pointed, almost simple, marginated.*Disk*, unapparent.*Styles*, detached.

Fruit, naked, globular, of a red-orange; crowned with sepals.

This rose is indigenous in the northern countries of Europe; Lapland, Sweden, Denmark, &c. It has been confounded by botanists with the *cinnamomea*. In gardens, it is rarely cultivated.

Rosa Majalis Canescens.

Differs only in the colour of its leaves, which are of a whitish blue.

III. *Rosa Fraxinifolia*, or Ash-leaved Rose.

Rosa Virginiana.

Rosa Blanda.

Rosa Corymbosa.

Rosa Alpina.

Shrub, thick, high, having the appearance of the Cinnamon rose.

Branches, straight, thornless, of a deep purple, covered with a glaucous powder; greyish at the base.

Suckers, armed at their base with stiff bristles.

Leafstalks, smooth.

Leaves, smooth, opaque.

Stipules, long, smooth, glaucous beneath, much toothed towards the extremity, which is flat and dilated.

Leaflets, from seven to five, lanceolated, simply toothed, of a greyish green on the upper surface, and glaucous and nerved on the under.

Flowers, small, red, in clusters of two or three.

Flowerstalk, shorter than the leaves.

Floral leaves, large, elliptic, naked or fringed.

Tube of calyx, globular, naked, sometimes coloured.

Sepals, oval, narrow, entire, ending in a long point, hispid underneath.

Petals, slightly heart-shaped, rather convergent.

Disk, unapparent.

Styles, hairy, numerous, detached, not salient.

Fruit, small, round or oblong, of a dark red.

This rose is a native of Newfoundland, and has been varied by cultivation in our gardens.

Sub-Varieties.

1. *Rosa Fraxinifolia Simplex*, or Single Ash-leaved.

Leaflets, from seven to nine.

Footstalks, sometimes armed beneath with small thorns.

Bracteal leaves, toothed and undulated.

Fruit, of an orange-red.

Flowers in May and June.

2. *Common Ash-leaved Rose*.

Leaflets, deeply toothed, crisped by their undulation.

Flowers, of a moderate size, single, pale pink expanding in May or June.

3. *Variegated Ash-leaved Rose*.

Differing from the preceding by flowers marbled with streaks of red on pinkish lilac.

4. *Hudson's Bay Rose*.

Leaves, of a less lively green, slightly glaucous underneath, teeth not so deep.

Peduncles, devoid of glaucous powder.

Floral leaves, less bulging.

Flowers, larger, and blooming later in the season.

IV. *Rosa Blanda*, or Elegant Hudson Bay's Rose.

Shrub, high, of a dull appearance.

Branches, of a purplish brown, armed with bristles.

Thorns, scattered, pale, straight, uneven, deciduous with age.

Stem, cottonous, thornless.

Leaves, rare, from five to seven leaflets.

Leaflets, lanceolated, oftener oblong; simply toothed, naked, of a greyish green on the upper, and cottonous on the under surface.

Leafstalk, hairy and sometimes thorny underneath.

Stipules, long, elliptic, rounded at the end, fringed with glands.

Flowers, large, pink, solitary.

Peduncle, thornless, having scattered hairs and glands.

Tube of calyx, round.

Sepals, oval, glandulous, simple, terminated by a long leaflet; lanceolated or acuminate.

This rose is a native of North America. It differs little from those of our gardens; but we have a sub-variety in the

Garden Hudson's Bay Rose.

Branches, slight, smooth, or slightly cottonous.

Stipules, very long, reaching to the first pair of leaflets; narrow, entire, rolled at the edge, and cottonous.

Flowers, of a brilliant pink, united in clusters of two or three.

Petals, heart-shaped, with a point between their lobes.

Stamens, numerous, unequal, with capillary filaments.

Styles, hairy, straight, equal, non-salient.

This sub-variety flowers in July and August, and yields very few suckers.

V. *Rosa Carolina*, or Carolina Rose.*Rosa Virginica.**Rosa Palustris.**Rosa Corymbosa.**Rosa Pensylvanica.**Rosa Hudsoniana.**Shrub*, from two to eight feet high.*Stem*, straight, green, or of a purplish red, or brown.*Thorns*, solitary or geminated under the stipules;those of the suckers more numerous, straighter,
and mingled with bristles.*Stipules*, very long, narrow, and curling downwards;
naked, sometimes dentated and fringed.*Leafstalks*, cottonous, sometimes armed with slight
thorns.*Leaflets*, seven, lanceolated, simply and finely toothed;
smooth, and on the upper surface of a dark green;
cottonous and somewhat glaucous on the under sur-
face; falling early in autumn.*Flowers*, expanding from July to September, of a deep
red; in clusters of two or three.*Floral leaves*, lanceolated, very concave, needle-shaped,
sometimes arched, cottonous at the edge.*Flowerstalk*, hispid.*Calyx*, spherical, hispid, of a dark green.*Sepals*, entire, terminated by a long point, cottonous
at the edge.*Petals*, concave or flat, often longer than the sepals,
undulated.*Disk*, unapparent.*Styles*, hairy.*Fruit*, globular, hispid, scarlet; crowned with sepals
till maturity.

This variety, a native of the marshes of New England, is the most variable of the species. It alters under the influence of climate, soil, culture, and other circumstances.

Sub-Varieties.

1. *Common Carolina Rose.*

Shrub, from six to seven feet high; diffuse, very thorny, bark of a reddish brown.

Thorns, strong, large, scattered, straight; numerous at the base of branches; crooked and placed under the stipules at their summit.

Stipules, often red.

Leaflets, narrow, wasting at the edge, of a greyish green, deeply toothed.

Floral leaves, entire.

Sepals, garnished with small, linear appendages.

Flowers, single, of a pale pink.

Petals, shorter than the sepals.

This variety is easy of propagation, on account of the number of suckers it throws up.

2. *Rosa Carolina Palustris*, or Marsh Rose.

(Larger than the preceding.)

Suckers, paler.

Branches, green and red.

Leaves, of a pale green.

Leafstalks, thorny.

Floral leaves, as long as the flowerstalk.

Calyx, globose at the base, sometimes tapering towards the summit.

Sepals, simple.

Flowers, single, of a pale pink, with red stigmates.

Suckers, numerous; propagation easy.

3. *Rosa Carolina Florida*, or Virginian Rose.

Rosa Florida.

Rosa Enneophylla.

Rosa Virginica of English gardeners.

Shrub, bushy, round, low, not very thorny.

Stem, and *Branches*, of a greyish brown ; twigs slight, of a purple colour, and unarmed towards the summit.

Footstalks, with and without thorns.

Stipules, dentated at the summit.

Flowerstalk, scattered, with glandulous hairs.

Calyx, globose, hispid, glandulous.

Sepals, three, bearing together five thready appendages.

Flowers, single, of a bright, clear pink ; double-bearing.

This shrub flowers from July to August, and again in September.

4. *Rosa Carolina Gemella*, or Carolina Twin-blown Rose.

Differing only from its type by bearing flowers in pairs, and having slenderer branches.

5. *Rosa Corymbosa*, or Cluster Rose.

Shrub, tall and branching.

Branches, rambling, dark green, or brownish purple, at the base; sarmentous, or like a vine-branch, towards the summit.

Thorns, always straight, scattered, never stipular.

Leaflets, plane, smooth, glossy, and shining on the upper surface; slightly pubescent on the under.

Flowers, pink, standing on a branching flowerstalk ; disposed in loose elegant clusters; expanding earlier than the preceding varieties.

6. *Hudson Rose, with semi-double clusters.*

Branches, vine-like, flexible, long, of a reddish dark-green, almost thornless; hairy flowerstalks.

Leaflets, cottonous underneath, slightly toothed.

Flowers, semi-double, of moderate size; pale pink, inclining to lilac; in multiflora clusters.

7. *Willow-leaved Hudson Rose.*

Branches, vine-like, thin, long, flexible, reddish green, unarmed at the summit, armed at the base.

Leaves, having five leaflets, pointed, smooth, shining, pale and glaucous underneath.

Flowerstalk, smooth above the floral leaves, glandulous below.

Tube of the calyx, smooth; sepals as long as the petals, having sometimes on the point three filamental appendages.

Flowers, moderate-sized, semi-double, of a lilac-pink.

8. *Rosa Corymbosa Fulgens, or Brilliant Cluster Rose.*

Branches, elongated, vine-shaped, green and dark brown; with a few strong thorns at the base.

Leafstalks, hairy, thornless.

Leaflets, seven, smooth and shining on the upper surface, pale underneath, with the mid-rib slightly pubescent.

Floral leaves, very long.

Tube of calyx, short, globular, generally smooth.

Sepals, long, leafy, bearing three filamental appendages.

Flowers, two inches and a half wide, semi-double; of a light violet at the margin, brilliant purple in the centre.

A very rich flower.

9. *Full-cluster Rose.*

Leaflets, lanceolated or oval, smooth, lustrous, pale underneath.

Leafstalks, thorny, with glandulous hairs at the base.

Stipules, entire, or slightly toothed.

Flowerstalk, smooth below the floral leaves, hairy and glandulous above.

Sepals, shorter than the petals, three of them bearing linear appendages.

Flowers, moderate-sized, double, of a uniform lilac-pink.

10. *Faustina.*

Flower-branches, unarmed.

Thorns, slight, rare, scattered.

Stipules, entire, enlarged towards the summit.

Leaflets, smooth, shining on the upper surface, not toothed at the base.

Peduncle, hairy, glandulous.

Floral leaves, entire, oval, lanceolated.

Tube of the calyx, globular, hairy at the base.

Sepals, glandulous, simple.

Flowers, small, half-double; bright crimson, almost purple.

VI. *Rosa Woodsii*, or Wood's Rose.

Rosa Luteo-Nigra.

Rosa Sabini.

Shrub, moderately high, forming an upright bush.

Branches, dark brown.

Thorns, very numerous, straight, feeble, scattered, intermingled on the same branch with bristles; often stipulary at the extremity of the branches, the stipules wanting towards the base.

Leaves, composite; of seven or nine leaflets.

Stipules, very narrow, sharp, curled.

Leafstalk, armed with viscous thorns.

Leaflets, glossy, simply toothed, pale underneath.

Flowers, single, of a pale pink; appearing in May and June.

Flowerstalk, devoid of glands.

Sepals, short, coherent.

Fruit, naked, oval, devoid of glands.

This rose is a native of the Missouri; it is cultivated in the botanical gardens of Europe.

VII. *Rosa Parvifolia*, or Small-leaved Rose.

Rosa Carolina.

Rosa Hermilis

Rosa Caroliniana.

Rosa Parviflora.

Shrub, low, feeble, branching.

Suckers, covered with deciduous bristles.

Branches, slender, of a reddish brown, bearing thorns in pairs under the stipules.

Stipules, narrow, naked, rather curved; divaricated at the extremity.

Leafstalks, naked, rarely pubescent.

Leaves, composed of five or seven leaflets.

Leaflets, lanceolated, pointed, finely and simply toothed; rather glossy, smooth, with the midrib somewhat prominent, and hairy underneath.

Flowers, appearing in June and August; single, flesh-coloured, pale, sometimes in pairs, sometimes clusters.

Floral leaves, oval or heart-shaped; spotted, rather hairy.

Flowerstalk, glandulous, composite.

Tube of calyx, globular, small, flattened.

Sepals, generally simple, glandulous; viscous at the edges, terminated by a long, linear, lanceolated leaf.

Fruit, small, red, globular.

This variety, a native of Carolina, is delicate and difficult of propagation. It succeeds best in very light ground, or in bog-earth.

Sub-Varieties.

1. *Single Small-flowering Rose.*

Varies from the preceding by suckers more thorny; branches slenderer, red on the side towards the sun.

Leafstalks, armed underneath with thorns.

Leaflets, usually seven, small, narrow, lanceolated, sometimes linear; glandulous under the intermediary nerves.

Flowers, united in clusters of two, three, or more single, of a moderate size, bright pink.

Petals, sloped.

Stamens, numerous, unequal.

Tube of calyx, elongated in the throat.

Fruit, glossy.

2. *Pennsylvanian Double-flowering Rose.*

Branches, slight, rather purple, branching.

Thorns, thin and long; stipulary.

Leaves, from five to seven leaflets.

Leaflets, oblong, oval, occasionally sharp; lanceolated.

Leafstalks, pubescent.

Flowers, small, double, of a bright flesh-colour in the centre, shading paler to the circumference; blooming in clusters about July and August.

Sepals, hairy, viscous, and glandulous; terminated by a linear or lanceolated leaflet, three of them producing five or seven long linear appendages.

Tube of calyx, sometimes turbinated, or top-shaped.

3. *Pensyleanian Large Paler-flowering Rose.*

Shrub, a thick regular-formed bush.

Branches, generally green, thorny; the thorns less red, and straighter than those of its type; sometimes solitary under the stipules.

Leaflets, closer together, and larger in the centre.

Peduncle, *Floral leaves*, and *Sepals*, never tinged with red.

Flowers, very large, flesh-coloured.

Petals, large, very little sloped.

Fruit, scarlet, globular.

VIII. *Rosa Nitida*, or Brilliant Rose.

Rosa Rubrispina.

Rosa Blanda.

Rosa Redutea Rubescens.

Shrub, a low reddish bush.

Branches, much ramified, straight, covered with weak thorns, mingled with bristles.

Leaves, dark green, becoming purple in autumn.

Stipules, flat, naked, slightly toothed, oval at the extremity.

Leaflets, lanceolated, narrow, naked, simply dentated, slightly nerved; three to seven.

Footstalks, naked and weak.

Flowers, cup-shaped, of a brilliant red.

Petals, rather heart-shaped, concave, united in small clusters.

Floral leaves, oval or lanceolated, smooth, undulous, fragrant.

Flowerstalk, bearing equal bristles.

Tube of calyx, almost spherical, bristly.

Sepals, shorter than the petals, without down or bristles.

Stamens, from a hundred to a hundred and thirty.

Disk, flat and thick.

Ovules, from thirty to thirty-five.

Styles, enclosed, hairy, and detached.

Fruit, globular, rather hispid, of a brilliant scarlet.

This variety is cultivated in some collections under the name of the Dwarf Rose of Labrador. It is a native of Newfoundland; and was first brought to England in 1773.

IX. *Rosa Rapa*, or Turnip Rose.

Rosa Turgida.

Rosa Fraxinifolia.

Shrub, vigorous, without bristles, provided with a few straight, pale, hairy thorns.

Suckers, very red, armed with scattered thorns, of which the largest are curved, and mixed with red bristles.

Leaves, far apart, tinted with red, which becomes deeper in autumn.

Leaflets, from three to nine, simply or doubly dentated; smooth, undulous.

Stipules, flat, naked, undulous, finely toothed, narrow or dilated.

Leafstalks, short, straight, bearing few thorns, and few glands.

Flowers, double, numerous, pale red, in clusters of two, three, or more.

Floral leaves, oval-lanceolated, acuminate, open, long, finely dentated.

Flowerstalk, bristly, glandulous, rough.

Tube of calyx, cup-shaped, rough at its extremity, like the flowerstalk.

Sepals, composite, hispid outside, prolonged to a point beyond the petals.

Receptacle, very large, containing hairy styles.

This variety is a native of North America.

Sub-Varieties.

1. *Single-blossomed Turnip Rose*.

Shrub, branching.

Branches, unarmed at the extremity, bristles at the base.

Leaves, composed of from seven to nine leaflets.

Leaflets, pale green, not glossy; oblong lanceolated, smooth, undulated.

Footstalks, smooth, red, having occasionally small thorns, or red bristles underneath.

Stipules, long, smooth, with glandulous teeth.

Flowerstalk, very short.

Flowers, single, small, of a uniform pale pink; united into clusters of two, three, or more.

Sepals, glandulous, simple, or bearing from three to five appendages.

Fruit, large, flattened.

2. *Rosa Hudsoniana*, or Hudson's Rose.

Shrub, having slenderer branches, without thorns.

Leaves, composed of seven leaflets, sometimes five or nine.

Leaflets, oval, lanceolated; simply dentated; rather glaucous underneath.

Footstalk, red, thorny.

Flowerstalk, long, with glandulous hairs; fragrant as in the sepals.

Flowers, moderate-sized, double; the circumference of a pale lilac, more brilliant in the centre; appearing in June and July.

This sub-variety, named after the celebrated traveller Hendrik Hudson, will not flower if trimmed too close.

3. *Turneps Macrocarpa*, or Large-fruited Turnip Rose.

Branches, naked at the summit, thorny or bristly at the base.

Leaves, composed of seven, and occasionally of nine leaflets, distant from each other, smooth.

Flowers, moderate in size, semi-double, regular, of a cherry-coloured red, sometimes solitary, sometimes in clusters of two or three; appearing in June and July.

Flowerstalk, short.

Tube of calyx, short; narrow in the throat, very wide at the base.

Fruit, very large, depressed, of a red-orange.

4. *Rosa Turneps Bicolor*.

Branches, marked with large red or brown spots.

Leaves, composed of seven or nine small leaflets:

Leaflets, oblong or egg-shaped; smooth, with simple or double toothing.

Flowers, small or moderate, semi-double, irregular, pale pink at the edge, and very bright in the centre; in clusters of two or three, rarely solitary, appearing in June and July.

Tube of calyx, very short, flat, and wide at the base.

The glands of the sepals, flowerstalk, and calyx, give out a scent resembling sandal-wood.

5. *Rosa Compton.*

Branches, divergent, with red thorns; the stipulary thorns strong, long, and straight.

Leaves, having seven or nine leaflets.

Leaflets, oblong, oval, large, and smooth.

Stipules, large, entire.

Flowers, large, half-double, irregular, of a pale pink, in multiflora clusters; appearing in June and July.

The glands of the tube of the calyx, sepals, and flowerstalk, fragrant.

6. *Radiant Semi-double Rose.*

Branches, armed with uneven acicular thorns, almost straight; mingled with brown bristles.

Leaves, composed of five or seven leaflets.

Leaflets, oval, smooth, of a dark green, glossy on the upper surface, pale beneath; simply dentated, sometimes doubly, with wide, shallow teeth.

Flowerstalks, long.

Flowers, middle-sized, half-double, of a bright purplish pink; appearing in clusters in June and July.

Petals, longer than the sepals.

Fruit, globular.

7. *New Radiant Rose.*

Shrub, bushy and high.

Stem, and *Branches*, thorny and bristly.

Leaves, composed of seven or nine leaflets.

Leaflets, smooth, oblong, elliptic, glossy, with simple convergent toothing.

Stipules, entire, often downy and glandulous at the edge.

Flowers, numerous, in clusters of a moderate size; semi-double, pale pink, appearing in June and July.

If too closely trimmed, this shrub seldom flourishes.

8. *New Radiant Rose*, (of Vibert.)

Shrub, very tall, less thorny than the preceding ; without bristles at the summit of the branches, the thorns more equal.

Leaves, seven or nine leaflets ; less glossy on the upper surface, more grey on the under.

Flowers, middle-sized, half-double, pale pink, in larger clusters.

Flowerstalks, hispid.

Tube of calyx, oval or globular, bristly and glandulous.

9. *Baron Louis.*

Shrub, very high, vigorous ; branches thick but flexible ; with bristles and thorns at the base, unarmed at the summit.

Leaves, composed of seven or nine leaflets.

Leaflets, oval, oblong, close together, smooth, pale underneath, thin, simply dentated.

Leafstalks, glandulous.

Flowers, double, middle-sized ; rumpled, of a pale pink or flesh-colour, seldom expanding favourably.

Tube of calyx, smooth, top-shaped or fiddle-shaped, as if tightened in the centre.

10. *Courtenay Rose.**Rosa Campanulata.*

Shrub, lofty and branching.

Branches, smooth and slender, less bristly than the stem.

Leaves, composed of seven or nine leaflets.

Leaflets, rather glossy on the upper surface, pale and somewhat glaucous on the under ; very thin, smooth, flat, oval ; wide, with sharp dentation convergent, usually simple.

Flowers, moderate-sized, half-double, flesh-coloured; in multiflora clusters, expanding with uncertainty. *Tube of calyx*, very large, short, flat, hispid, and glandulous.

11. *Thaïs*, (an Ash-leaved Rose.)

Thorns, and *Bristles*, of a red colour on the branches.

Leafstalks, red, glandulous, and thorny.

Leaves, composed of seven leaflets.

Leaflets, oval, lanceolated, often purplish when young; smooth, not glossy, glaucous underneath.

Flowers, half double, moderate-sized, of a lilac-pink, very brilliant, in clusters more or less full.

Tube of calyx, oval, or pear-shaped; with fragrant glands, and hairy.

X. *Rosa Lucida*, or Radiant Rose.

Rosa Carolina Fragrans.

Rosa Rubra Lucida.

Shrub, bushy, spreading, sometimes from four to six feet high.

Branches, straight, of a reddish brown, glossy, armed with feeble thorns placed under the stipules; and a few bristles.

Suckers, generally very bristly near the root.

Leaves, very close together; growing irregularly, composed of nine leaflets.

Leaflets, oval, lanceolated, naked on both sides, growing close together, undulated, notched on the margin, the lowest pair of leaflets smaller than the rest.

Stipules, smooth, flat, glossy, straight, crenelated, finely toothed at the extremity, sometimes with glandulous teeth.

Leafstalks, naked or slightly cottonous underneath; with short strong thorns.

Flowers, single, moderate-sized, of a vivid pink, growing in clusters below the leaves and new shoots; appearing late in the season.

Petals, oval, or heart-shaped, rather longer than the sepals.

Bracteal leaves, concave, oval, lanceolated; naked on both sides; the edges curled, finely toothed or bordered with glands.

Flowerstalk, the length of the fruit, almost naked.

Tube of calyx, bristly, globulous, compressed.

Sepals, simple, bristly at the base; tapering to a long point.

Disk, flat, rather thick.

Styles, very hairy, not salient.

Fruit, globular, compressed, light red.

This rose is a native of the marshes of North America. Some botanists conceive it to be only a sub-variety of the Turnip rose.

Sub-Variety.

New Radiant Rose, (of Vibert.)

Shrub, vigorous and tall, not branching at its base.

Stems, and *Branches*, thick, with numerous thorns, very strong and uneven, mingled with bristles.

Leaves, growing near together; composed of five and sometimes nine leaflets.

Leaflets, large, oval, obtuse, smooth, glossy, with simple serrature.

Stipules, entire.

Flowers, fragrant, large, double, of a vivid pink.

Tube of calyx, pear-shaped or top-shaped, with large fragrant glands at the base, wide at the summit after slightly narrowing.

This rose usually attempts a second flowering in August and September, which rarely succeeds. The flowers are at no time to be depended upon.

XI. *Rosa Laxa*, (of Lindley,) or the Lindley Rose.

Rosa Carolina.

Rosa Carolina Pimpinellifolia.

Shrub, branching.

Branches, cylindrical, shining, and of a reddish brown.

Thorns, almost straight, wanting on the branches.

Suckers, armed with feeble thorns, mixed with bristles at the base.

Leaves, growing near together, not glossy, composed of seven or nine leaflets.

Leaflets, elliptic, lanceolated, undulated, glaucous, naked; with nerves slightly salient.

Stipules, narrow; dilated and glandulous at the summit.

Leafstalks, of a reddish green; armed with slight thorns, mingled with bristles and glands.

Flowers, pink, single, usually geminated; blooming at the beginning of summer.

Petals, flat.

Floral leaves, double, naked, fringed.

Flowerstalk, glandulous.

Tube of calyx, globulous, rather hairy.

Sepals, shorter than the petals, lanceolated, triangular, hairy, glandulous; bristly at the base, slightly toothed.

Disk, obliterated.

Fruit, unknown.

This rose is said by English gardeners to be a native of Carolina; the French believe it to be only a sub-variety of the *Rosa lucida*, as plants destitute of fruit are never found in a natural state.

FOURTH TRIBE OF SPECIES III.

Rosa Macrophylla, or Large-leaved Rose.

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.

Shrub, lofty.

Branches, reddish brown, without thorns.

Stipules, concave, dilated, sharp, curved, naked, coloured.

Footstalk, eight or nine inches long, thornless, very cottonous, slightly glandulous.

Leaves, (the largest known of the rose tribe,) composed of from five to eleven leaflets.

Bracteal leaves, lanceolated, wide at the base, very long, almost entire, curled and coloured with red; naked with the exception of the mid-rib, which is hairy on both sides.

Leaflets, lanceolated, flat, veined, simply toothed, naked on the upper surface, cottonous and white on the under. Dark green, shaded with purple.

Flowerstalk, hairy, bearing a few coloured, uneven bristles.

Tube of calyx, oblong, naked.

Sepals, simple, narrow, triangular, very long, toothed, dilated at the summit, having some coloured spots at the lower part of the extremity.

Flowers, single, pink.

Petals, oboval, shorter than the sepals, having at the point a spot of red.

Anthers, large and oblong.

Disk, very large, rising at the orifice.

Ovules, very hairy, twenty-eight in number.

Styles, hairy, salient, detached.

Fruit, oval.

This variety is not yet in general cultivation. It was sent from the Gossam Than, by Dr. Wallich, in 1820.

FIFTH TRIBE OF SPECIES III.

Rosa Alpina, or Alpine Rose.

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.

Shrub, from seven to ten feet high.

Branches, usually straight, of a greenish brown, thorny and bristly at distant intervals.

Stipules, narrow, usually naked, fringed with glands.

Leafstalks, hairy or cottonous, sometimes glandulous and armed with small thorns.

Leaflets, from five to nine, thin, concave, oval, pointed, doubly toothed, naked on the upper surface; rather hairy and glandulous beneath, especially on the mid-rib.

Flowers, bracteated, red, solitary or united.

Flowerstalk, hispid.

Tube of calyx, globular or oval, much elongated, hispid; sometimes smooth, sometimes glandulous.

Sepals, simple or composite, adherent and permanent.

Petals, concave, sometimes emarginated, oboval or cordiform.

Disk, large or thickened.

Styles, generally hairy and detached.

Fruit, round, or in the form of an amphora; scarlet, of an orange-red; sometimes smooth, sometimes hispid.

Varieties.

I. *Rosa Alpina*, or Alpine Rose.*Rosa Rupestris*.*Rosa Monspeliaca*.*Rosa Inermis*.*Rosa Hybrida Alpina*.*Rosa Lagenaria*.*Rosa Biflora*.

Shrub, from seven to eight feet; forming a loose branching bush.

Branches, long, almost straight; rather sarmentous or vine-like; of a greenish brown, sometimes glaucous, sometimes of a purple hue; without thorns, or bearing a few at the base of the suckers.

Stipules, narrow at the base, dilated towards the summit; naked, entire, fringed with glands.

Leafstalks, armed with hairs.

Leaflets, small, oval, or oblong-lanceolated, pointed at the two extremities; thin, rudely notched, naked, or sometimes pubescent on the lower surface; the mid-rib sometimes rugged, with short thorns.

Flowers, erect, single, red, solitary.

Petals, concave, of a heart-shape.

Flowerstalk, hispid, thornless, sometimes glandulous, or rough.

Tube of calyx, smooth or hispid, oval, elongated.

Sepals, upright, simple, narrow, tapering towards a slight point; dilated and rising above the petals; hairy without. When the tube of the calyx is rugged, the sepals are so also.

Disk, large and compressed.

Styles, detached, hairy.

Fruit, pendant, oblong, or in the form of an amphora; of an orange-red; crowned with convergent sepals.

This rose is common in England, France, Germany, and all the temperate climates of Europe. A great number of sub-varieties have been obtained from it by cultivation.

Sub-Varieties.

1. *Alpine Rose, with single flowers.*

Shrub, lofty.

Branches, long, tortuous.

Leaves, composed of seven or nine leaflets.

Leaflets, oval, obtuse, pubescent on the under surface, with glandulous toothing.

Tube of calyx, bottle-shaped; hispid, generally purple.

Flowers, small, single, pale pink, sometimes solitary and without floral leaves; sometimes united in pairs, or small clusters.

2. *Alpine Rose, with pendant fruit, thornless.*

Rosa Pendulina.

Rosa Alpina Pendulina.

Leaves, composed of nine smooth leaflets.

Leaflets, oval-lanceolated, sharp, pale green, with deep narrow toothing.

Leafstalks, smooth.

Flowers, single, of a deep rose or cherry-colour.

Floral leaves, lanceolated.

Fruit, red, four or five times as long as wide.

3. *Alpine Rose, with hispid calyx.*

Rosa Alpina Pyrenaica.

Rosa Hispida.

Rosa Turbinata.

Shrub, unarmed.

Leaves, composed of seven or nine leaflets.

Leaflets, oval-lanceolated, smooth.

Tube of calyx, and *Flowerstalk*, hispid.

Flowers, single, of a cherry-coloured red, expanding in May.

4. *Alpine Rose, with Burnet leaves.*

Rosa Alpina Pimpinellifolia.

Rosa Pimpinellifolia.

Rosa Glandulosa.

Rosa Pygmæa.

Rosa Pyrenaica.

Branches, long, thin, tortuous; usually unarmed.

Leaves, composed of seven or nine leaflets.

Leaflets, distant from each other; smooth, oval-lanceolated, finely and sometimes doubly toothed.

Flowers, single, solitary, cherry-red.

The glands of the peduncle and sepals of this rose exhale a resinous odour, which is rather agreeable.

5. *Alpine Rose, with long-throated fruit.*

Alpine Rose, with pitcher-shaped fruit.

Shrub, vigorous.

Branches, glaucous, of a dark purple.

Leaves, composed of seven or nine leaflets.

Leaflets, oblong, smooth, undulated; with inverted teeth.

Floral leaves, oval-lanceolated, curved, and undulated.

Flowers, single, middle-sized; of a pale pink, appearing in May.

Sepals, long, narrow, permanent, single, glandulous; terminated by a linear leaflet.

Fruit, pendant, gibbous, oblong, with narrow throat; glossy, and of a pale colour.

6. *Alpine Rose, with pink double blossoms.*
Thornless Rose, with double flowers.

Shrub, very lofty, and tree-shaped.
Branches, glaucous, of a purple hue on one side.
Leaves, composed of five, seven, or nine leaflets.
Leaflets, smooth.
Floral leaves, oval, pointed, entire, and undulated.
Tube of calyx, oval, globular, and strangled in the centre.
Petals, from two to four, pinnatifid.
Flowers, middle-sized, full, of a pale pink; appearing in May and June.

Rosa Rubrispina.

Shrub, covered on the branches with short straight thorns.
Leaflets, lanceolated, with sharp teeth.
Flowers, consisting in little clusters of leaves, intermingled with petals.

HYBRID SUB-VARIETIES.

7. *Calypso.*
Florida Rose.
Bengal Cypress.

Shrub, vigorous.
Branches, sarmentous, very long, of a purple-red.
Leaves, composed of five or nine leaflets.
Leaflets, oval, rather glossy.
Flowers, very large, full, inclining, white at the circumference, of a vivid flesh-colour in the centre.
Flowerstalk, smooth.
Tube of calyx, smooth; irregularly oval.

8. *Boursault Rose.**Boursault Bengal Rose.**Rose with Drooping Buds.**Shrub*, very lofty.*Branches*, vine-like, of a purple-green, glaucous.*Leaves*, composed of five or seven leaflets.*Leaflets*, oval, smooth, pointed, with simple toothing.*Leafstalks*, usually red.*Stipules*, entire, edged with glands.*Flowers*, of a vivid pink; semi-double, middle-sized, in multiflora clusters.*Floral leaves*, large, pointed, oval.9. *Full Boursault Rose.**Shrub*, lofty.*Branches*, long, vine-like, purple, smooth, and glaucous.*Leaves*, composed of seven or nine leaflets.*Leaflets*, smooth, lanceolated, sharp, simply toothed.*Stipules*, smooth, entire, edged with glands.*Flowers*, very double, vivid pink; numerous, growing on long branching peduncles.*Floral leaves*, lanceolated, pointed, entire, smooth, hairy on the margin.*Tube of calyx*, smooth, glaucous, top-shaped, expanding at the summit.*Sepals*, glandulous, shorter than the corolla.10. *Boursault Double Rose.**Shrub*, very vigorous, having great analogy with the common Boursault, as to wood and foliage.*Flowers*, double, of a brilliant velvet crimson.*Petals*, sloped towards the summit; the base white.11. *Full-flowering Boursault Rose.**Shrub*, vine-like.*Thorns*, long and straight; scattered.

Leaves, composed of three or five leaflets.

Leaflets, elliptic, the teeth short and rounded.

Flowers, large, very full, numerous, erect, of a vivid pink.

12. *L'Heritier.*

Rosa Reversa.

Violet Bengal.

Panciulated Bengal.

Shrub, vine-like, very long, glaucous, generally purple.

Leaves, composed of five or nine leaflets.

Leaflets, lanceolated, smooth, glaucous on the under surface, simply toothed towards the summit.

Stipules, smooth, entire or denticulated, edged with glands.

Flowers, middle-sized, semi-double, purple or pale violet, in multiflora clusters.

Petals, the inner ones striped with white.

Bracteal leaves, oval-lanceolated, entire, edged with a few glands.

Tube of calyx, ovoid, smooth, and glaucous.

This variety bears a general resemblance to the family of Cinnamon roses.

13. *Maheca of Bengal.*

Reversa Purpurina.

Dutch Bengal.

Flowers, more numerous in each cluster than in the preceding sub-variety; of a purple-crimson colour, shaded with pale violet when they expand; and changing afterwards to purple and amaranth: so that the shrub is covered with flowers of many varieties of colour.

Petals, velvety crimson towards the circumference, striped with white towards the centre.

Tube of calyx, oval or globular; shorter than in the preceding sub-variety. The flowers expand in succession, from the beginning of June till the end of July.

14. *Alpine Rose, with calabash-shaped fruit.*

Branches, thornless and smooth; elbowed at every shoot, and growing zig-zag.

Leaflets, five or nine, oval, glandulous at the edge.

Flowerstalks, glandulous and hispid.

Flowers, semi-double, of a lilac-pink.

Tube of calyx, twice as long as broad; tightened in the centre, and very wide at the base; covered with hairs and fragrant glands.

Leafstalks, and *Flowerstalks*, covered with fragrant glands.

Sepals, glandulous, tapering to a thready point; two or three having appendages at the base.

15. *Copper-coloured Alpine Rose.*

Branches, thin, long, glossy, usually thornless.

Leaflets, seven or nine; small, thin, flat, smooth, oval or oblong; with deep, narrow, sharp teeth.

Flowers, of a sulphur-yellow outside; a fine red at the summit, and of a yellowish red shading to yellow at the base. Solitary, but sometimes appearing in groupes of two or three at the points of the branches.

Floral leaves, lanceolated, smooth, needle-shaped; none on the solitary flowerstalks.

Tube of calyx, globular, smooth, glossy, lessening towards the summit.

Fruit, upright, crowned with convergent sepals.

This shrub flowers in May and June.

16. *Rosa Pyrenaica*, or Pyrennean Rose.

Tube of calyx, bristled, with stiff glandulous hairs.
Flowers, single, solitary, or geminated; of a vivid dark red.

This shrub grows spontaneously in the Alps, the Vosges mountains, and those of Auvergne, &c.

17. *Rosa Pyrenaica*, or Pyrennean Rose of Nurserymen.

Branches, with the exception of the flower-bearers, armed with acicular thorns; straight, red, spotted with yellow or grey, and mixed with bristles.

Stems, Suckers, and Sprays, glaucous and purple.

Leaflets, seven or eleven, oval or oblong, wrinkled or nervous; naked, pale on the under surface, singly and unevenly denticulated.

Stipules, naked, entire at the base, dilated and toothed at the summit.

Flowers, appear in May; single, of a vivid pink, in clustering branches.

Flowerstalks, short, naked, glaucous.

Tube of calyx, globular, glaucous, naked.

Fruit, pendant, red, globular, crowned with convergent sepals.

18. Pyrennean Rose, with hairy branches.

Shrub, bushy.

Branches, armed with thorns, bristles, and down.

Leaflets, from seven to eleven, oblong, obtuse, or pointed; sometimes alternate, and irregularly placed; sometimes more numerous on one side than the other; nerved, reticulated, unarmed.

Leafstalks, usually red.

Stipules, smooth, much dilated, undulous, convergent at the summit.

Flowers, moderate-sized, single, purple, or pale violet, in clusters.

Floral leaves, rounded or obtuse, or oval and pointed; large, blistered, undulated, or entire and smooth.

Tube of calyx, smooth and globular.

Sepals, long, entire, convergent at first, afterwards expanding.

Fruit, drooping, red, globular.

This is a very interesting sub-variety.

II. *Rosa Sabini*, or Sabine Rose.

Rosa Involuta.

Shrub, from eight to ten feet high.

Branches, straight, dark brown, covered with intermingled thorns and bristles.

Thorns, distant from each other, scythe-shaped.

Leaves, distant from each other, composed of five or seven leaflets.

Leaflets, oval, doubly toothed, flat, hairy on both sides, rather glandulous underneath.

Leafstalks, cottonous, with glands and a few thorns.

Flowers, usually solitary, sometimes collective, in which case they have bracteal leaves; single, either red or white.

Flowerstalk, very hairy.

Sepals, composite.

Fruit, globular, scarlet, bristled.

Sub-Variety.

Rosa Sabina Doniana.

Shrub, less high than the preceding.

Thorns, straight.

Branches, devoid of bristles.

SIXTH TRIBE OF SPECIES III.

Rosa Spinosissima, or Burnet-leaved,
Very-thorny Rose.

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.

Shrub, from three to nine feet; bristly.

Branches, straight, or nearly straight; of a green more or less dark; reddish, or brownish; more or less covered with feeble thorns, mixed with bristles.

Thorns, close together, almost equal; sometimes obliterated.

Stipules, usually straight, occasionally sloped; naked, sometimes enlarged at the extremity, which is fringed with glands and notched.

Leafstalks, naked, but occasionally hairy or thorny; glandulous.

Leaves, composed of from seven to thirteen leaflets; sometimes of fifteen.

Leaflets, flat, oval, or orbicular, never lanceolated; simply, and very rarely doubly toothed; naked or almost naked on the upper surface, sometimes glaucous or glandulous on the lower.

Flowers, usually devoid of bracteal leaves, solitary, white, red, or yellowish.

Flowerstalk, often naked, sometimes hispid and glandulous.

Tube of calyx, globular or oval, usually naked, occasionally rather hairy or glandulous.

Sepals, narrow, single, or slightly divided; connivent, permanent, naked, or slightly hairy.

Petals, concave, sometimes emarginated, oboval, or ob-cordiform.

Disk, very thin, or a little raised; almost obliterated.

Styles, generally hairy and detached.

Fruit, sometimes pendant, of a red, more or less yellow or black; oval, and occasionally almost round; naked, crowned with convergent sepals.

This semi-species may be found throughout Europe, and a large portion of North America.

SYNONYMS.

<i>Rosa spinosissima.</i>	<i>Rosa viminea.</i>
<i>pumpinellifolia.</i>	<i>grandiflora.</i>
<i>rubella.</i>	<i>myriacantha.</i>
<i>stricta.</i>	<i>involuta.</i>
<i>acicularis.</i>	<i>reversa.</i>
<i>lutescens.</i>	

Varieties.

1. *American Yellow Rose.*

Rosa Lutescens.

Rosa Hispida.

Shrub, vigorous, not slightly.

Branches, perpendicular, almost straight, of a dirty-brown colour, armed.

Thorns, numerous, unequal, feeble, inclining, pale brown.

Stipules, flat, very narrow.

Leafstalks, unarmed.

Leaflets, from seven to nine, oval, flat, simply toothed.

Flowers, middle-sized, solitary, of a palish yellow.

Flowerstalk, and *Calyx*, naked.

Tube of calyx, oval.

Sepals, entire, longer than the tube of the calyx.

Disk, flat.

Ovules, about thirty in number.

Styles, hairy, detached.

Fruit, large, black, oval, borne on a fleshy stalk, crowned with connivent petals, rugged.

English gardeners pronounce this shrub to be a native of America; botanists ascribe it to Siberia. It was introduced into England in 1810.

II. *Rosa Rubella*, or Red Rose.

Rosa Pendula.

Rosa Alpina.

Rosa Polyphylla.

Rosa Candolleana.

Shrub, from three to four feet high.

Branches, straight, reddish, covered from the base to the summit with thorns and bristles.

Stipules, sloping, enlarged at the extremity, naked, or fringed with glands.

Leafstalks, having very few glands or hairs.

Leaves, composed of seven or eleven leaflets.

Leaflets, almost flat, oval, pointed, of a dark green on the upper surface, paler on the lower; singly or doubly denticulated.

Flowers, having no floral leaves, solitary, pale, or sometimes of a dark red.

Flowerstalk, more hispid than the calyx.

Sepals, straight, naked.

Petals, longer than the sepals, concave, emarginated.

Disk, very thin.

Fruit, long, oval, pendant, scarlet, crowned with short convergent petals.

This rose grows spontaneously in England, and in various northern countries of Europe.

Sub-Varieties.

1. *Red Black-fruited Rose.*

Rosa Rubella Melanocarpa.

Fruit, a brownish black, shorter than in the preceding.

2. *Luxembourg Rosa Rubella.**Rosa Alpina Lævis.*

Shrub, spreading, the stems and

Branches, of a grey colour, armed with long, thin, acicular thorns, almost straight at the base of the branches, curved, and stipulary at the summit.

Leaves, composed of five or nine leaflets.

Leaflets, glaucous or greyish, oval or oblong, simply toothed.

Stipules, denticulated, sometimes glandulous or cottonous on the edge.

Flowers, single, of a cherry-red, solitary, or united in clusters of two or three; in which case, furnished with bracteal leaves of an oval-acuminated form; large, concave, and longer than the flowerstalk.

Tube of calyx, ovoid and smooth.

Sepals, glandular, narrow, tapering to a sharp point, three of them bearing linear and divergent appendages.

Fruit, pendant, ovoid or oblong; gibbous, of a reddish orange, crowned with convergent sepals.

3. *Black-fruited Rubella Rose.*

Fruit, very short, of a brownish black.

4. *Rosa Stricta.**Rosa Pendulina.**Rosa Suavis.**Rosa Carolina.**Rosa Sanguisorba.**Rosa Virginiana.*

Branches, straight, from three to four feet high; of a pale green, covered with small feeble bristles, almost equal, except towards the extremity, which is naked and divided into branchlets.

Suckers, smooth.

Leaflets, from nine to eleven; rounded, of a firm texture, glaucous, the lower pair much smaller than the rest.

Flowers, always pale red.

Fruit, long, naked before maturity, and covered with spots.

Ovules, from twenty-five to thirty-five.

III. *Rosa Acicularis*, or Acicular Rose.

Shrub, nearly eight feet high.

Branches, when young, glaucous; turning brown with time.

Thorns, straight, very feeble, mixed with bristles.

Leaves, composed of seven leaflets.

Leaflets, thick, opaque, very glaucous; oval, convex, divergent, almost naked; blueish underneath.

Stipules, narrow, naked, rather enlarged at the extremity; fringed with glands.

Leafstalks, pale, rather hairy, long.

Flowers, solitary, pale red.

Floral leaves, oval, convex, naked.

Sepals, very narrow, rather divided.

Petals, oboval, emarginated; shorter than the sepals; displayed.

Disk, large, rather elevated.

Styles, detached, hairy.

Fruit, oboval, strangled towards the summit; naked, of a yellowish orange, rather drooping, crowned with sepals, which are connivent and thickened at the base.

This shrub is a native of Siberia. It is chiefly cultivated in France for the effect produced in garden landscape by its numerous lateral flowers, which appear in May.

IV. *Rosa Spinosissima.**Burnet-leafed Rose.**Scotch Rose.**Rosa Dumensis.**Rosa Campestris Odora.**Rosa Präcox Spinosa.**Rosa Pimpinellifolia.*

Shrub, low, compact, dark, sometimes reddish, with trailing roots.

Branches, much ramified; short, thick, covered with bristles and thorns.

Thorns, thick, uneven, sometimes scythe-shaped.

Leaves, springing in fascicles, composed of seven leaflets.

Leaflets, flat, pale green, simply toothed; nearly orbicular.

Flowers, solitary, small, cup-shaped, with emarginated concave petals; white, with yellowish base; if occasionally clustered, having floral leaves.

Flowerstalk, naked or bristly, and glandulous.

Sepals, short, entire, smooth or glandulous; connivent or displayed.

Tube of calyx, naked, oval, or nearly round.

Disk, thin.

Styles, detached, hairy.

Fruit, oval or nearly round; of a blackish brown; crowned with sepals.

This rose grows in abundance throughout Europe.

Sub-Varieties.**1. *Sarmentous Rose.****Rosa Viminea.*

Shrub, spreading.

Branches, long, feeble, flexible, covered with bristly thorns.

Thorns, straight, uneven, mixed with bristles.
Leaves, composed of five or seven leaflets.
Leaflets, oblong, simply toothed, of a membranous texture, firm, and rigid.
Stipules, dilated at the summit.
Leafstalks, pedunculated.
Tube of calyx, oval.
Flowers, very large.

SECTION I.—YELLOWISH FLOWERS.

2. *Single Burnet-leaved Rose.* *Pale-yellow Rose.*

Thorns, uneven.
Tube of calyx, hemispherical; four times as wide as long; smooth.
Sepals, glandulous, usually simple.
Flowers, single, of a pale yellow.
Petals, white at the summit.

3. *Pale-yellow Burnet-leaved Semi-double Rose.*

Thorns, uneven.
Peduncle, and *Tube of calyx*, smooth.
Sepals, smooth at the base; having at the summit glandulous hairs.
Flowers, middle-sized, half-double, of a canary-coloured yellow.

4. *Burnet-leaved Single Yellow Rose.* (Vibert's.)

Thorns, uneven.
Leaflets, growing near together.
Tube of calyx, tightened in the throat.
Peduncle, and *Sepals*, smooth.
Flowers, single, pale yellow.

5. *Burnet-leaved Semi-double Rose.**Thorns*, uneven.*Tube of calyx*, hemispherical, very short, smooth.*Peduncles*, very hispid.*Sepals*, covered with glandulous bristles.*Flowers*, middle-sized, semi-double, primrose-coloured.6. *Burnet-leaved Nankin Double-blossomed Rose.**Thorns*, uneven.*Leaflets*, near together.*Tube of calyx*, narrow at the summit, smooth.*Peduncles*, smooth.*Flowers*, middle-sized, semi-globular, semi-double, of a Nankin yellow, with yellow bases.7. *Burnet-leaved Nankin Rose.**Thorns*, uneven, numerous, bristly.*Flowerstalks*, rather pubescent, having bracteal leaves even when solitary.*Tube of calyx*, smooth and globular.*Flowers*, single, hypocrateriform.*Petals*, pale yellow, variegated with pink in the interior, and straw-coloured outside.*Fruit*, globular or depressed; almost black, crowned with connivent sepals.8. *Burnet-leaved Single Yellow Rose.*

(Hybrid variety.)

Shrub, vigorous.*Leaflets*, close together, rather pubescent underneath when young; simply toothed.*Peduncles*, smooth.*Tube of calyx*, globular, smooth, short throated.

Sepals, having a few bristles, or rugged glands.

Flowers, yellow, large, single.

Fruit, black, globular, depressed; crowned with convenient sepals.

9. Burnet-leaved Half-double Yellow, (the Luxembourg.)

Flowers, of a canary colour.

10. Burnet-leaved Sulphur Yellow.

Shrub, vigorous, of an elegant form.

Thorns, very fine, uneven, rather crooked, axillary.

Leaves, from nine to eleven leaflets.

Leaflets, small, almost round, finely toothed; of a yellowish green.

Flowers, rather large, semi-double; solitary, regular, sulphur-yellow.

Petals, irregularly shaped.

11. Marx.

Shrub, small and elegant.

Branches, divergent, armed.

Thorns, numerous, yellowish, fine, uneven, rather crooked.

Leaves, nine leaflets.

Leaflets, small, almost round, finely toothed.

Flowers, small, well formed, sulphur-yellow, numerous, solitary, lemon-scented.

Petals, heart-shaped, or irregularly shaped.

SECTION II.—WHITE FLOWERS.

12. Burnet-leaved, double white.

Shrub, low and thick.

Thorns, uneven; the largest crooked.

Tube of calyx, very short, smooth.

Peduncle, hispid, glandulous.

Sepals, smooth, usually remaining displayed on the fruit.

Flowers, white, double or semi-double, very large in circumference.

13. *Burnet-leaved, full white.*

Thorns, uneven, straight.

Peduncle, Sepals, and Tube of calyx, smooth.

Flowers, white, full, extremely large.

14. *Burnet-leaved, white, globular.*

Shrub, bushy but high.

Leaves, glaucous.

Flowerstalks, smooth, or having glandulous hairs.

Ovary, and Sepals, smooth.

Flowers, regular, half-double, salver-shaped, blowing of a flesh-colour, but becoming gradually white.

Sepals, spread on the fruit.

15. *Burnet-leaved, single white.*

Shrub, low and bushy.

Roots, throwing up numerous suckers.

Peduncles, smooth, sometimes hispid and glandulous at the base.

Tube of calyx, and Sepals, smooth.

Flowers, single, white.

16. *Burnet-leaved Camellia Rose.*

Shrub, lofty.

Thorns, numerous, almost even, straight, thin.

Flowerstalk, hispid and glandulous.

Tube of calyx, hispid, globular.

Sepals, simple, glandulous.

Flowers, very large, semi-double, salver-shaped.
Fruit, brown, globular, hispid.

17. *Hardy Burnet-leaved.*

Shrub, pretty vigorous.
Stems, two feet high, with numerous straight, long, uneven thorns, which are pink on the young shoots.
Leaves, composed of seven or nine leaflets.
Leaflets, very small, oval, pale green, doubly toothed.
Flowers, double, solitary, snowy white.
Petals, heart-shaped, marked down the centre with a deep pink stripe; rather undulated, and sloped.

18. *Burnet-leaved Unique.*

Flowers, white, usually very well formed; having the buds of the common rose unique.

SECTION III.—WHITE FLOWERS, MORE OR LESS VARIED WITH FLESH-COLOUR.

19. *Irene.*

Thorns, uneven.
Peduncles, hispid, long.
Tube of calyx, wide at the base and summit, tightened in the middle.
Sepals, simple, with a few scattered glandulous thorns.
Flowers, very large, rather drooping, flesh-coloured, becoming white.
Fruit, globular or depressed, red or pale brown.
Sepals, spread on the fruit.

20. *Burnet-leaved, marbled.*

Belle Laure.

Shrub, low and spreading.
Tube of calyx, *Sepals*, and *Flowerstalk*, smooth.
Flowers, very large, half-double, marbled with lilac-pink on a white ground.

21. *Burnet-leaved, flesh-coloured.**Shrub*, a thick high bush.*Branches*, covered with unequal thorns.*Peduncles*, smooth; sometimes hispid and glandulous.*Tube of calyx*, and *Sepals*, smooth.*Flowers*, middle-sized, half double, salver-shaped, flesh-coloured.22. *Burnet-leaved, fragrant, flesh-coloured.**Rosa Sanguisorbæfolia.**Rosa Spinosissima Sanguisorbæfolia.**Thorns*, uneven.*Tube of calyx*, tightened at the throat; smooth.*Leaflets*, deeply toothed.*Sepals*, having glandulous hairs with laterally-toothed leaflet.*Flowers*, single, fragrant, rather flesh-coloured.23. *Belle Laure*. (Vibert, 3 and 4.)*Shrub*, having divergent branches, armed in all their length with uneven thorns; sub-floral branches unarmed.*Leaflets*, dark green, rather glaucous, rounded, oval, sharply and doubly toothed.*Flowerstalk*, *Tube of calyx*, and *Sepals*, smooth.*Flowers*, single, salver-shaped.*Petals*, white in the expanse, of a sulphur-yellow at the base; marbled or variegated with pale lilac-pink.*Stamens*, numerous; with red-lilac stripes.24. *Belle Laure, with close-growing leaves.**Branches*, short, straight, of a dark brown; with thin uneven thorns.*Leaves*, near together; with seven or nine leaflets.*Leaflets*, oval, obtuse, concave, sharply toothed.

Flowerstalk, of a purple-brown.

Tube of calyx, oval, tightened in the throat, naked, purple-brown.

Sepals, single, smooth, brown.

Flowers, large, single, white outside, of a lilac-pink, veined with white inside.

Fruit, brown, oval or conical, crowned with divergent sepals.

25. *Candolle's Rose*.

Shrub, high, with very straight suckers.

Thorns, numerous, almost equal, thin and straight.

Flowerstalk, smooth.

Tube of calyx, oval, tightened in the throat.

Sepals, single, with glandulous hairs.

Flowers, single, white, marbled outside with pink.

Fruit, oval, pendant, of an orange-red.

26. *Belle Laure*. (No. 2, Vibert.)

Bush, high and thorny, like the preceding.

Flowerstalk, hispid.

Tube of calyx, smooth, oval, tightened at the summit.

Sepals, smooth.

Flowers, single, very large, marbled with white and red-lilac.

Fruit, oval or globular, brown.

27. *Marienburg Rose*.

Rose Redouté.

Glaucous Burnet-leaved Rose.

Rosa Redutea Glaucia.

Shrub, lofty.

Leaves, glaucous.

Flowerstalks, hispid.

Floral leaves, glaucous, oval-lanceolated.

Tube of calyx, usually smooth, oval, tightened at the throat.

Sepals, simple, terminated by a leaf-like point; rather glandulous.

Flowers, single, middle-sized.

Petals, concave, white, marbled and spotted with pink at their interior summit.

28. *Délice du Printemps.*

Shrub, spreading, not very lofty.

Thorns, numerous, uneven, mixed with bristles.

Leafstalks, glandulous, cottonous.

Leaflets, glandulous underneath, with simple teeth.

Flowerstalk, very hispid.

Tube of calyx, oval, hispid, glandulous.

Sepals, simple, glandulous.

Flowers, double, flesh-coloured; very large.

29. *L'Aimable Etrangère.*

Shrub, vigorous, forming a thick bush; armed as the preceding.

Leaflets, crooked.

Flowerstalks, hispid.

Tube of calyx, oblong, often smooth and tightened in the centre.

Sepals, smooth.

Flowers, flesh-coloured, almost white; double, very large.

30. *Jenny.*

Belle Estelle.

Burnet-leaved of Charpentier.

Shrub, armed with uneven thorns, mixed with bristles.

Flowerstalk, hispid.

Tube of calyx, smooth; top-shaped, or in the form of a calabash.

Sepals, smooth, entire.

Flowers, large, semi-double, flesh-coloured.

This sub-variety flowers a second time in August and September.

31. *Hybrid Burnet-leaved, with large flesh-coloured flowers.*

Thorns, as in the preceding.

Flowerstalk, hispid and glandulous.

Tube of calyx, oval or pear-shaped; hispid at the base, smooth at the summit.

Flowers, large, semi-double, flesh-coloured or pale pink.

This shrub blows only in the spring.

32. *Burnet-leaved of the Luxembourg.*

Flowers, large, double, flesh-coloured.

33. *Double-marbled Burnet-leaved.*

Flowers, moderate-sized, very double; white, marbled with pink.

34. *La Gracieuse.*

Shrub, pretty vigorous; forming a thick bush.

Branches, spreading, reddish.

Thorns, uneven, numerous.

Leaves, composed of nine leaflets.

Leaflets, small, oval or nearly round; strongly toothed.

Flowers, very double; small, white at the circumference, of a flesh-coloured pink towards the centre; salver-shaped; numerous, sometimes solitary.

Petals, cordiform, curled, regularly arranged towards the centre of the flower.

This hybrid variety is very beautiful.

SECTION IV.—PINK FLOWERS.

35. *Burnet-leaved Multiflora Rose.*

Shrub, armed with uneven thorns.

Flowerstalks, usually hispid.

Tube of calyx, and *Sepals*, smooth.

Flowers, semi-double, middle-sized, of a light uniform pink.

Petals, paler without than within.

36. *Reine des Pimprenelles.*

Thorns, as in the preceding.

Flowerstalk, very hispid.

Tube of calyx, and *Sepals*, smooth.

Flowers, semi-double, salver-shaped, rather larger than the preceding, of a fine pink.

Petals, paler towards their edges.

37. *Rose of Scotland, Burnet-leaved.*

Shrub, lofty.

Suckers, straight.

Thorns, numerous, almost even, thin, and straight.

Flowerstalks, smooth.

Tube of calyx, oval, smooth.

Sepals, single, smooth, finely acuminate.

Flowers, single, of a fresh pink.

Fruit, oval, pendant, of a red-orange.

This sub-variety is much in request, on account of the elegance of the shrub, and the abundance of its flowers.

38. *Zerbina.*

Thorns, uneven, numerous, mingled with bristles; the strongest thorns large and crooked, often stipulary.

Leaflets, purple when young; undulated as they advance in age.

Flowerstalk, smooth, or slightly hispid, and glandulous.

Tube of calyx, smooth, very short.

Sepals, usually with appendages.

Flowers, very large, double, of a vivid pink.

39. *Belle Mathilde.*

Shrub, vigorous, lofty, forming a thick bush.

Leafstalk, glandulous, rather pubescent.

Leaflets, very close together; bristly or pubescent beneath, principally on the mid-rib; simply or doubly toothed, and very sharp.

Flowerstalk, hispid and glandulous.

Floral leaves, oval-lanceolated.

Tube of calyx, globular or oval, tightened at the summit.

Sepals, edged with hair, glandulous.

Flowers, semi-double, salver-shaped; very large, of a pale pink.

40. *Burnet-leaved, small-flowering.*

Rosa Parviflora Pimpinellifolia.

Shrub, low and branching.

Branches, thin, armed with uneven thorns.

Flowerstalk, hispid, glandulous.

Tube of calyx, top-shaped, covered with pedicellated glands.

Sepals, triangular, glandulous.

Flowers, large, very double, pale pink, uniform and elegant.

Fruit, large, globular, usually becoming abortive.

41. *Toute Bizarre.*

Shrub, lofty and vigorous.

Thorns, numerous, straight, long, and strong.

Leafstalks, cottonous and rather pubescent, as well as the mid-rib of the leaflets.

Leaflets, large, close together, obtuse, single-toothed.

Flowerstalks, very hispid.

Tube of calyx, very long, top-shaped or oblong, or in form of a calabash.

Sepals, smooth, usually simple.

Flowers, large, semi-double, of a bright pink.

The flowers expand with difficulty. It is cultivated chiefly on account of the peculiarity of its fruit.

42. *Ben Lomond.*

Shrub, small, bushy, having some analogy with the Burnet-leaved marbled variety.

Branches, spreading and divergent.

Thorns, numerous, sometimes shaped like a fish-hook.

Leaflets, nine or eleven in number, small, of a dark green.

Flowers, semi-double, small, well formed, of a delicate pink, solitary.

Petals, rather sloped at the summit.

43. *Burnet-leaved, with very large flowers.*

Shrub, very vigorous.

Branches, reddish and straight.

Thorns, numerous, straight, axillary.

Leaflets, nine or eleven, deeply toothed, of a dark green.

Flowers, almost double, large, well-formed, much resembling the Hundred-leaved, of a beautiful pink, the petals bordered with white; often solitary.

Petals, irregularly sloped.

44. *Pelletier's, flesh-coloured.*

Shrub, of mean vegetation.

Branches, slight.

Thorns, straight, numerous, blackish.

Leaves, five or seven leaflets.

Leaflets, long, oval, tinged with purple, deeply and closely toothed.

Flowers, rather fragrant, very double, large, well formed, pale pink.

This sub-variety is one of the most beautiful of the tribe.

45. *Charlotte.*

Shrub, of moderate size.

Branches, slight and numerous.

Thorns, straight, some long and sharp, some small and terminating in a gland.

Leaflets, seven or eleven, rounded, oval, crenelated.

Flowers, semi-double, large, of a dark violet.

Petals, wide at the base, sloped towards the centre.

46. *Celinette.*

Shrub, small and elegant.

Branches, divergent, feeble, armed with reddish thorns; thin, uneven, rather bent.

Leaflets, nine, small, lanceolated, dark green, regularly toothed.

Flowers, small, well formed, pale pink, opening of a cup-shape, and becoming gradually flat; solitary.

47. *Large-flowering Burnet-leaved.*

Flowers, very large, three or four inches in diameter; double, pink, producing a noble effect.

This is the largest of the Burnet-leaved roses.

48. *Mignonette.*

Flowers, of a bright pink, well formed, numerous and beautiful.

SECTION V.—RED OR CRIMSON FLOWERS.

49. *Burnet-leaved, double, purple.**Flowerstalk*, smooth.*Sepals*, and *Tube of calyx*, the same.*Flowers*, salver-shaped, moderate-sized, three inches in circumference; semi-double, fragrant, of a fine pale purple.*Fruit*, black, globular, depressed; crowned with divergent sepals, which are occasionally connivent.50. *Belle Laure.* (4. Vibert.)*Shrub*, with divaricated branches.*Thorns*, uneven, acicular, forming a long plate at the base.*Leaflets*, oval, singly toothed.*Flowerstalks*, smooth.*Tube of calyx*, and *Sepals*, the same.*Flowers*, single, salver-shaped, of a bright purple, marbled with white within; whitish and red-lilac without.51. *Burnet-leaved, single, marbled, purple.**Shrub*, low, spreading.*Branches*, slight, armed with uneven thorns.*Flowerstalk, Tube of calyx, and Sepals*, smooth.*Flowers*, single, salver-shaped, middle-sized, of an amaranth colour; marbled, white at the base, paler externally.*Filaments*, of a red-orange.*Fruit*, black, crowned with divergent sepals.52. *Deep Purple Burnet-leaved Rose.**Shrub*, lofty, armed with uneven thorns.*Tube of calyx*, oval-globular, smooth.

Sepals, sometimes marked on the back with a longitudinal line of short red bristles.

Flowers, single, middle-sized, of a violet-purple, very vivid, paler at the base.

Fruit, pendant, almost black, oval; wide at the base, rather conical at the summit.

53. *Lady Finch Hatton.* (1829.)

Shrub, with divergent branches.

Thorns, numerous, flat, uneven, dilated at the base.

Leaves, having nine leaflets.

Leaflets, oblong, deeply and irregularly toothed.

Flowers, highly fragrant, large, semi-double, of a fine violet-purple, well formed, solitary.

Petals, slightly sloped.

SECTION VI.—BOTANICAL VARIETIES OF THE BURNET-LEAFED ROSE.

54. *Dwarf Burnet-leaved.*

Rosa Spinosissima Pumila.

Rosa Chamærhodon.

Shrub, low.

Thorns, horizontal.

Fruit, oval.

Flowerstalks, glandulous or bristly.

This variety, and all those included in the sixth section, are found growing spontaneously.

55. *Burnet-leaved Rose with crooked thorns.*

Rosa Reversa.

Rosa Nana.

Shrub, dwarfed.

Leaves, very glaucous.

Flowers, very numerous in the spring, and white as snow.

Fruit, oval.

Origin, supposed to be from Austria.

56. *Rosa Spinosissima Platycarpa.*
Rosa Hispida.

Shrub, dwarf.

Flowerstalk, bristly.

Fruit, flat.

This variety grows only in Iceland.

57. *Hairy Burnet-leaved Rose.*
Rosa Pilosa.

Shrub, dwarf.

Leaves, sharp, simply toothed, sub-surface hairy.

Icelandic.

58. *Burnet-leaved Rose with top-shaped fruit.*

Shrub, dwarf.

Fruit, turbinated.

Grows spontaneously in Iceland.

59. *Pallas's Burnet-leaved Rose.*
Rosa Pallasii.
Rosa Altaica.

Shrub, vigorous, lofty.

Thorns, close together, almost even.

This rose is found in elevated plains, and on the high acclivities of the mountains towards Siberia.

60. *Burnet-leaved Rose with long thorns.*
Shrub, lofty, with long thin thorns.

61. *Rosa Scotica.**Rosa Collina.**Shrub*, armed with horizontal thorns.*Flowerstalk*, naked.62. *Large-flowering Burnet-leafed.*

A Siberian rose, of which the flowers are large, and the branches devoid of bristles among the thorns.

63. *Rosa Reversa.**Shrub*, armed with bristly thorns, almost even, down-bent.*Leaves*, doubly toothed, pubescent.*Fruit*, hispid.*Flowers*, white.

This rose is found in the stony districts of the Matra mountains, in Hungary.

64. *Rosa Marginata.**Rosa Trichyphylla.**Shrub*, small, with tortuous branches.*Leaflets*, oval, cordiform, triply toothed, very smooth.*Sepals*, crenelated.*Flowers*, pale pink.

This rose is found in the fields near Bennstadt, in Germany.

V. *Thousand-thorned Rose.**Rosa Myriacantha.**Rosa Provincialis.**Shrub*, small, mean, with straight, brownish branches.*Thorns*, straight, numerous, feeble, unequal, mingled with bristles.

Leaves, smooth, growing at the extremity of the twigs, composed of five or seven leaflets.

Leaflets, elliptic or orbicular, doubly toothed; rusty and glandulous beneath.

Stipules, narrow and glandulous at the base.

Leafstalks, glandulous and bristly; armed with a few straight thorns, small and scattered.

Flowers, very small, white, solitary, cup-shaped, furnished with floral leaves.

Flowerstalks, glandulous and bristly.

Tube of calyx, globular, covered with bristles and glands, except at the upper part.

Sepals, reflexed after flowering; before maturity longer than the fruit.

Disk, rather elevated.

Styles, and *Stigmas*, hairy.

This little rose-tree is found in the south of France, and in the environs of Lyons.

VI. *Rose with curled Petals.*

Rosa Involuta.

Shrub, from two to five feet high, bushy, of a reddish grey.

Branches, straight, not ramified, covered with glands and thorns, uneven, strong, straight.

Leaves, close together, when rubbed smelling of turpentine.

Leaflets, five or seven, concave, oval, obtuse, or pointed; doubly toothed, naked, and almost opaque on the upper surface; on the under hairy, and having scarcely perceptible glands.

Stipules, narrow, often concave, pointed, not toothed, but fringed with glands.

Leafstalks, hairy, glandulous, bristly, with a few bristly thorns.

Flowers, solitary, red or white.

Petals, rolled or curled, and cordiform.

Flowerstalks, naked.

Tube of calyx, oval, almost spherical.

Sepals, bristled with thorns, and having viscous glands.

Disk, not much raised.

Fruit, crowned before maturity with convergent sepals.

This variety is a native of the mountains of Scotland; discovered by Dr. Walker.

SEVENTH TRIBE OF SPECIES III.

Rosa Centifolia, or Hundred-leaved Rose.

Rosa Damascena.

Rosa Belgica.

Rosa Provincialis.

Rosa Gallica.

Rosa Partifolia.

Rosa Remensis.

Rosa Pumila.

Rosa Polyanthos.

Rosa Caryophylla.

Rosa Muscosa.

Rosa Divionensis.

Rosa Pomponia.

Rosa Burgundiaca.

Rosa Turbinata.

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.

Shrub, bristly, more or less lofty.

Branches, straight or flexuous; forming a bush, usually spreading; armed with thorns and bristles, sometimes greenish, sometimes tinged with purple.

Thorns, uneven, the large ones falcate; mingled with bristles and glands.

Leaves, composed of five or seven leaflets.

Stipules, usually simple, sometimes fringed with glands.

Leafstalks, hairy and glandulous, sometimes armed with small thorns.

Leaflets, oval or oblong, rugged, sometimes rusty underneath; singly or doubly toothed, the teeth sometimes glandulous.

Flowers, fragrant, rarely solitary, sometimes united two or three together, sometimes in clusters; the corolla having always a regular and elegant form.

Floral leaves, sometimes obliterated.

Flowerstalks, hispid, and glandulous, often armed with thorns under the bracteal leaves.

Tube of calyx, oval, more or less elongated, glandulous, very rarely smooth.

Sepals, composite, usually glandulous.

Disk, thickened, forming the throat of the calyx.

Petals, concave.

Fruit, oval or oblong, sometimes globular.

This tribe is found in all the temperate countries of Europe.

Varieties.

I. *Rosa Damascena*, or Damask Rose.

Rosa Bifera.

Rosa Centifolia Bifera.

Rosa Calendarum.

Gallic Portland.

Shrub, pretty high.

Branches, usually covered with uneven thorns, the largest scythe-shaped, mixed with bristles.

Leaves, composed of five or seven leaflets.

Leaflets, smooth on the upper surface, pubescent or hairy on the under; simply toothed, the teeth usually hairy, sometimes glandulous.

Flowerstalks, hispid, glandulous.

Flowers, in multiflora and open clusters, longer than the leaves, fragrant.

Sepals, hairy or glandulous, shorter than the petals, reflexed.

Tube of calyx, occasionally hispid, smooth or glandulous, short, turbinated, or ob-conical, always displayed at the summit, and without perceptible tightening.

This rose, which is said to have been brought from Syria in 1175, is probably the same of which Virgil speaks in his Georgics as *biferi rosaria Paestri*. It has furnished a great number of sub-varieties.

Sub-Varieties.

SECTION I.—WHITE FLOWERS.

1. *White Rose of Italy.*

Shrub, armed with a few thorns; thin, scattered, mixed with glandulous bristles.

Leaves, rather pale.

Buds, flesh-coloured.

Flowers, semi-double, middle-sized; of a beautiful white, fragrant.

2. *Pride of Lille.*

Triomphe de Lille.

Shrub, armed like the preceding.

Leafstalks, pointed upwards.

Leaflets, with very deeply-toothed edges.

Tube of calyx, ob-conical; very glandulous.

Flowers, full, middle-sized, white with a pink centre.

3. *Dame Blanche.*

Flowers, double, large, of a pure white when expanded; the buds as red as those of the Hundred-leaved rose.

4. *La Laitière.*

Flowers, full, middle sized, of a pinkish white.

A beautiful variety.

5. *Déesse Flore.*

Flowers, double, middle-sized, full, almost white.

A very pretty variety.

SECTION II.—Moss Roses.

6. *Perpetual Moss Rose.* (Pirolle.)

Shrub, vigorous, armed with thorns.

Thorns, fine, of a violet-purple.

Leaves, composed of five sessile leaflets.

Leaflets, oval, of a bright green on the upper surface, rather glaucous on the under.

Calyx, entirely covered with branching bristles, long and very close, producing a more agreeable effect than any other Moss rose.

Flowers, very full, white; the petals elegantly disposed.

SECTION III.—PINK, PALE, OR LILAC FLOWERS.

7. *Belle Iphigénie.*

Belle Stéphanie.

Shrub, armed with numerous thorns, the greater number strong and crooked.

Flowers, middle-sized, full, of a pale lilac-pink.

8. *Damask Rose of Milet.*

Shrub, armed like the preceding.

Flowers, middle-sized, very full, of a pale lilac.

9. *Damask Rose of the Luxembourg.*

Shrub, forming a low spreading bush, armed with numerous, strong, crooked thorns.

Flowers, middle-sized or small, numerous, regular; very full, of a pale pink, becoming flesh-coloured.

This shrub furnishes abundance of flowers.

10. *Delphine Gay.*

Shrub, armed as in No. 7.

Flowers, middle-sized or large, full, of a pale pink, becoming flesh-coloured.

11. *Duc de Chartres.**Nouveau Triomphe.*

Flowers, numerous, middle-sized, full, pale pink.

12. *Eliza Walker.*

Branches, short.

Thorns, short, thick.

Leaves, composed of five or seven leaflets.

Leaflets, pale green, oblong, sharp, curved; rather pubescent underneath, with sharp teeth, of which the points turn downwards.

Flowers, large, double or full; very pale pink, or flesh-colour.

This is a delicate sub-variety, difficult of propagation.

13. *La Favorite.*

Shrub, with very thorny branches.

Buds, pink.

Flowers, small, full, flat, flesh-coloured, almost white.

14. *L'Admiration.*

Shrub, armed with numerous, strong, crooked thorns.

Flowers, middle-sized, full, regular, pale pink; the edges usually pale.

15. *Madame de Tressan.*

Shrub, very thorny.

Flowers, large, full, of a pale pink or flesh-colour.

16. *Maria Louisa.*

Tout Aimable.

Tendresse Admirable.

Orphée de Lille.

Augustine Pourprée.

Belle Flamande.

Agathe Couronnée.

Agathe Rose.

Caprice de Zéphir.

Shrub, spreading.

Branches, flexible.

Leaves, usually pendant.

Flowers, middle-sized, double, of a pale pink.

17. *Olympe.*

Shrub, armed with numerous, strong, crooked thorns.

Flowers, middle-sized, full, pale pink.

18. *Petite Sophie.*

Shrub, armed like the preceding.

Flowers, small, full, pale pink.

19. *Prométhée.*

Shrub, having very thorny branches.

Flowers, middle-sized, very double, of a lilac-pink.

20. *Rose des Princes.*

Cent-feuilles Argentée.

Rosa Umbellata.

Shrub, having flexible and very thorny branches.

Leaflets, simply toothed, hairy, not glandulous.

Tube of calyx, oval, turbinated, having no visible tightness at the summit.

Flowers, middle-sized, double, of a pale pink, fragrant.

21. *Sœur Joseph.*

Flowers, small, double, pale pink.

22. *Flat Hundred-leaved.*

Flowers, large, flat, of a lilac-pink, having in the centre a crown, formed by the stamens.

This shrub, in spite of its name, is manifestly of the Damask kind.

23. *Rosalie.*

Flowers, large, very double, of a brilliant pink, rather deeper in the centre.

24. *Théone. (Noisette.)*

Shrub, from three to four feet high.

Thorns, unequal, the larger ones flat and crooked.

Leaves, composed of five plane leaflets.

Leaflets, oval, slightly toothed.

Flowers, very full, moderate-sized, of a bright pink, borne upon long flowerstalks.

A very beautiful variety.

25. *Théophraste.*

Flowers, moderate-sized, double, of a pale lilac-pink.

26. *Pink Italian Rose.*

Italian Damask.

Branches, diffuse.

Leaflets, oval-lanceolated, sharp; with pointed teeth, hairy, not glandulous.

Flowerstalk, glandulous.

Tube of calyx, ob-conical, smooth at the summit.

Flowers, middle-sized, semi-double, fragrant; pale pink or vivid flesh-colour towards the centre, paler at the edge.

27. *Violet Damask.*

Belle Fleur.

La Divinité.

Shrub, armed with a few thin scattered thorns, mixed with glandulous bristles.

Tube of calyx, ob-conical.

Flowers, moderate-sized; very pale pink, or flesh-colour.

Petals, very thin; those of the centre beautifully plaited and undulated.

28. *Joséphine Antoinette.*

Flowers, lateral; very large, very double, well formed, of a pleasing pink.

29. *Belle d'Auteuil.*

Shrub, armed with short thorns.

Leaflets, close together, oval, large, thin, rather pubescent underneath; the lateral ones sessile and crossed at the base.

Tube of calyx, turbinated or pear-shaped.

Flowers, middle-sized or large; full, regular, of a pale lilac-pink, or flesh-colour.

30. *Belisarius.*

Shrub, vigorous, with straight branches, armed with numerous, uneven thorns; enlarged at the base, mixed with glandulous bristles.

Leaves, of a pale green, composed of five or seven leaflets, regularly toothed; some oval, some oblong.

Flowers, numerous, in clusters, very double; middle-sized.

Petals, pale pink, when they expand; becoming paler, or flesh-coloured.

Tube of calyx, and *Peduncle*, covered with glandulous bristles.

31. *François Jongleur.*

Shrub, vigorous.

Thorns, short, unequal, thick at the base; mingled with short bristles.

Leaves, glaucous.

Leaflets, thin, oval, rather pubescent underneath.

Flowerstalk, long, glandulous.

Flowers, middle-sized or large; full, of a vivid pink.

32. *Joséphine of Hohenzollern.*

Branches, very thorny.

Leaves, hairy underneath.

Flowerstalk, very long, glandulous, vertical.

Tube of calyx, top-shaped, rather tightened in the throat.

Sepals, three of them bordered with long appendages.

Flowers, middle-sized, full, light pink.

Buds, exactly like those of the Hundred-leaved.

33. *Œillet Rose.*

Shrub, vigorous.

Thorns, uneven, mixed with bristles; the largest stipulary.

Leaflets, of a fine green; large, close together, smooth on both sides, doubly toothed.

Leafstalks, glandulous, armed underneath with crooked thorns.

Flowers, small, full; of a pale pink, or flesh-colour.

34. *Agathe Somesson.*. *Petite Agathe.*

Shrub, armed with numerous thorns, mostly strong and crooked.

Branches, flexible.

Flowers, small, full, of a lilac-pink.

35. *Agathe Manchette.*. *Grande Tartare.*

Shrub, forming a spreading bush, armed with many thorns.

Flowers, middle-sized, regular, very full; pale pink in the circumference.

36. *Claire D'Olban.*

Shrub, armed like the preceding.

Tube of calyx, large, very short.

Flowers, middle-sized, full, regular, pale pink at the circumference, vivid in the centre.

37. *Cléonice.*

Leaflets, purple when young.

Flowerstalk, not hispid, but glandulous.

Flowers, middle-sized, full, of a lilac-pink.

SECTION IV.—FLESH-COLOURED OR PINK.

38. *Coralie.*

Flowers, middle-sized, very double, well formed, flesh-coloured; very pretty.

39. *Général Foy.*

Flowers, very well formed; middle-sized, very double, of a deep brilliant pink, flesh-coloured at the edge.

A Rouen variety.

40. *Rose Préciale.*

Flowers, rising, very double, large, flesh-coloured.

A Rouen variety.

41. *La Délicatesse.*

Flowers, middle-sized, very well formed, very double, flesh-coloured.

42. *Pallas.*

Flowers, small, in bouquets, very double, flesh-coloured.

43. *Anarelle.*

Flowers, small, double, of a deep lilac-red.

44. *Damas Argenté.*

Rose Argenté.

Shrub, armed with strong crooked thorns.

Flowers, small, double, flesh-coloured.

45. *Célestine.*

Shrub, armed like the preceding.

Flowers, large, full, flesh-coloured.

46. *Cartier Damask.*

Rose Cartier.

Shrub, vigorous, very thorny.

Thorns, strong and crooked.

Flowers, middle-sized, very double, regular ; of a bright pink.

This sub-variety resembles the Belgian rose ; except that the tube of the calyx is very short, and not tightened in the throat.

47. *Henri IV.*

Shrub, vigorous, armed with short thick thorns mixed with glandulous bristles.

Leaflets, purple in their youth, hairy underneath, oval-oblong.

Tube of calyx, top-shaped.

Flowers, very large, attaining sometimes five inches in diameter; full, regular, of a bright pink.

48. *Isoline.*

Flowers, large, regular, bright pink.

49. *La Constance.*

Hundred-leaved of Avranches.

Centifolia Incarnata.

Centifolia Peonæflora.

Duchesse de Grammont.

Shrub, with spreading branches, diffuse and flexible; very thorny.

Flowers, double, large, of a light pink, vivid in the centre.

50. *Illustre Beauté.*

Thorns, feeble, thin, scattered, mixed with numerous glandulous bristles.

Leaflets, glandulous, simply toothed.

Tube of calyx, oval-turbinate, smooth.

Flowers, full, regular, middle-sized, bright flesh-colour; very pretty.

51. *La Rochefoucault Liancourt.*

Shrub, very vigorous, with uneven thorns; the larger ones curved.

Flowers, middle-sized, very double, dark pink; pretty, but rare, and covered with the foliage.

52. *Thalie.*

Branches, covered with numerous unequal thorns, usually straight, mixed with bristles.

Leaflets, wrinkled and veined, hairy on both sides.

Tube of calyx, top-shaped, very short, hispid and glandulous.

Flowers, small, full, of a purplish pink.

SECTION V.—RED, PURPLE, OR STRIPED FLOWERS.

53. *Faustina.*

Shrub, bearing long unifloral flowerstalks.

Flowers, very full, middle-sized, of a bright red.

54. *La Mienne.*

Flowers, large, very double, of a light purple, glossy, resembling the *Rose du Roi*.

55. *Variegated Damask.*

Leaves, pubescent.

Flowers, middle-sized, double, white variegated with pink.

56. *Belle Damas.*

Shrub, very vigorous, and much ramified.

Thorns, numerous, uneven, slightly crooked, reddish.

Leaflets, five or seven; pale green, oval, rather closed.

Flowers, terminal, crowning the shrub in clusters of five or seven; very large and very full.

Petals, a clear red.

57. *Damas Pourpré.*

Shrub, low, spreading, very thorny.

Flowers, middle-sized, full, of a vivid, uniform purplish pink; sometimes light purple.

58. *Sanspareille of Holland.**Branches*, thin, kneed, very thorny.*Leaves*, usually double; except on the suckers.*Flowers*, full, very small, of a lilac-pink, sometimes marbled with deep purple.*Petals*, undulated and blistered.59. *Babet.**Flowers*, middle-sized, flesh-colour, very pretty.II. *Frankfort Rose.**Rosa Turbinata.**Rosa Francofurtiana.**Rosa Campanulata.**Rosa Francofurtensis.**Shrub*, vigorous, forming a thick bush.*Suckers*, armed with strong, unequal, crooked thorns, mixed with bristles.*Leafstalks*, usually hairy, thorny, and glandulous.*Stipules*, large, cottonous on the edges; entire.*Leaflets*, five or seven; oval, hairy underneath.*Flowerstalk*, branching, hispid, glandulous.*Floral leaves*, large, wide, oval or orbicular.*Tube of calyx*, smooth at the summit, large, turbinated, widened at the summit, without tightening.*Sepals*, short, usually glandulous, terminated by a point; three of them bearing appendages.*Flowers*, double or full.

Sub-Varieties.

1. *Rosier de Francfort.**Branches*, glaucous, often unarmed.

Leaflets, near together, wrinkled, veined; pale underneath, with simple or convergent toothing.

Flowers, large or middle-sized; almost full, of a bluish purple.

2. *Dutch Paeony Rose.*

Grand Pivoine.

Tube of calyx, short, very thick; turbinated, smooth, and glossy.

Flowers, of a bright pink in the centre, lighter at the circumference.

3. *Belle Victorine.*

Floral leaves, almost orbicular.

Flowers, middle-sized, full; flesh-coloured in the centre, pale pink at the circumference.

Rose Pavot, or *Poppy Rose.*

Floral leaves, large and oval at the base of the clusters; lanceolated on the secondary flowerstalks.

Tube of calyx, smooth and glaucous.

Flowers, semi-double, large; red, or bright purple.

4. *Belle Rosine.*

Rose Cerise.

Amélia.

Shrub, having very crooked branches.

Flowerstalks, glandulous above the floral leaves, almost smooth at the base.

Flowers, large or middle-sized, double, of a bright cherry-colour.

5. *Ancelin.*

Shrub, very vigorous, with numerous crooked thorns, enlarged at their base.

Leaves, whitish underneath; tinged with pink when young.

Leaflets, five, rounded, slightly toothed.

Flowers, large, double, very fine, numerous, in upright branches.

6. *Valérie.*

Leaflets, very small, hairy on both sides.

Tube of calyx, short, turbinated.

Sepals, short.

Flowers, full, very small, pale pink.

7. *Aimable Éléonore.*

Stipules, wide.

Leaflets, five or seven, oval, oblong; smooth on the upper surface, rather pubescent underneath; simply and deeply toothed.

Flowers, middle-sized, full, of a bright dark pink, or cherry-colour.

III. *Belgian Rose.*

Rosa Belgica.

Rosa Damascena.

Rosa Alba.

Rose de Puteaux.

Shrub, vigorous, forming a thick bush.

Branches, spreading, kneeed or elbowed, flexible, very thorny, keeping their leaves late in the season.

Thorns, long, uneven, the strongest crooked, mixed with bristles.

Leaflets, five or seven, large, oval, obtuse, rather hairy underneath, simply toothed, the teeth hairy, seldom glandulous.

Leafstalks, hairy and glandulous; usually armed underneath with small crooked thorns.

Flowerstalks, very long, divided, armed with thorns under the bracteal leaves; glandulous above.

Tube of calyx, glandulous, narrow, and very long, distaff-shaped, narrow in the throat.

Sepals, glandulous, foliaged, longer than the bud, and shorter than the petals; three bearing long, divergent appendages.

Flowers, very fragrant, in multiflora open clusters,

Fruit, elongated, swelling in the centre, narrow at the base and summit; red.

This is the rose so much cultivated by perfumers for making rose-water. There are a great number of sub-varieties.

Sub-Varieties.

SECTION 1.—WHITE FLOWERS.

1. *Parure des Vierges.*

Leaflets, rounded, and lighter-coloured than the other sub-varieties.

Tube of calyx, smooth at the summit.

Flowers, semi-double, middle-sized, white.

2. *Œillet Blanc.*

Shrub, with slender branches.

Leaflets, five in number, pointed.

Flowers, small, double, white, of a pinkish hue.

3. *Miroir des Dames.*

Pyramide Agréable.

Leaflets, five; smooth and glossy on the upper surface, with sloping teeth.

Flowerstalk, glandulous and viscous.

Tube of calyx, oval, pear-shaped, hispid and glandulous, viscous and fragrant.

Flowers, growing in small clusters; full, middle-sized, white in the circumference, bright pink in the centre.

4. *Petite Lisette, (alba hybrida cum bifera.)*

Leaflets, pointed.

Tube of calyx, glandulous, smooth at the summit.

Flowers, double, middle-sized; flesh-coloured, becoming almost white.

5. *White Provins.*

Mock Unique.

Shrub, very beautiful, when the flowers blow freely, which seldom happens.

Flowers, large, very double, white in the circumference, bright flesh-colour in the centre.

SECTION II.—PINK FLOWERS.

6. *Belgian Rose.*

Flowers, middle-sized, half double, pale pink.

7. *York and Lancaster.*

Flowers, middle-sized, half-double, striped and variegated white with pink.

8. *La Félicité.*

Flowers, differ from the preceding in having maculated spots, and being variegated with a deeper red.

9. *Junon Argentée.*

Petite Junon de Hollande.

Petite Erneste.

Roi de Perse.

Flowers, double, small, of a pale pink.

10. *Glycère.*

Branches, very thorny.

Leaves, close together, often doubly toothed.

Flowers, double, middle-sized, of a vivid pink, in multi-floral clusters.

11. *Boule Hortensia.*

Agathe Majestueuse.

Le Triomphe.

Flowers, double, middle-sized, round; when blown of a pale pink, red when in the bud.

12. *Clarisse.*

Branches, straight.

Flowers, middle-sized, double, of a light pink.

13. *Merveille du Monde.*

Roi des Pays Bas.

Impératrice de Hollande.

Leaflets, very large.

Tube of calyx, large, long, slightly tightened at the summit.

Flowers, large, double; of a vivid light pink, brilliant and uniform.

14. *Sylvia.*

Shrub, very vigorous.

Leaves, large, with oval leaflets; more pubescent on the under than the upper surface.

Flowerstalk, very long.

Tube of calyx, oblong.

Flowers, blowing in open clusters, middle-sized or large, full.

Petals, large, thick, of a vivid carmine, uniform, and lasting.

SECTION III.—PORTLAND ROSES.

This variety, which has much affinity with the Belgian rose, is one of the most fragrant known; and much cultivated for purposes of perfumery.

The following roses flower at various seasons of the year.

15. *Pauline Dubreuil.*

Flowers, middle-sized, semi-double, flesh-colour.

16. *Monthly Rose.*

Rose du Calendrier.

Perpétuelle Semi-double.

Tube of calyx, (very remarkable,) pear-shaped in its youth, distaff-shaped or fusiform when the corolla is expanded, and oval after fecundation.

Flowers, middle-sized, semi-double, of a light pink.

17. *Le Désespoir des Amateurs.*

Rosa Perpetuosissima.

This shrub, which flowered for the first time in 1832, unites the specific characters of the Damask in its wood and thorns, the May rose in its leaves and leaf-stalks, the leaflets of the Bengal, the clusters of the Noisette, the ovary of the Ile de Bourbon, the spots on the wood and flowerstalk of the Tea rose, and the fragrance of the Hundred-leaved.

Shrub, vigorous.

Branches, thick.

Thorns, long, uneven, straight, or a little bent.

Leaflets, three to seven; small, oval, pointed, of a pale green on the upper surface, glaucous on the under.

Flowers, very large, full, expanding of a bright pink, turning to flesh-colour, fragrant.

18. *Palmyre.*

Branches, long and vertical.

Flowers, middle-sized, double, regular; of a pale pink, turning to flesh-colour.

19. *Belle Faber.*

Tube of calyx, ob-conical, very long, almost club-shaped.

Flowers, very large, very double, attaining five inches in diameter, pink, not very regular.

RED FLOWERS.

20. *Rose du Roi.**Rose Lelieur.*

Flowers, middle-sized, bright red, often more vivid at the second flowering than in the spring.

Remarkable from its calyx, which has often six sepals.

Red-blossomed Perpétuelle.

Flowers, middle-sized, half-double, of a bright red.

Philippe I.

Shrub, vigorous, the young branches elbowed.

Thorns, very numerous, and fine, uneven, and rather bent.

Leaves, large, composed of seven leaflets.

Leaflets, oval, evenly toothed; having a few thorns on the mid-rib.

Tube of calyx, pear-shaped.

Flowers, very large, full, of a fine deep violet; in clusters of three or five.

The following flower twice a-year.

RED FLOWERS.

21. *Double-flowering Red Portland.*
Semi-double ditto.

Flowers, middle-sized, of a very brilliant red.

22. *Large-flowering Portland.*

Flowers, very large, semi-double, or double, of a vivid red.

PINK FLOWERS.

23. *Rose Préval.*

Tube of calyx, ob-conical, smooth, often striped with dark green at the base.

Flowers, large, very double, pale pink.

This shrub yields finer flowers at the second flowering than the first.

24. *Rose of Four Seasons.*

· *Pink-blossomed Perpetual.*

Branches, straight and vertical.

Leaflets, simply toothed, with hairy, but not glandulous teeth.

Flowers, middle-sized, semi-double, of a pale pink.

25. *Unarmed Ever-flowering Rose.*

Quatre Saisons moins Epineux.

Branches, smooth and glossy in many parts, armed with irregular, scattered thorns.

Flowers, middle-sized, semi-double, of a pale pink.

26. *Double Portland.*

La Moderne.

Shrub, armed with feeble thorns.

Flowers, large, semi-double, of a pale purplish pink.

27. *Rose Buffon.**Joséphine.**La Gracieuse.**Flowers*, middle-sized, very full, pale pink.28. *Bifera Venusta.**Calyx*, having frequently six sepals.*Flowers*, middle-sized, full, of a very light pink.

WHITE OR STRIPED FLOWERS.

29. *Twice-blowing White.**Perpétuelle Blanche.**Quatre Saisons Blanche.**Flowers*, middle-sized, double, white, slightly flesh-coloured in expanding.30. *Four Seasons, variegated.**Quatre Saisons, panachée.**Flowers*, middle-sized, double; white, striped with pink when cultivated in light ground, but the stripes disappearing in strong soil.*Flowers* but once a-year.31. *Caroline Maille.**Shrub*, feebly armed.*Leaflets*, five, the lower pair small; the upper large.*Flowers*, full, middle-sized, white at the circumference, and slightly flesh-coloured in the centre.32. *Adèle Prevost.**Flowers*, large or middle-sized; regular, pale pink, brilliant and uniform.

33. *Jeanne Hachette.*

Branches, short.

Leaves, pale green.

Tube of calyx, very large, often an inch in length, and half an inch in breadth.

Flowers, full, very large, of a light pink in the centre, and paler at the circumference.

34. *Comtesse Langeron.*

Flowers, middle-sized, full, flesh-coloured.

The buds of this rose perish if allowed to be too numerous.

35. *Jeune Henri.*

Branches, tinged with purple.

Flowers, full, purplish, of a deep vivid red.

36. *Prince of Wales.*

Branches, unarmed, and tinged with purple.

Leaflets, glossy, large, dark green, sharply toothed.

Tube of calyx, narrow, very long.

Sepals, terminated by a very long point.

Flowers, full, large, of a light red, or a deep vivid pink.

37. *Lodoiska Marin.*

Flowers, large, pale pink.

38. *Rosa Radicaulis.*

Flowers, full, middle-sized, flesh-coloured.

Flowerstalk, extremely short.

Petals, the inner ones very numerous, narrow and sloped at the summit.

39. *Warata.*

Leaves, of a dark green.

Flowers, large or middle-sized, very full, fragrant, of a light purplish violet, vivid and uniform.

40. *Triomphe de Rouen.*

Flowers, large, full, of a pale pink.

DOUBLE HYBRID ROSES.

41. *Emilie Mauger.*

Alba Bifera, or *Vix Bifera*.

Leaves, of a glaucous green.

Leafstalks, having crooked thorns.

Leaflets, rounded, doubly and sharply toothed.

Flowers, middle-sized, double, flesh-coloured.

42. *Sœur Vincent.*

Flowerstalk, short.

Flowers, middle-sized, full, of a pale pink or flesh-colour.

43. *Rose à Odeur de Dragées.*

Branches, vigorous, rather vine-like at the summit.

Leaflets, glossy on the upper surface.

Tube of calyx, smooth, sometimes claviform.

Flowers, full, large, flesh-coloured.

Petals, narrow, and longitudinally plaited.

The flowers seldom expand favourably.

44. *Pompon of the Four Seasons.*

Shrub, small, delicate, susceptible to frost.

Leaves, small, and near together.

Flowers, very small, double, fragrant, of a pale pink colour, springing from the leaf-buds at the second flowering.

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IV. *Rosa Centifolia*, Hundred-leaved, or
Cabbage Rose.

Rosa Polyanthos.

Rosa Caryophyllea.

Rosa Unguiculata.

Rosa Varians.

Shrub, forming a high bush with divergent branches.

Thorns, unequal, and scattered on the branches; the largest falcate, mingled with bristles and glands; those of the branchlets, thornless.

Leaves, distant and not numerous.

Leaflets, five or seven; oblong, sharply and doubly toothed; smooth on the upper surface, pubescent underneath.

Leafstalks, thorny, glandulous.

Flowerstalks, long, bearing pedicellated glands.

Tube of calyx, glandulous, oval, oblong or fusiform; rarely turbinated.

Sepals, having fragrant viscous glands, terminating in a point; three of them furnished on the sides with very long divergent appendages.

Buds, conical.

Flowers, either drooping or erect, fragrant; of a pure pink; regular, very full, sometimes solitary, more commonly in clusters of from two to five.

Fruit, red, oval.

This variety, one of the most ancient recorded, unites brilliancy of colour with regularity of form and a delicious fragrance; and is consequently styled, in general acceptation, the Queen of the Flower-garden.

Sub-Varieties.

SECTION I.—ANOMALOUS FLOWERS.

A.—HAVING DEFORMED PETALS.

1. *Cent-feuille sans Pétales.**Rosa Centifolia Apetala.*

A monstrous variety, of which the petals are abortive.
The merit of this flower consists in its singularity.

2. *Rose Céillet.**Centifolia Cariophyllea.**Rosa Unguiculata.*

Flowers, small, semi-double, of a pale pink.
Petals, very small, unguiculated; having a triangular
expansile, and three points or teeth at the summit.

3. *Crested Hundred-leaved.**Centifolia Cristata.*

Flowers, full, large, fragrant, of a bright light pink.
Sepals, three of them bordered with appendages, divided
into numerous short linear leaflets, in a striking
and elegant form, but having no analogy with
Moss roses; very beautiful.

B.—Moss Roses.

4. *Mousseuse Panachée.**Shrub*, unarmed and glandulous.*Leaves*, glaucous.*Tube of calyx*, oval, fusiform; having stripes alternately
mossy and glaucous.*Flowers*, semi-double, middle-sized, white, variegated
with pink.

WHITE-FLOWERS.

5. *White Moss Rose.**Leaves*, glaucous.*Leaflets*, obtuse, round, or oval.*Flowers*, middle-sized, full, white; usually a little tinged with flesh-colour in the centre before they are perfectly expanded.6. *New White Moss Rose.* (Shailey's.)*Shrub*, more vigorous and thorny than the preceding.*Leaves*, greener and larger.*Moss*, longer and more abundant.*Flowers*, fuller, larger, and whiter.

PINK OR FLESH-COLOURED FLOWERS.

7. *Monsieur Vilmorin.**Mousseuse Carnée.**Shrub*, vigorous.*Flowers*, full, middle-sized, and flesh-coloured.8. *Muscosa Gracilis.* (Shailey's.)*Pale-flowering Moss Rose.**Branches*, slender.*Leaflets*, large.*Flowers*, usually drooping, full, of a pale pink.9. *Common Moss Rose.**Muscosa Centifolia.**Rosa Rubra.**Flowers*, full, middle-sized or large; light pure pink.10. *Single Moss Rose.**Flowers*, middle-sized, single, or semi-double; of a bright light pink.

11. *Dark Moss Rose.**Mousseuse Coccinée.*

Flowers, middle-sized, full, regular, of a bright deep pink, almost red.

12. *Red Moss Rose.**Mousseuse des Peintres.**Mousseuse Pourpre.*

Leaflets, edged with purple.

Flowers, semi-double, middle-sized; of a pale red, or deep pink.

13. *Sage-leaved Moss Rose.**Hemp-leaved Moss Rose.*

Leaflets, narrow, oblong, veined reticularly; edged with purple when young.

Flowers, full, middle-sized; of a bright light pink.

Petals, narrow and spatulated.

14. *Zot Barbet.*

Shrub, vigorous, very thorny.

Leafstalks, covered with moss.

Leaflets, five or occasionally seven, covered on the upper surface with brown viscous moss.

Flowers, middle-sized, double, fragrant; of a light clear pink.

Mousseuse Prolifère.

Flowers, large, very full, the colour of the common Moss rose; expanding with difficulty, but extremely beautiful.

Moss Rose of Four Seasons.

Flowers, small, double, in clusters of seven or nine.

Tube of calyx, and Sepals, very mossy.

15. *Mossy Half-double Rose.*

Flowers, large, half-double, bright pink.

16. *Anemone Moss Rose.*

Mousseuse de la Flèche.

Branches, purple and bristled.

Leaflets, purple when young; mossy on the edges and lower surface.

Flowers, small, semi-double, saucer-shaped; of a dark pink, very mossy.

SECTION II.—DWARF MOSS ROSES.

17. *Pompon Moss Rose.*

Shrub, a dwarf, in all its proportions, of the common Moss rose.

Flowers, full, very small; of a pale pink.

SECTION III.—SHRUBS HAVING HETEROGENEOUS LEAVES.

18. *Celery-leaved Hundred-leaved Rose*

Currant-leaved Hundred-leaved Rose.

Centifolia Bipinnata.

Flowers, full, globular, of a middle size, and light pink colour.

19. *Oak-leaved Hundred-leaved Rose.*

Rosa Ilicifolia.

Rosa Grandidentata.

Branches, tinged with purple.

Leaflets, oval, undulated, curved, sometimes globose and doubled; pointed, notched with large teeth.

Flowers, middle-sized, very full, of a pale pink or flesh-colour; expanding with difficulty.

20. *Centifolia Heterophylla*.

Leaflets, lanceolated, pale green; bearing on their edges certain leafy appendages of a dark green colour.
Flowers, double, middle-sized, of a pale pink.

21. *Elm-leaved Hundred-leaved Rose*.

Thorns, stronger than in the oak-leaved.
Leaflets, larger and more curled.
Flowers, larger, full; of a pale pink; expanding favourably.

22. *Notched-leaved Hundred-leaved Rose*.

Round-leaved Hundred-leaved Rose.
Rosa Centifolia Crenata.

Leaflets, rounded; having notchy teeth.
Flowers, small, full, pink.

23. *Lettuce-leaved Hundred-leaved Rose*.

Cabbage-leaved Hundred-leaved Rose.
Rosa Bullata.

Leaflets, very large, undulated, curved, bulging.
Flowers, large, full, globular, of a uniform light pink.

SECTION IV.—SUB-VARIETIES OF COLOUR.

WHITE FLOWERS.

24. *White Unique Hundred-leaved*.

Centifolia Mutabilis.
Centifolia Nivea.
Centifolia Unica.

Leaflets, doubly toothed, with very glandulous teeth.
Buds, red.
Flowers, full, middle-sized, white.

25. *Belle Antide.*

Shrub, very vigorous, resembling the common Hundred-leaved.

Leaflets, glaucous underneath; oval, slightly toothed.

Flowers, numerous, clustering, well-formed, very double; white, slightly tinged with flesh-colour.

Petals, sometimes rolled in the centre; rumpled at the circumference, slightly sloped at the summit.

VARIEGATED FLOWERS.

26. *Hundred-leaved Marbled Rose.**Rumpled Hundred-leaved Rose.*

Flowers, middle-sized or large; full, of a light pink, marbled or veined with deeper pink; petals curled.

A change of soil or culture will cause the variegation to disappear.

27. *Striped Unique.**Tulip Rose.* (Paltot.)

Leaflets, doubly toothed, with very glandulous teeth.

Flowers, full, middle-sized, white.

Petals, white; striped and veined inside with bright pink.

28. *Duke of Choiseul.*

Flowerstalks, long, tinged, as well as the branches, with purple.

Sepals, foliaceous, very long.

Buds, conical.

Flowers, very large, double, of a spotted bright pink.

29. *Variegated Hundred-leaved Rose,*

(of Chartres.)

Flowers, double, very fine; variegated like a Provins rose.

PINK OR FLESH-COLOURED FLOWERS.

30. *Common Hundred-leaved, or Cabbage Rose.**Shrub*, vigorous.*Thorns*, uneven ; the largest scythe-shaped.*Leaflets*, edged with glands.*Flowers*, drooping, large, of a beautiful pink ; fragrant, full.*Calyx*, viscous.*Fruit*, oblong.31. *Hundred-leaved Rose of Painters.**Flowers*, larger and more vivid than in the preceding.32. *Large Dutch Hundred-leaved Rose.**Centifolia Maxima.**Shrub*, vigorous.*Branches*, tinged with purple.*Sepals*, not foliaceous.*Flowers*, large, very full, globular ; pale pink.33. *Hundred-leaved Rose of Descemet.**Rouen Painters' Rose.**Shrub*, throwing up numerous suckers.*Flowers*, very large, semi-double ; of a bright light pink, fragrant.34. *Caroline de Berri.**Foliaceous Hundred-leaved Rose.**Centifolia Flore Magno Pleno.**Sepals*, formed of pinnatifid leaflets.*Tube of calyx*, almost obliterated.*Flowers*, large, full, hemispherical, of a light pink ; not often expanding advantageously.

35. *Hundred-leaved Rose of Nancy.*

Petals, very large, double, fragrant; of a vivid pink.
Stamens, concealed by the innermost petals.

36. *Queen of the Hundred-leaved Roses.*

Shrub, very vigorous.

Flowers, double, very large, very beautiful; of a light pink.

Obtained in Belgium, in 1824.

37. *Hundred-leaved Rose of La Hogue.*

Cent-feuilles Robin.

Shrub, vigorous, covered with straight thorns; unequal and interspersed with bristles.

Flowers, large, full, inclining, hemispherical, pale pink.

38. *Van Spaendonck.*

Leaflets, and *Branches*, tinged with purple when young; leaflets doubly toothed, and glandulous.

Flowers, large or middle-sized, full, of a deep vivid pink.

39. *Grand Berkam.*

Flowers, large or middle-sized; semi-double, of a light pink.

40. *Hundred-leaved Rose of Varin.*

Leaflets, orbicular or oval; rounded at the summit.

Flowerstalks, straight.

Flowers, large or middle-sized; very double, light pink.

This variety was obtained by grafting a Pompon Varin, the dimensions of which were accidentally developed.

41. *Unique Hundred-leaved Rose.**Red Unique Hundred-leaved.**Shrub*, more strongly armed than the common Hundred-leaved.*Tube of calyx*, shorter.*Flowers*, very double; large or middle-sized; of a bright light pink.42. *Rose Claire.**Flowers*, double, middle-sized; of a very light pink; extremely beautiful.

Troyes, 1822. A hybrid.

43. *Petit César.**Flowers*, middle-sized, double, irregular; of a fine pink.44. *Cent-feuilles Virginale.**Tube of calyx*, fusiform, twice as long as broad.*Flowers*, middle-sized, semi-double, salver-shaped; of a flesh-coloured pink, bright and uniform.45. *Rose Vilmorin.**La Transparente.**Tube of calyx*, egg-shaped, not quite twice as long as broad.*Flowers*, full, middle-sized, flesh-coloured.46. *Flesh-coloured Hundred-leaved Rose.**La Gaillarde.**Leaflets*, large, deeply toothed.*Tube of calyx*, short, oval, turbinated.*Buds*, short and round.*Flowers*, middle-sized, very full, globular, of a pale flesh-colour.

47. *Rose Byron.*

Leaflets, five or seven; curved, very long, the edges raised; simply and glandulously toothed.

Flowers, middle-sized, semi-double, hemispherical, red.

48. *Countess of Eltingen.*

Flowers, small, double, flesh-coloured, very pretty.

Obtained in the Bas Rhin, 1826.

49. *Single-flowering Hundred-leaved Rose.*

Tube of calyx, oval-fusiform.

Petals, twelve in number; but forming a single bright pink flower.

50. *Countess of Chamois.*

Bordered Hundred-leaved Rose.

Centifolia Fastigiata.

Branches, slender and vertical.

Leaflets, large, rounded-oval.

Flowers, middle-sized or small, full, hemispherical; pink.

Anemone Hundred-leaved Rose.

La Coquille.

Flowers, middle-sized, semi-double, salver-shaped, of a light pink.

Petals, the inner ones small, short, and concave; those of the circumference, large.

SECTION V.—POMPON ROSES.

LEAFLESS POMPONS.

51. *Pompon des Dames.*

Petite Hollande.

Flowers, small, very double; pale pink or flesh-colour.

52. *Kingston Pompon.*

Shrub, of moderate height.

Leaves, the size of the common Hundred-leaved.

Flowers, very small, flesh-coloured, very double.

Pompon Varin.

Dwarf Hundred-leaved.

Sara.

Calvert.

Shrub, dwarfed.

Leaflets, oval-rounded.

Tube of calyx, oval, pear-shaped.

Flowers, semi-double, small; light pink at the circumference, bright in the centre.

53. *Common Pompon.*

Rosa Centifolia Pomponia.

Rosa Centifolia Minor.

Rosa Divisionensis.

Rosa Pomponia.

Rosa Burgundiaca.

Rosa Provincialis.

Flowers, very small and very double; of a light pink, or pale pink.

54. *Pompon Royal.*

Flowers, rather larger than the preceding.

55. *Pompon, having a purple centre.*

Pompon Brun.

Shrub, having a less straight and less lofty stem than the preceding.

Branches, often tinged on one side with purple.

Flowers, very small and very double; of a light rose on the circumference, very deep, and vivid in the centre.

56. *Pompon du Roi.*

Dwarf Pompon, with purple centre.

Shrub, extremely small.

Flowers, extremely small, very double; pale pink at the circumference, deep red or purple in the centre.

57. *Pompon of Seven Petals.*

Pompon de Sept à Douze Pétales.

Flowers, very small, semi-double, or double; light pink.

BURGUNDY POMPONS.

Among these we shall class the *Rosa parvifolia* of Lindley, named *Burgundiaca* by Rössig and others; conceiving them to possess a greater analogy with the Pompon rose than with the *Rosa Gallica*, with which many of its specific characters entitle it to be classed.

Rose of Burgundy.

Petit St. François.

Pompon St. François.

Rosa Parvifolia.

Rosa Remensis.

Champagne Rose.

Rose de Meaux.

Shrub, small, forming a thick bush.

Branches, erect, slender, feeble; armed at their base with a few unequal thorns, scattered, feeble, rather bent, mingled with a few bristles.

Leafstalks, hairy, armed with a few scattered thorns, straight and glandulous.

Leaflets, five, oval, rather lanceolated; smooth, and of a dark green on the upper surface, pale on the under; pubescent on the nerves; serrated and glandulous at the edges.

Flowers, very small, very double, solitary, devoid of bracteal leaves; surmounted by the young shoots; of a pale purple, sometimes pink; rarely fragrant.

Stipules, linear, almost naked; fringed with greenish glands.

Tube of calyx, usually oval, naked.

Sepals, naked, reflexed, oval, concave, without divisions, much shorter than the corolla.

Styles, hairy, rather salient, cohesive by their down.

Of this rose the fertile single-flowering type is not determined.

SECTION VI.—HYBRID SUB-VARIETIES.

58. *Large-stemmed Hundred-leaved Rose.*

Skrub, vigorous.

Flowers, large, very full; of a fine pink; numerous, and of a striking appearance.

59. *Illustre en Beauté.*

Flowers, middle-sized, very pretty, of a shapely form, full; carmine-coloured.

60. *Artemisia.*

Leaves, growing far apart.

Tube of calyx, top-shaped.

Buds, conical.

Flowers, middle-sized, double, of a light bright pink.

61. *Batarde du Roi.*

Tube of calyx, egg-shaped.

Buds, red.

Flowers, large, drooping, full; of a vivid pink.

62. *Silvery Hundred-leaved Rose*.

Flowers, middle-sized, full, of a bright very-pale pink.

63. *Belle Agathe Carnée*.

Shrub, bearing scattered leaves.

Leaflets, having the edges and nerves extremely purple; simply or doubly toothed, with large teeth, pointed and uneven.

Flowerstalk, long and thin.

Flowers, small, full, of a deep pink or light purple.

64. *Clémie*.

Flowers, very large, semi-double, hemispherical, regular; of a light clear pink.

65. *Belle Hélène*.

Flowers, very large, semi-double.

Petals, displayed; of a light brilliant pink.

66. *Betzi*.

Tube of calyx, oval, fusiform.

Flowers, large or middle-sized; full, pale pink.

67. *Hundred-leaved Rose of Anjou*.

Tube of calyx, long, fusiform, viscous.

Sepals, viscous.

Flowers, large, full, of a light bright pink.

68. *Duchess of Angoulême*.

Reine de Prusse.

Duke of Bavaria.

Triumph of Brabant.

Shrub, feebly armed.

Flowers, large or middle-sized, full, very regular; of a light bright pink.

69. *Hundred-leaved of Bourdeaux.*

Leaflets, simply toothed at the summit, toothless at the base.

Flowerstalks, long.

Tube of calyx, oval.

Flowers, small, regular, full; hemispherical; vivid pink, inclining to lilac.

70. *Le Triomphe.*

Grande Pivoine de Lille.

Rose Pavot.

Grand Triomphe.

Branches, slender, leaves distant.

Leaflets, simply toothed.

Leafstalks, usually thorny.

Flowerstalks, long.

Flowers, drooping, large, full, regular; of a light purple, inclining to slate-colour; very uniform.

This rose succeeds much better as a stock, than when grafted.

71. *La Circassienne.*

Shrub, vigorous.

Branches, erect.

Leaflets, doubly toothed.

Flowerstalk, long.

Flowers, clustering, large, full, very regular, of a light uniform pink.

72. *Grosse Hollande.*

Multiflora Dutch Hundred-leaved.

Rosa Elongata.

Leaflets, usually doubly toothed.

Tube of calyx, very long, often humped in the centre, smooth, not much tightened in the throat.

Flowers, full, middle-sized, irregular, of a light pink.

72. *Mère Gigogne.*

Leaflets, hairy underneath.

Flowers, middle-sized, full; of a bright light pink.

73. *Irene.*

Flowerstalks, long.

Tube of calyx, narrow, rather tightened in the throat.

Flowers, middle-sized, full; of a bright light pink.

74. *Cleopatra.*

Leaves, very distant from each other.

Tube of calyx, oval-turbinate.

Flowers, fragrant, full, middle-sized; of a light pink, becoming paler after they have expanded.

75. *Hébé.*

Shrub, slightly armed.

Branches, tinged with purple.

Leaflets, rounded.

Flowerstalks, long.

Tube of calyx, oval, narrowing at the summit.

Flowers, semi-double, numerous; of a light red or deep pink.

76. *Dejanira.*

Branches, slender and branching.

Leaves, distant.

Tube of calyx, oval, pear-shaped.

Flowers, full, middle-sized, light pink.

77. *Unique Admirable.**Unica Spectabilis.*

Leaves, distant from each other, simply toothed.

Tube of calyx, oval-turbinate.

Flowers full, middle-sized, regular; of a vivid light red.

78. *Précieuse.*

Branches, slender, and spreading.

Thorns, light brown.

Leaflets, fine, some spatulated, some oval.

Flowers, not numerous, very double, well formed; two or three together.

Petals, pink, sometimes pale; those of the circumference rumpled, those of the centre rolled like a ring.

V. *Provins Rose.*

Rosa Provincialis.

Rosa Gallica.

Rosa Incarnata.

Rosa Sylvatica.

Rosa Holosericea.

Rosa Belgica.

Rosa Cuprea.

With single flowers and trailing roots, botanists have made of it the

, *Rosa Gallica Pumila.*

Rosa Pumila.

Rosa Repens.

Rosa Austriaca.

Rosa Olympica.

With leaves naked on both sides, it forms

Rosa Gallica Arvina.

Rosa Arvina.

Shrub, lofty.

Branches, straight, not very thorny.

Leaflets, seven or five; large, pointed, doubly toothed, with sharp teeth.

Leafstalks, bearing a few thorns.

Flowerstalks, slightly glandulous.

Tube of calyx, the same.

Sepals, much divided, reflexed.

Flowers, in clusters, terminating the branches to the number of three or four; large, red or flesh-colour, usually semi-double.

Sub-Varieties.

SECTION 1.—PROVENCE ROSES.

1. *Globe Blanc.*

Calvert.

Boule de Neige.

Flowerstalks, long and glandulous.

Tube of calyx, ovoid, smooth, with narrow elongated summit.

Flowers, semi-double, large, hemispherical, white.

2. *Globe Céleste.*

Flowers, very large and double; flesh-coloured, well formed, and pretty.

3. *Porcelaine.*

La Coquette.

La Pyramide.

Grande Couronnée.

Belle de Cels.

Rose Varin.

Pallidior.

Damascena Mutabilis.

Tube of calyx, smooth at the summit.

Flowers, semi-double, large; expanding of a pale pink, and becoming white afterwards.

4. *Cumberland Rose.**Grande Sultane.*

Leaves, having one or two very small leaflets at the base of the terminal leaflet.

Tube of calyx, smooth at the summit.

Flowers, semi-double, large, of a light brilliant pink.

5. *Impératrice de Russie.*

Flowers, large, very double, well formed; of a delicate pink; very beautiful.

6. *Belle Auguste.*

Shrub, spreading, with slender branches.

7. *Belle de Vaucresson.*

Tube of calyx, glandulous, having a slight tightening under the tube of the throat, which is dilated.

Flowers, very full, middle-sized, regular, flesh-coloured.

8. *Léocadie.*

Shrub, vigorous.

Branches, pale green, as well as the leaves.

Flowers, superb, large, very double; flesh-coloured.

9. *Duchesse d'Angoulême.*

Tube of calyx, smooth at the summit.

Flowers, in clusters; full, very regular, middle-sized; white at the circumference, flesh-coloured in the centre.

Petals, very thin and transparent.

10. *Rose Princesse.*

Shrub, vigorous.

Flowers, large, very double; light pink.

11. *Bérénice.*

Tube of calyx, smooth at the summit.

Flowers, in elegant, erect, multiflora clusters; full, regular, middle-sized; of a light clear pink.

12. *Rose of Messina.*

Flowers, large, solitary, very double, of a pink inclining to flesh-colour.

Petals, drooping, large, full, almost white at the circumference, flesh-coloured in the centre.

13. *Belle Catalani.*

Flowers, large, beautiful; pink in the centre, and pale at the circumference.

14. *Belle d'Aunay.*

Leaves, having (like the Cumberland rose) one or two small leaflets annexed to the unpaired leaflets; the nerves very prominent.

Flowers, very large, semi-double; pale pink.

15. *La Fidèle.*

Flowers, very large, very double; of a lilac-pink.

16. *Grande Brigue.*

Flowers, very beautiful, having the form of the peony; double, very large, of a brilliant pink.

17. *Aglaé Adanson.*

Flowerstalks, long.

Tube of calyx, ovoid, often smooth at the summit.

Flowers, full, middle-sized; light pink, pale at the circumference.

18. *Briseis.*

Flowers, full, middle-sized; of a light pink, or flesh-colour.

19. *Le Grand Palais.*

Flowers, pink; among the largest and most beautiful of the tribe.

Obtained at Lacken in 1824.

20. *Candide.*

Tube of calyx, smooth at the summit.

Flowers, small or middle-sized; almost white.

21. *Abelard.*

Flowers, middle-sized, very double; flesh-coloured, very beautiful.

22. *La Géorgienne.*

Tube of calyx, smooth at the summit.

Flowers, middle-sized, full, with pale edges.

Princesse Eléonore.

Branches, almost entirely devoid of thorns.

Flowers, large, double, well formed; of a crimson-red.

23. *Nouvelle de Province.**La Triomphante.**Justine.**Rosa Pyramidata.*

Tube of calyx, smooth at the summit.

Flowers, middle-sized, double; of a pale pink.

24. *Grande Merveilleuse.*

Tube of calyx, glandulous, oval or oblong.

Flowers, large or middle-sized, full, regular; pale pink.

25. *The Three Magi.*

Having much analogy with the *Princesse Éléonore* ; but the flowers smaller, and of a paler pink.

26. *Beauté du Jour.*

Flowers, most beautiful, double and large; of a vivid pink in the centre, white at the circumference.

Obtained in Flanders, 1822.

27. *Marinette.*

Tube of calyx, smooth.

Flowers, large, double, or full; light pink.

28. *Duke of Bavaria.*

Flowers, very beautiful, large, very double; of a pure pink, expanding well.

Brussels, 1824.

29. *Nadiska.*

Tube of calyx, sometimes smooth at the summit.

Flowers, full, regular, middle-sized; of a light bright pink.

30. *Rose Courtin.*

Shrub, very vigorous.

Flowers, large, very double; flesh-coloured.

Rose Cels Pleine.

Flowers, double or full, large; flesh-coloured.

31. *Princess Amelia.*

Shrub, with pale green bark.

Thorns, very brown.

Tube of calyx, ovoid, tightened at the throat.

Flowers, pink, large, almost full.

32. *Sampson.*

Flowers, double or full, large; of a brilliant pink.

33. *Hortensia.*

Flowers, very beautiful, large, full, finely, formed; colour of the hydrangea.

34. *Belle Hortense.*

Flowers, large, very double; pink, deepest in the centre.

35. *Vauban.*

Flowers, middle-sized, very double, flesh-coloured.

36. *Agnès Sorel.*

Flowers, superb, very large, double; of a vivid pink in the centre, whitish at the circumference.

37. *Nouvelle Rose Pavot.*

Flowers, large, beautiful; red in the centre, pink at the circumference.

38. *Azalia Rose.*

Flowers, very small, same form and colour as the Pompon Bazard; very pretty.

39. *La Duchesse.*

Flowers, very large and very double, well formed; of a light brilliant pink.

40. *Cléodoze.*

Flowers, charming, middle-sized, well formed, slightly rising in the centre; dark red.

41. *Stéphanie Chevrier.*

Flowers, superb, large, very double, well formed; flesh-coloured.

42. *Séraphine.*

Shrub, devoid of thorns.

Flowers, very beautiful, large, well formed; white, slightly tinged with flesh-colour in the centre.

43. *Goliath.*

Shrub, vigorous.

Thorns, very fine, and numerous.

Leaflets, oblong, large, of a fine green.

Flowers, two or three together, very pretty, nearly five inches broad; of a violet-pink.

Sepals, resembling the Hundred-leaved rose.

Buds, oblong, and very large.

Fruit, conical.

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44. *Rose de Jessaint.*

Shrub, vigorous, two or three feet high.

Branches, straight and numerous.

Thorns, numerous, rather crooked, dark brown.

Leaflets, of a dull dark green, five in number; oval, large, slightly toothed.

Flowers, full; three or four inches in diameter; fragrant, very regular; of a violet-pink, somewhat resembling the *Duc de Guiche* rose, but rather paler.

45. *Madame Roland.*

Shrub, about two feet high, with straight branches.

Thorns, small and brown.

Leaves, distant, of a light green.

Leaflets, five; large and oval.

Flowerstalks, straight and rather stiff.

Flowers, fragrant, double, two inches and half in width; of a pretty, pale pink.

Petals, undulated.

SECTION II.—THE AGATHE ROSES.

46. *Agathe, with glaucous leaves.**Shrub*, very ramiferous, of a moderate height.*Thorns*, not numerous, thin, short, greenish.*Leaflets*, seven in number; rounded, regularly toothed.*Flowers*, in clusters, to the number of five or seven, very double; of a pretty delicate pink.47. *Félicité Boitard.**Shrub*, rather high.*Branches*, slender, armed with a few short thorns.*Leaves*, composed of five leaflets.*Leaflets*, oval, toothed, pale green.*Flowerstalks*, long.*Flowers*, large, very double, the petals in bunches; pale pink, very striking.48. *Mademoiselle Boursault.**Flowers*, middle-sized, very double, the petals fringed; white, slightly tinged with pink; very pretty.49. *Agathe à Dix Couurs.**Tube of calyx*, short, top-shaped, smooth at the summit.*Sepals*, very long, usually six or seven in number, of which four or five are pinnatifid.*Flowers*, small, very full, regular; of a light pink, with paler edges.50. *Agathe Porcelaine.*

Differing from the preceding only by a paler foliage, and having sepals less foliaceous.

Flowers, small, very full, regular; light pink, with paler edges.51. *Marion.**Flowers*, middle-sized, pretty regular, a pale lilac-pink.

52. *Anatole.*

Flowers, middle-sized, very full, of a bright red; in bouquets of from three to five; very pretty.

53. *Elouise.*

Nouvelle Héloïse.

Agathe Nouvelle.

Shrub, having unarmed branches.

Tube of calyx, oval, pear-shaped, having, as well as the footstalks, dark odoriferous glands.

Sepals, viscous, long; two or three of them pinnatifid.

Flowers, large or middle-sized, full; pale pink or flesh-colour, shaded with purplish red.

54. *Thaïs.*

Shrub, three or four feet high.

Thorns, small, not numerous.

Leaflets, five in number, rounded, curled; hollowed in a spatular form, of a pale green.

Flowers, in clusters of four or five; very double, middle-sized, globose; of a bright red, shaded with white.

55. *Agathe Prolifère.*

Flowers, small, full, of a bright flesh-colour.

Lady Fitzgerald.

Flowers, in trifloral clusters, large, very double; white, slightly tinged with pink.

56. *Amélie d'Orléans.*

Flowers, large, very double, well formed; pale pink.

57. *Agathe Royal.*

Bouquet Parfait.

Flowers, small, full, regular; of a bright pink or cherry-colour, spotted with red.

58. *Agathe of Malmaison.*

Flowers, large or middle-sized, full; pale pink.

59. *La Ravissante.*

Flowers very double, middle-sized, full; pink, crest-shaped.

60. *Agathe of Rome.*

Flowers, very beautiful, very double, middle-sized; tinged with pink.

61. *L'Elégante.*

Shrub, vigorous, forming a pretty variety.

Flowers, large, very double; of a pale pink.

62. *Agathe, pink.*

Flowers, middle-sized, of a very pale pink; resembling the Maria Louisa, but darker.

63. *Agathe Précieuse.*

Agathe Marie Louise.

Duchesse d'Angoulême.

Shrub, armed with numerous, short, uneven thorns.

Flowerstalks, hispid and glandulous, often thorny.

Tube of calyx, oval, turbinated, hispid, glandulous.

Flowers, middle-sized or small, full; flesh-coloured.

64. *Agathe Incomparable.*

Shrub, armed with strong crooked thorns.

Flowerstalks, short.

Tube of calyx, smooth at the summit.

Flowers, very full, small; light purple or deep red.

65. *Agathe en Plumet.*

Flowers, large, full, three inches wide; of a bright carmine.

Petals, reflexed.

SECTION III.—PROVINS ROSES.

A.—VARIEGATED, VEINED, OR SPOTTED FLOWERS.

1. *Belle Emilie.**Emilie la Jolie.*

Flowers, very double, middle-sized; pale pink, regularly and finely spotted.

2. *Belle Herminie, double.*

Flowers, semi-double, small or middle-sized; of a bright pink, spotted.

3. *Pourpre Marbré.**Arlequin.**Bizarre Changeant.*

Flowers, very full, middle-sized or small; of a blueish violet; marbled.

4. *Mine d'Or, or Bouquet Pourpre.**Flowerstalks*, long.

Flowers, in multiflora clusters; middle-sized or small; of a vivid crimson, spotted with very dark purple on the expanse of the petals.

5. *Petit Maitre.**Branches*, very slender.

Flowers, small, double, of a bright purple, blueish towards the edges; the petals striped inside with a single white line.

6. *Honorine d'Esquerne.**Flowers*, large, full, of a flattened shape.*Petals*, pale red, marbled with purple.7. *Hundred-leaved Rose of Auteuil.**Tube of calyx*, oval, pear-shaped, glandulous.*Sepals*, short; three of them having appendages.

Flowers, full, large; deep pink, often spotted on the petals of the circumference.

8. *Charlotte of Lacharme.*

Flowers, middle-sized, double; pale pink, spotted.

Fruit, oval-turbinate; red, glossy, very small.

9. *Charmante Isidore.*

Leaflets, dark green, narrow, undulated.

Flowers, middle-sized, very double; lilac, spotted and striped with deep pink or red.

10. *Clémentine.*

Branches, unarmed, green and glossy.

Flowerstalks, glandulous.

Tube of calyx, smooth at the summit.

Sepals, glandulous, acuminate; three bearing appendages.

Flowers, full, middle-sized; flesh-coloured, sometimes spotted; expanding with uncertainty.

11. *Herminie.**Spotted Crimson Rose.*

Flowers, double, middle-sized; of a crimson or purple red, finely spotted.

12. *Le Deuil.**The Widow Rose.*

Flowers, middle-sized, very double, of a very dark violet-purple; the petals sometimes streaked with red-lilac, and edged with a very narrow line of a paler colour.

13. *Eponine.*

Flowers, very full, middle-sized; of a slate-coloured red-lilac, shaded with red.

14. *Gaillarde Marbrée.**Noire Couronnée.*

Leaflets, narrow, undulated, and often spotted with yellow.

Tube of calyx, globular, often naked at the summit.
Sepals, short, acuminate; three bearing appendages.
Flowers, large or middle-sized, double, velvety; of a violet-purple, marbled with crimson.

15. *Gallique Panachée.*

La Villageoise.

Flowers, semi-double, large, variegated; white, striped with deep pink or cherry-colour.

16. *Isabelle.* (Vibert.)

Grande Agathe Nouvelle.

Shrub, slightly armed.

Tube of calyx, glandulous and viscous.

Flowers, full, large or middle-sized; flesh-coloured, shaded with red.

SPOTTED PURPLE FLOWERS.

17. *Grande Maculée.*

Aigle Brun Maculé.

Flowers, semi-double, large; purple, spotted.

18. *Isabella*, (of Calvert.)

Flowers, very full, middle-sized or small; arched, regular, velvety; of a red-purple, streaked with blue-purple.

19. *Joséphine.*

Flowers, semi-double, middle-sized, of a bright red, spotted.

20. *La Rochefoucault Liancourt.*

Shrub, slightly thorny.

Stipules, large.

Leaves, pendant.

Leaflets, five, of equal size; or seven, with the inferior pair much smaller than the rest.

Flowers, very large, very full, regular, convex; of a bright pink in the centre, of a light pink streaked with pale purple at the circumference.

21. *Mary Stuart.*

Flowers, in erect multiflora clusters, rising above the foliage; numerous, full, regular, middle-sized; light purple, with spots at the edges. The last that expand are usually deep pink.

22. *Ninon de l'Enclos, with variegated leaves and flowers.*

Leaflets, oblong, lanceolated, very pointed; marbled with yellow.

Flowers, very full, regular, convex; pink, marbled with cherry-colour.

23. *Double-variegated Provins Rose.*

Admirable, panachée.

Comte Foy.

Flowers, more double, more regular, more variegated.

Bearing much resemblance to the *Gallica versicolor*.

24. *Purple-variegated Provins Rose.*

Ombrée Parfaite. (Vibert.)

Flowers, streaked in regular stripes of pure white on the sides of the petals.

25. *Purple Provence Marbled Rose.*

Flowers, very full, middle-sized, convex; in five or six compartments of dark purple streaked with lilac, red, and slate-coloured violet.

Obtained by Prevost in 1826.

26. *Rose Bleue.**Slate-coloured Rose.**Bizarre Triomphant.**Violette Bronzée.**Branches*, purple.*Flowers*, middle-sized, double; of a blueish slate-coloured purple, usually streaked with deep lilac.27. *Rose Visqueuse.**Rose Mauve.**Rose Pavot.**Mallow Rose.**Rosa Inermis Sub-albo Violacea.**Branches*, glandulous and unarmed.*Flowers*, semi-double, middle-sized; of a red-lilac, streaked with blue-lilac.28. *Provins Rose, with variegated flowers and leaves.* (Vibert.)*Shrub*, having its leaflets marbled with yellow.*Flowers*, semi-double, middle-sized; of a light pink, veined with lilac and red.29. *Sanguinea.**Flowers*, very full, middle-sized; pink, shaded and spotted with blood-red.30. *Talma.**Branches*, of a dark purple, angular at their base.*Flowers*, very full, of a blueish dark purple, shaded with red-lilac; the edges often pale.31. *Télésilla.**Branches*, purple at the summit; unarmed, glandulous.*Flowers*, full, small or middle-sized; of a light purple, shaded with pale violet.

32. *Ruban Doré.**Belle Alliance.**Rose Marguerite.**Rosa Tricolor.**Gallica Mexica Aurantia.*

Tube of calyx, globular, thick, bulging, tightened at the throat; as thick as the bud.

Flowers, small, double, velvety; purple, with a stripe of white in the centre of each petal.

33. *Triomphe d'Europe.*

Flowers, very full, middle-sized; of a dark violet-purple, often streaked with paler.

34. *Spotted Violet.*

Flowers, semi-double, middle-sized; of a dark violet, becoming paler when expanded, usually spotted; the first that open are seldom spotted.

35. *La Maculée.*

Branches, slender, armed with strong thorns, of which the largest are scythe-shaped.

Flowers, semi-double or double, large or middle-sized; of a bright red-purple, spotted.

This variety, though not beautiful, should be cultivated by those who propagate roses from seed, as its seeds are apt to produce spotted or streaked sub-varieties. It is, in fact, the parent of almost all the sub-varieties enumerated in this section.

36. *Toutain.*

Branches, very thorny.

Flowerstalks, glandulous, triangular, in erect clusters.

Sepals, three of them pinnatifid.

Tube of calyx, oval, glandulous, strangled at the summit.

Flowers, semi-double, middle-sized; of a slate-coloured lilac, spotted with red-lilac.

37. *Natalie Pronville.*

Flowers, large, semi-double; pink, punctuated.

38. *Laodicea.*

Flowers, very large, double, pretty regular; pale pink, spotted with deeper pink.

39. *Georgina Mars.*

Flowers, small, very pretty; of a light brilliant pink; very double, the petals well arranged, striped with white lines.

40. *La Changeante.*

Flowers, large, very double; red, often spotted with white.

41. *Salamon.*

Flowers, large, double; of a pale pink spotted with white; very pretty.

42. *Archbishop of Mechlin.*

Flowers, very double, large, regular, very handsome; of a deep pink, veined with red.

Obtained at Brussels, 1825.

B.—FLOWERS DARKER IN THE CENTRE THAN AT THE CIRCUMFERENCE, OR OF TWO DECIDED SHADES.

1. *Bazaris.*

Branches, nearly thornless.

Flowers, middle-sized or small, very full; of a pale pink, with edges nearly white.

2. *Belle Aurore.*

Branches, angular at their base.

Flowers, middle-sized, very full; pale pink, edged with a lilac-tinged flesh-colour.

3. *Desbrosses.*

Shrub, vigorous.

Stems, upright, almost thornless; young branches bristly.

Leaflets, five or seven; large, oblong, rather undulated, regularly and deeply toothed; dark green.

Flowers, not numerous, very double, middle-sized, well formed and convex; pink in the centre, pale pink sometimes veined at the circumference; growing in clusters.

Petals, elegantly disposed, often cordiform.

4. *Belle de Fontenay.*

Flowers, regular, full, middle-sized; of a cherry-coloured pink, brilliant, the edges almost white. When the centre is red, the edges are pink.

5. *Beauté Riante.*

Flowers, small or middle-sized, very full, regular, convex, of a deep pink, with pale edges.

6. *Belle Herminie.*

Branches, unarmed, glandulous, of a purple-brown.

Flowers, full, middle-sized; of a lilac flesh-colour, with paler edges.

7. *Cornelie.*

Flowers, full, middle-sized, convex; of a bright pink, with lilac edges.

8. *Ancien Diadème de Flore.*

Branches, thick, unarmed, glandulous.

Tube of calyx, short, top-shaped.

Flowers, full, large or middle-sized, regular; of a lilac-pink with pale edges.

9. *Alix*; *Diadème de Flore*.

Branches, almost unarmed, thick, glandulous.

Flowers, resembling the old Diadem of Flora, but larger.

10. *Eucharis*.

Branches, unarmed and glandulous.

Tube of calyx, short, turbinated, often obliterated.

Flowerstalks, *Tube of calyx*, and *Sepals*, bearing brown glands, viscous and fragrant.

Flowers, large, full, regular; of a light pink, with paler edges.

11. *Fanny Bias*.

Duchesse de Reggio.

Flowers, regular, large, full; flesh-coloured or pale pink, white at the edges.

12. *General Desaix*.

Branches, very thorny.

Flowers, full, middle-sized; of a deep pink in the centre, pale at the edges.

13. *Nouveau Grand Monarque*.

Branches, covered with pedicellated glands.

Thorns, wanting at the summit; stipulary in the middle; scattered and crooked at the base of the branches.

Flowers, full, very regular, middle-sized; bright pink, pale at the edges.

14. *Jeanne D'Albret*.

Flowers, large, double; deep pink, with pale edges.

15. *Léontine.*

Shrub, having numerous thorns.

Flowers, full, large; pink in the centre, paler at the edges.

16. *Mademoiselle.*

Branches, and *Flowerstalks*, spotted with brown.

Flowers, full, middle-sized; flesh-coloured, with white edges.

17. *Joséphine.*

L'Aimable de Storre.

Ninon de l'Enclos.

Hybrida Nova.

Leaflets, oblong, lanceolated, very pointed.

Flowers, very full, middle-sized, regular, convex; of a deep pink, growing paler towards the edges.

18. *Octavie.* (Coquerel.)

Flowers, large or middle-sized, full; light pink, pale edges.

19. *Octavie.* (Vibert.)

Flowers, small or middle-sized, very full, convex, regular; deep pink, pale at the edges.

20. *Pétronille.*

Flowers, very full, large; deep pink in the centre, pale at the edges.

21. *Princess Charlotte.*

Flowers, very full, of a vivid pink in the centre, pale at the edges.

22. *Quesné.*

Flowers, very full, middle-sized, convex, very regular; deep pink in the centre, pale at the edges.

23. *Roi des Roses.**King of Roses.**Leaflets*, large and near together.*Flower-buds*, red.*Flowers*, large or middle-sized, full, convex; deep pink in the centre and pale on the edges; or a light pink spotted with red.24. *Triumph of Flora.**Branches*, unarmed, thick, glandulous; usually purple at the summit.*Flowers*, middle-sized, very full, regular; pink, with paler edges.25. *Van-Dael.**Flowers*, large, full; lilac or deep pink, with pale edges.26. *Corinna.**Shrub*, armed with straight strong thorns; uneven and mingled with bristles.*Leaves*, very near together.*Leaflets*, five or seven; veined, undulated, and curled.*Tube of calyx*, ob-conical, covered with glandulous bristles.*Sepals*, reflexed, foliaceous, pinnatifid.*Flowers*, full, small, convex; light pink, with white edges.27. *Rose with yellow-nerved Leaves.**Shrub*, vigorous.*Leaflets*, usually veined and marbled with yellow.*Sepals*, three of them pinnatifid, with large lanceolated appendages.*Flowers*, full, middle-sized, regular, fragrant; of a clear bright pink, with whitish edges.

28. *Zoë.*

Flowers, very double, large; a brilliant pink in the centre, the petals pale at the edges.

29. *Lasmedon.*

Flowers, full, large; of a lilac-pink in the centre, almost white at the circumference.

30. *Malvina.*

Shrub, vigorous.

Branches, divergent.

Thorns, uneven, chiefly long, purple, enlarged at the base.

Leaflets, dark green, five or seven; some oblong, some oval, irregularly toothed.

Flowers, numerous, united to the number of three or four on the same footstalk; large and well formed, very double, middle-sized, cup-shaped and resembling a China rose, but rising into a convex shape; of a pale pink, mixed with white at the circumference.

Petals, close together; curled, irregularly sloped at the summit.

31. *General Foy.*

Shrub, vigorous.

Branches, straight, almost thornless; furnished with short, harsh, black bristles.

Leaflets, five or seven; simply toothed, some oblong, some oval.

Flowers, very large, full, well formed, flat, in clusters; of a deep purplish red in the centre, lighter at the edge.

Petals, irregularly cut at the summit, close set and well arranged in the centre of the flower.

34. *Président de Sèze.**Shrub*, vigorous.*Branches*, straight.*Thorns*, not much curved, numerous.*Leaflets*, five in number; lanceolated or oblong, regularly toothed, pale green.*Flowers*, of a lilac-pink in the centre, paler at the circumference; very double, numerous, well formed; first cup-shaped, afterwards convex, growing in clusters.*Petals*, well arranged at the edges, rumpled in the centre.

RED FLOWERS.

1. *Aricie.**Flowers*, full, large or middle-sized, regular; red, the edges of a slate-coloured lilac.2. *Bizarre Flammée.**Flowers*, middle-sized.*Petals*, bright red at the base, becoming pale violet at the summit.

Obtained in Flanders, 1822.

3. *Belle Mode.**Flowers*, middle-sized, in form of a cockade; red-purple in the centre, violet at the circumference.4. *Merveille de l'Univers.**Flowers*, large, very double; carmine in the centre, lilac at the edge of the petals.

Obtained in Belgium.

5. *Roi de Perse.**Flowers*, beautiful; middle-sized, very double; of a fine red, edged with purple.

Obtained in Belgium.

6. *Casimir Périer.*

Shrub, almost unarmed.

Flowerstalks, thick, straight, glandulous.

Tube of calyx, short, turbinated or pear-shaped; smooth at the summit.

Flowers, full, large.

Petals, thick, pale on the under surface, of a deep cherry-colour in the centre, blueish pink at the edges.

7. *Loisiel.*

Flowers, regular, full, large, of a deep red, with pale edges.

8. *Sevigné.*

Flowers, full, middle-sized, of a deep red with pale edges, which become red in dry hot weather.

PURPLE AND VIOLET-COLOURED.

1. *Seigneur d'Hartzelaard.*

Shrub, armed with numerous thin brown thorns.

Tube of calyx, and *Flowerstalks*, covered with red glands.

Sepals, short.

Flowers, middle-sized, full, convex, regular; of a deep purple, the centre red.

2. *Regia Purpurea.*

Flowers, very double, middle-sized; of a dark purple-crimson in the centre.

3. *Pourpre de la Reine.*

Shrub, vigorous, very thorny; not flowering till several years after grafting.

Flowers, double, large, velvety, purple; the centre a vivid crimson.

This fine rose will not bear exposure to the sun.

4. *Proserpine Nouvelle.*

Flowers, very double, middle-sized; of a dark intense purple, the centre lighter and brighter.

5. *Perle de l'Orient.*

La Majestueuse.

Carmen Liseré.

Flowers, double or semi-double; middle-sized, regular; of a red-purple, the edges shaded with violet.

6. *Néala.*

Flowers, full, middle-sized, very regular, hemispherical; of a violet-purple or claret-colour, with pale edges.

7. *Mauget.*

Flowers, very full, small, convex; purple, with paler edges.

8. *Lord Wellington.*

Flower-buds, round.

Flowers, middle-sized, full; claret-coloured, with paler edges.

9. *Karaïskaki.*

Shrub, armed with feeble thorns, scattered and mingled with glands and bristles.

Leaflets, not glossy, rather hairy underneath.

Tube of calyx, small, glandulous.

Flowers, full, middle-sized, convex, regular; of a red-purple, or dark purple, with pale edges.

10. *Lady Jane Grey.*

Agathe Ombrée.

Agathe Magnifique.

Flowers, very full, middle-sized; of a violet-pink, shaded at the edge with dark purple.

11. *La Flamboyante.*

Flowers, double, small, or middle-sized; of a dark blue-ish purple, bright crimson in the centre.

12. *Rose Lincelle.*

Flowers, middle-sized, very double; of a fine violet in the centre, reddish towards the edges.

13. *Otaheitan Rose.*

Flowers, full, very large, of a fine form; velvety purple at the circumference, bright crimson in the centre.

C.—PINK OR FLESH-COLOURED FLOWERS.

1. *Adonis.*

Buds, tinged with red.

Flowers, full, regular, middle-sized; of a light pink.

2. *Gallica Vermillon.*

Shrub, diminutive in all its proportions.

Flowers, the size of a shilling, very double, pale pink.

Obtained at Angers in 1823.

3. *Verte Blanche.*

Flowers, large, very double, very beautiful, of a pale pink, inclining to greenish white.

Branches, of a beautiful green, as well as the foliage, which is rather glossy.

4. *Léonidas.*

Flowers, as large and of the same form as the Paeony rose, but of a brighter colour.

5. *Rose Serné.*

Foliage, very much toothed.

Flowers, large; of a fine pink, having in the centre a crown formed by the stamens.

6. *Sémonville, double.*

Flowers, superb, large ; of a copperish red.

7. *Aglaé de Marsilly.*

Shrub, armed with a few long rather crooked thorns, near the stipules.

Branches, covered with glandulous bristles.

Flowers, very full, middle-sized, convex ; of a light pink.

8. *Antigone.*

Flowers, full, middle-sized, regular ; flesh-coloured or pale pink.

9. *Athenaïs.*

Flowers, large, or middle-sized, full ; of a light pink.

10. *Azema.*

Flowers, full, middle-sized, convex ; pale pink.

11. *La Dominante.*

Flowers, large, of a fine form, full ; pale pink.

Petals, reflexed.

12. *Provins Rose, with convex flowers.*

Flowerstalks, long and bifloral.

Flowers, very double, large.

Petals, very large, rounded at the circumference ; pink.

13. *Belle de Trianon.*

Flowers, very double, middle-sized, regular ; pale pink or flesh-colour, becoming almost white.

14. *Belle Florentine.*

Branches, unarmed, rather glandulous.

Buds, very small.

Flowers, full, large ; pale pink.

15. *Belle Junon.*

Branches, rod-like.

Flowers, very regular, full, middle-sized; of a light pure pink.

16. *Boieldieu.*

Shrub, armed with small bristly thorns.

Flowerstalks, long, straight, glandulous.

Sepals, acuminate; three of them having appendages.

Flowers, large, numerous, regular, full; light bright pink.

17. *Célestine.*

Flowerstalks, very long, erect, three-stalked.

Flowers, large or middle-sized, of a light or pale pink.

18. *Archduke Charles.*

Clémence Isaure.

Belle Hélène.

Aimable Emma.

Aimable Sophie.

Shrub, having green bark, with brown thorns.

Tube of calyx, short.

Sepals, foliaceous, sometimes to the number of six; of which three are pinnatifid.

Flowers, semi-double or double; of a light pink, the edges almost white.

19. *Clotilda.*

Leaflets, glossy on the upper surface.

Flowers, middle-sized, full, regular; pale pink.

20. *Count Foy.*

Branches, almost unarmed, glandulous, as well as the *Flowerstalks*, which are thick.

Tube of calyx, short.

Flowers, very large, full, rather fragrant; of a light or pale pink.

21. *Crown of Ariadne.*

Flowers, large or middle-sized, full; flesh-coloured.

22. *Duchesse de Berri.*

Flowers, very large, convex, regular, double or semi-double; of a light pink.

23. *Duchess of Oldenburg.*

Flowers, full, large; pale pink.

24. *Fleur de Pommier.*

Flowers, full, regular, middle-sized; a pale uniform pink.

25. *Fouché.*

Branches, unarmed.

Flowerstalks, glandulous.

Flowers, large, full; pale pink.

26. *Galatea.*

Flowers, middle-sized, full, regular; pale pink.

27. *Louis XVIII.**Gallica Maxima Gigantea.*

Flowers, almost full, very large; of a light or pale pink.

28. *Anne Boleyn.*

Shrub, two feet high.

Thorns, numerous, straight, unequal.

Leafstalks, long.

Leaflets, distant, finely toothed.

Buds, pointed and long.

Flowers, solitary or in pairs, three inches wide; slightly concave, having in the centre a bud of pale green a quarter of an inch long, formed of abortive ovaries.

Petals, a delicate pink; those of the centre short and rather curled; those of the circumference large.

29. *Unique of Brussels.*

Flowers, pretty, well formed, very double, middle-sized; of a delicate pink, edged with red.

30. *Cocarde Royale.**Grand Monarque.**Flowers*, full, large; pale pink.31. *Grande Souveraine.**Shrub*, having frequently (particularly when grafted) two small leaflets at the foot of the final leaflet.*Flowers*, semi-double or double, large; pale pink.32. *L'Enchanteresse.**Grande Henriette.**Flowers*, full, large; of a light brilliant pink, fading to pale after expansion.33. *Céleste.**Grand Turban.**Grand Sultan.**Foliage*, of a light green.*Flowers*, very large, full; pale pink or flesh-colour.34. *Aimable Hortense.**Hortense.**Shrub*, yielding few suckers, but abundance of flowers.*Flowers*, full, middle-sized, regular; of a pale pink or flesh-colour.35. *L'Incomparable de Lille.**Branches*, purple.*Tube of calyx*, short and glandulous.*Sepals*, long and leafy; three being edged with appendages, oval, spatulated, and toothed.*Flowers*, large or middle-sized, regular, full; flesh-colour or pale pink.*Buds*, red.36. *Louis XIV.**Flowers*, full, large, of a fine light pink.

37. *Marie Joséphine.*

Branches, slightly thorny; purple at the summit.
Leaflets, smooth, curled, oblong-lanceolated.
Flowerstalks, red, very long, rod-like.
Tube of calyx, small; red on one side.
Buds, round and marbled.
Flowers, middle-sized or small, full, regular, numerous; of a delicate uniform flesh-colour.

38. *Marquis de la Romana.*

Shrub, slightly thorny.
Flowers, small or middle-sized, regular, full; pink.

39. *Paméla.*

Flowers, full, middle-sized; pale pink.

40. *Ornement de Carafe.**Ornement de Parade.*

Flowers, regular, full, middle-sized; light pink, sometimes dark.

41. *New Elm-leaved Rose.* (Vibert).

Leaflets, with numerous, parallel, prominent nerves, the edges deeply toothed; curled and undulated.
Flowers, large or middle-sized, convex; light pink.

42. *Nouveau Triomphe.*

Roi de Rome.

Gloria Mundi.

Niobe.

Don de l'Amitié.

Eugénie.

Galatée.

L'Aimable Beauté.

Daphne.

Flowers, full, middle-sized, convex; of a light pink.

43. *Pompon d'Elisa.*

Flowers, full, very small, convex, regular; light pink.

44. *Rigoulot's Rose.*

Shrub, vigorous, stems erect.

Thorns, not numerous, fine, uneven; dark brown.

Leafstalks, thorny, glandulous.

Leaflets, five or seven; furrowed, irregularly toothed, the teeth themselves being denticulated; of a dark green on the upper surface, whitish on the under.

Flowers, very large, numerous, full, beautifully formed; of a pale pink, three or four together on each branch.

Petals, rolled like a ring towards the centre, rumpled and plaited in the interior; irregularly cut at the summit.

Flowerstalks, and *Calyx*, hispid.

45. *Lyre of Flora.*

Panachée Superbe.

Phœnix.

Flowers, full, small, very regular; of a deep pink; very early, being the first-blowing of the Provins roses.

46. *Pharericus.*

Flowers, large or middle-sized; full, regular; pink.

47. *Belle Mignonne.*

Petite Louise.

Flowers, double, small, regular; pale pink; the inner petals often striped with white.

48. *La Noble Fleur.*

Leander.

Pelletier's Rose.

Shrub, producing numerous early flowers.

Flowers, full, middle-sized, regular; pale pink.

49. *Paulina.*

Flowers, regular, full, middle-sized; of a fine uniform pink.

50. *Beauty of Storrs.**Purple Favourite.*

Flowers, middle-sized or small; full, regular; of a uniform light pink.

51. *Princess of Salms.*

Leaflets, large.

Flowers, full, middle-sized; of a light bright pink, sometimes pale.

52. *Provence à Fleur Comprimée.*

Tube of calyx, globular or hemispherical.

Flowers, very full, middle-sized, very convex; flesh-colour, almost white.

53. *Psyche.*

Branches, erect, vigorous.

Flowers, middle-sized, regular; flesh-coloured or pale pink.

54. *Pink Ranunculus.*

Flowers, regular, full, small; light pink.

55. *Roi de Rome.**Enfant de France.*

Flowers, middle-sized or small, full, convex, very regular; of a bright uniform light pink.

56. *Rose Aimée.*

Buds, red.

Flowers, large or middle-sized, very double; light pink.

57. *Rose du Roi des Hollandais.*

Flowers, middle-sized, full, regular; of a light uniform pink, becoming pale lilac-pink when expanded.

58. *Rosetta.*

Leaflets, dark green, concave.

Flowers, large or middle-sized, in multifloral clusters; full, light pink.

59. *Delight of Flanders.*

Flowers, large, of a beautiful flesh-colour; having only thirty or forty petals, but so disposed as to give the flower the appearance of being full.

60. *L'Enchantée.*

Flowers, very large, full; of a fine flesh-colour.

61. *Rose Scris.*

Flowers, full, large, pale pink.

62. *La Somptueuse.*

Flowers, regular, full, large; of a light clear pink.

63. *Rose Ypsilanti.*

Flowers, full, large, regular, convex; of a light pink.

64. *Beauté Surprenante.*

Shrub, feebly armed.

Leaflets, glaucous.

Tube of calyx, globular, having red glands at the base, as well as the peduncle.

Sepals, slightly foliaceous, three of them having appendages.

Flowers, full, middle-sized; flesh-coloured, almost white.

65. *Belle Théophile.*

Shrub, very thorny.

Tube of calyx, naked at the summit, oval, pear-shaped.

Flowers, full, middle-sized; flesh-coloured, in small paucifloral clusters.

66. *Blanche of Castille.*

Shrub, very thorny.

Flowerstalks, short.

Sepals, three of them pinnatifid.

Flowers, full, middle-sized, regular; flesh-coloured or pale pink.

67. *Charles Augustus.*

Shrub, having numerous thorns.

Leaflets, sessile, five in number.

Tube of calyx, glandulous; oval, pear-shaped, or turbinate.

Flowers, large, full; pale pink in expanding, afterwards flesh-coloured.

68. *Pericles.*

Shrub, armed with bristly thorns.

Leaflets, five or seven; ovoid, oblong, glandulous and pubescent under the nerves; deeply and sharply toothed.

Flowers, full, middle-sized; pale pink or flesh-colour.

This sub-variety is often classed among China roses.

69. *Fidelia.*

Foliage, curly like the Agathes.

Tube of calyx, short, covered with fragrant glands.

Flowers, full, middle-sized; light pink.

70. *Pear-fruited Rose.*

Shrub, vigorous, spreading.

Flowerstalks, glandulous.

Leaflets, sessile, pale and pubescent underneath.

Flowerstalks, erect.

Tube of calyx, tightened at the summit.

Flowers, large, semi-double or double; of a beautiful pink, shot with lighter pink.

71. *Eliza Descemet.*

Foliage, of a glaucous green.

Stipules, very large.

Flowers, double, large; of a very light brilliant pink, or flesh-coloured.

72. *Labey de Pompières.*

Flowers, large, full, very regular, convex, fragrant; of a light brilliant uniform pink.

FLOWERS OF A DARK-RED TINT.

1. *Ornement des Rouges.*

Abatucci.

Shrub, producing a splendid effect from the abundance of its large, double, red-purple flowers; sometimes expanding of a light uniform red, and always favourably.

2. *Athalie.*

Flowers, double, large, regular; of a vivid deep pink, or light red.

3. *Salamon.*

Duchess of Cornwall.

Flowers, large or middle-sized, full; expanding of a deep red, inclining to claret-colour, and becoming lilac-pink.

4. *Gloria Florum.*

Flowers, large, double; deep pink, red, or bright purple.

5. *Manette.*

Flowers, full, middle-sized, regular; of a deep pink or red, the edges often pale.

6. *La Princesse.*

Flowers, middle-sized, regular, full; bright deep pink, or light red.

7. *Gassendi.*

Flowers, superb, four or five inches in diameter; very double, well formed; deep pink.

8. *Jenny de Lacharme.*

Branches, spreading horizontally.

Thorns, scattered; fine and reddish when young.

Leaflets, distant, oval, simply toothed, pale green.

Flowers, middle-sized, numerous, beautiful; very double, perfectly formed, flat, well rounded; of a fine pink; growing in clusters.

Petals, glossy, plaited, and arranged with perfect symmetry in the interior, rolled into small crowns in the centre, finely tapered at the summit.

This flower is one of the most beautiful of the Provinces roses.

FLOWERS OF A DEEP OR PURPLISH PINK.

1. *Henri IV.*

Duke of Orleans.

Adèle Heu.

Flowers, double, large; vivid purple or light red.

2. *Andromaque.*

L'Amoureuse.

Flowers, double, large; bright red.

Petals, regularly sloped.

3. *Amphitrite.*

Flowers, full, large; cherry-colour.

4. *Belgica Rubra.*

Vitex Spinosa.

Leaflets, dark green, often variegated with yellow; undulated on the edges.

Flowers, large, semi-double; of a brilliant vivid pink.

5. *Vénus Mère.**Bouquet Superbe.**Bouquet Charmant.*

Flowers, large or middle-sized; double, regular; of a brilliant pink.

6. *Capricorn.*

Flowers, very full, regular, convex, small or middle-sized; bright pink.

7. *La Majestueuse.**La Cocarde.**Lucrèce.*

Branches, erect, smooth, glossy in some parts.

Flowers, double, middle-sized, regular, convex; bright pink, paler at the edges.

8. *Cocarde Rouge.**Grandeur Triomphante.*

Flowers, double, very large; bright light pink.

Fruit, globular, very large.

9. *La Délicieuse.*

Shrub, vigorous; the foliage glaucous or greyish.

Flowers, numerous, large or middle-sized; of a uniform very light pink.

10. *Deshoulières.*

Flowers, double, middle-sized; cherry-coloured.

11. *Dorothée.**Victory of Braganza.*

Flowers, early, numerous, middle-sized; very regular, double, convex; cherry-coloured or light red.

12. *Louis XIV.*

Flowers, large, beautiful, well formed, very double; of a very fine vivid pink.

13. *Desfontaines.*

Flowers, middle-sized, well-shaped, almost double ; bright carmine.

14. *Colette.*

Flowers, united in bouquets of three ; middle-sized, very double ; of a velvety bright carmine.

15. *Eugène Maille.*

Branches, very thorny, the largest thorns scythe-shaped.

Flowers, full, very large ; bright pink.

16. *Euphrasine.*

Leaflets, sharply and finely toothed.

Flowerstalk, *Tube of calyx*, and *Sepals*, glandulous and viscidous.

Flowers, double or semi-double, of a vivid uniform pink ; the external petals often spotted.

17. *Ex Albo Violacea.*

Flowers, semi-double, very large ; of a lilac-pink, very vivid.

18. *Les Mages.**Rose de Gentil.*

Branches, very long and vertical.

Leaves, distant ; the last pair of leaflets remote from the base of the leafstalk.

Flowers, middle-sized, very full, convex ; of a dark brilliant pink.

19. *Constantine.**Idalise.*

Leaves, bulging, very pale underneath, with divergent toothing or undulation.

Flowers, very full, middle-sized, regular ; of a bright deep pink.

20. *Joséphine Maille.*

Branches, bristly.

Thorns, rare.

Flowers, full, large; bright pink.

21. *Junon.*

Belle Junon.

Flowers, small or middle-sized, numerous, regular, double; of a bright pink.

22. *Full-flowering Juno.*

Shrub, very thorny.

Flowerstalks, long, in clusters.

Flowers, middle-sized, numerous, full or very double, regular; of a bright deep pink, with unguicular petals.

23. *The Lee Rose.*

Branches, slender.

Flowers, full, large, regular; of a uniform light pink, bearing exposure to the sun.

24. *Rouge Admirable.*

La Magnifique.

Pourpre Charmant.

Grand Pompadour.

Regulus.

Flowers, semi-double, large, velvety; of a vivid purple.

25. *Magnifique, with cherry-coloured blossoms.*

Branches, almost unarmed.

Flowers, semi-double, very large; of a cherry-colour or light purple, very vivid.

26. *Princess of Portugal.*

Flowers, full, very large; of a bright cherry-colour.

27. *Provins Flame-coloured Rose.*

Flowers, semi-double, very large; of a brilliant flame-colour, turning to bright cherry-red.

Petals, pale underneath.

28. *Empereur Couronné.*

Roi Couronné.

Couronne Royale.

Madame Roland.

Shrub, small, having erect branches.

Thorns, numerous, small, brown, and acicular.

Leaves, distant, composed of five leaflets.

Leaflets, large, oval, of a light green.

Flowers, full, middle-sized, regular, convex; of a vivid light purple, sometimes tinged with blue.

29. *Rose Brillante.*

Flowers, full, large, bright pink.

30. *Theagène.*

La Pucelle.

Flowers, regular, large or middle-sized, full; of a bright lilac-pink.

31. *Phaloe.*

Triomphe Royal.

Shrub, having bristly thorns.

Flowers, large or middle-sized; very full, regular, convex; of a lilac-pink.

32. *The Tricolor.*

Branches, unarmed.

Flowers, double or full, large, regular; of a purple-pink, turning to lilac.

33. *Valentine.*

Porcelaine Royale.

Flowers, full, middle-sized or small, regular; of a deep vivid pink, often spotted.

34. *Veturia.*

Shrub, very double, large; of a deep pink or light red.

35. *Sylvérie.*

Shrub, armed with thin straight thorns.

Sepals, short.

Tube of calyx, glandulous.

Flowers, large or middle-sized, full; of a bright pink.

D.—RED FLOWERS.

1. *Rose Delille.*

Cordon Bleu de Baltel.

Grande Bichonne.

Baronne de Staél.

Flowers, full, large, or middle-sized, regular, convex; of a light red, or deep vivid pink.

2. *Aimé Roman.*

Flowers, very full, middle-sized; red, or light purple.

3. *Carmosina.*

Flowers, very double, middle-sized; red.

4. *Rose Grandidier.*

Flowers, very double, well formed, large; of a fine red.

5. *Beauté Tendre, cramoisi.*

Flowers, superb, well shaped, very double, large; of a vivid red.

6. *Full Hervey Rose.*

Shrub, very vigorous, with strong, crooked, uneven thorns; of a dark brown colour.

Leaflets, seven in number; regularly toothed.

Flowers, very full, large, numerous, well formed.

Petals of the centre rolled up; of a bright claret; those of the circumference sloped at the summit, more dingy; all regularly disposed.

8. *Catherine of Medicis.*

Flowers, large, very double, red, often proliferous; of a singular form.

9. *Aphrodite.*

Shrub, rather low.

Branches, numerous; very slightly armed.

Leaflets, five; pretty close together, rounded, not deeply toothed.

Flowers, of a fine red, clouded with violet; in bouquets of three.

Petals, a little fringed.

10. *Dosítée.*

Shrub, four or five feet high; very vigorous.

Branches, spreading, with crooked reddish thorns.

Leaflets, five; very distant; long, rumpled.

Flowers, of middle size; of a deep red, with marbled petals.

11. *Cire d'Espagne.*

Flowers, full, middle-sized; the colour of red sealing-wax.

12. *Moïse.*

Flowers, full, large; of a superb flame-coloured red.

13. *Lady Morgan.*

Shrub, very vigorous.

Branches, numerous, armed with brown thorns, straight and uneven.

Leaflets, five in number, large, rounded, deeply toothed; of a pale green.

Flowerstalks, long, furnished with small black bristles.

Flowers, large, very full; of a brilliant red, well formed, in clusters.

Petals, those of the circumference large; those of the centre small and symmetrically arranged.

14. *Reine de Prusse.*

Flowers, double, middle-sized; of a vivid red.

Obtained at Cambray, 1824.

15. *Cocarde Jacobea.*

Flowers, semi-double, large, very beautiful; red, having in the centre a crown formed of the stamens.

Obtained in Belgium, 1824.

Rien ne me Surpasse.

Flowers, very large, well formed; of a bright red, superb.

17. *Archidamia.*

Flowers, large, very double, well formed; of a vivid red.

18. *Mithridates.*

Branches, red at the extremity.

Flowers, large, double, well formed, superb; of a brilliant red.

19. *Chancellor of England.*

Flowers, full, middle-sized; bright red.

20. *Feu Brillant.*

Flowers, large, semi-double, hemispherical; of a vivid permanent flame-colour.

Petals, the five external ones very large; wide, concave, and much sloped.

21. *Violet Brillant.*

Rouge Formidable.

Grand Condé.

Shrub, very thorny.

Leaflets, curved and pendent.

Flowers, double, middle-sized; of a vivid red-purple.

22. *Croix d'Honneur.*

Flowers, small, full; of a vivid red.

23. *Grand Papa.*

Flowers, large or middle-sized, very double; velvety or vivid purple.

24. *Gros Major.*

Flowers, large or middle-sized, very full; vivid red.

25. *Hervey.*

Branches, slender, with crooked thorns.

Leaflets, of a very dark green.

Flowers, double, large; red, saucer-shaped.

26. *Manteau Royal.*

Flowers, double, middle-sized; of a vivid velvety crimson, flame-coloured in the centre; or bright carmine, not velvety.

27. *Clara.**Maximus of Holland.*

Flowerstalks, long and erect.

Flowers, double, middle-sized, regular; of a bright lilac-pink.

28. *Monsieur.**Cramoisi des Alpes.**Grand Corneille.*

Flowerstalks, long.

Flowers, middle-sized, full; of a bright red-purple.

29. *Orphée.*

Flowers, double, large, or middle-sized, regular, convex, velvety, of a vivid red-purple, crimson in the centre.

30. *Othello.*

Flowers, middle-sized, very double, usually fragrant; of a bright purplish crimson.

31. *Pierre Corneille.*

Flowerstalks, thick and long.

Flowers, large, three or four inches in diameter; regular, very double, hemispherical, of a light purple-red, uniform, and of a peculiar tint.

32. *Pourpre de Corinthe.*

Leaves, undulated, of a dark glossy green.

Flowers, almost full, middle-sized, regular; of a vivid red-purple.

33. *Pourpre Triomphant.*

Flowers, full, middle-sized, regular; of a bright red-purple.

34. *Red Ranunculus.**Rose Renoncule.*

Flowers, small, regular, very full; of a vivid uniform red.

35. *Rouge Eblouissant.*

Flowers, very double, middle-sized, regular; of a uniform red, or purplish vivid red.

36. *Rouge Brillant.**Rising Sun.*

Branches, unarmed.

Flowers, very double, middle-sized; of a light reddish purple, vivid and showy.

37. *Thouin.*

Branches, almost thornless.

Tube of calyx, smooth at the summit.

Flowers, almost full, large; of a vivid light red.

38. *Tout Aimable.**Enfant de France, nouveau.*

Flowers, full, small, red.

39. *Benyowskyi.*

Branches, of a violet purple, covered with long crooked thorns.

Flowers, full, middle-sized, red or purple; sometimes pink punctuated on the exterior petals.

E.—LILAC FLOWERS.

1. *Anémone Ancienne.*

Rose Anémone.

Ornement de la Nature.

Flowers, regular, small, double, saucer-shaped; of a pale red-lilac.

Suckers, flat.

2. *La Glorieuse.*

Belle de Hesse.

Singleton.

La Prédestinée.

Illustre.

La Triomphante.

Flowers, full, middle-sized; lilac-pink, sometimes shaded with light purple.

3. *Belle de Monza.*

Thorns, crooked, scattered, red, as well as the bristles.

Leaflets, glossy, of a dark green.

Tube of calyx, smooth and short.

Flowers, large or middle-sized, full, regular, convex; of a lilac pale pink.

4. *Belle sans Flatterie.*

Leaflets, undulated, concave.

Flowers, full, middle-sized; of a pale pinkish lilac.

5. *Bracelet d'Amour.*

Flowers, very full, middle-sized, regular, convex; lilac-pink, with paler edges.



6. *La Convenable.*

Shrub, very thorny.

Flowers, full, middle-sized; of a deep lilac-pink.

7. *Didon.*

Parfaite Agathe.

Descemet.

Flowers, middle-sized, full, regular; of a light lilac-pink, with paler edges.

Petals, of the circumference, reflexed.

8. *Duke of Bourdeaux.*

Shrub, armed with crooked thorns.

Flowers, full, large, regular; of a light uniform lilac-pink.

9. *Amiral de Rigny.*

Shrub, of vigorous vegetation.

Stems, three or four feet high.

Branches, slightly thorny.

Leaflets, five; oval, dark green.

Flowerstalks, very long, often unifloral.

Flowers, very double, of a lilac-white.

A very curious variety.

10. *Sénat Romain.*

Duc de Guiche.

Branches, thick and stiff.

Leaflets, oblong, very pointed.

Flowers, full, very large; of a lilac-pink, inclining to a slaty red.

11. *Emperor of Russia.*

Flowers, large or middle-sized, full; of a lilac-pink, sometimes slaty red.

12. *Eugène.*

Tube of calyx, glandulous, slightly tightened at the summit.

Sepals, long ; three of them bearing linear appendages.
Flowers, full, middle-sized, hemispherical ; of a light lilac-pink.

This flower is very pretty, but not lasting.

13. *Grand Clovis.*

Aldegonde.

Ganganelli.

Shrub, almost unarmed.

Flowers, full, middle-sized, regular, lilac-pink.

14. *Grandesse Royale.*

Rose Pivoine.

Grandeur Royal.

Passe Princesse.

Flowers, full, very large ; of a light lilac-pink.

15. *Louis XII.*

Flowers, full, middle-sized, convex, regular ; of a light lilac-pink, sometimes vivid.

16. *Uniflore.*

La Victoire.

La Gloire.

Branches, of a violet-purple.

Flowerstalks, the same, very long.

Flowers, full, middle-sized ; pale lilac.

17. *Lavalette.*

Shrub, armed with red thorns, interspersed with bristles of the same colour.

Leaflets, five in number ; large, sloped at the base, pubescent underneath.

Flowers, full, middle-sized, regular, very double, lilac-pink.

DARK LILAC FLOWERS.

1. *Rose Dubourg.*

Flowers, superb, very double; of a lilac-violet.

2. *Anais.*

Flowers, full, middle-sized; hemispherical; of a dark lilac, often veined.

3. *Belle Ninon.*

Flowers, full, middle-sized, hemispherical; dark lilac, with lighter edges.

4. *Cordon Bleu.*

Pleine Lune.

Full Moon Rose.

Flowers, large or middle-sized, full, of a lilac slate-coloured pink, more or less blue.

F.—PURPLE FLOWERS.

LIGHT PURPLE.

1. *Anacreon.*

Flowers, large or middle-sized, very double, convex; of a light purple inclining to claret, or deep red with pale edges.

2. *Feu Turc.*

Flowers, well formed, middle-sized; flame-coloured, inclining to purple.

3. *Ildefonso.*

Shrub, vigorous, about three feet high.

Branches, numerous, armed with many glandulous short thorns.

Leaflets, five; long, distant, half-closed, of a fine green.

Flowerstalks, very long, often unifloral.

Flowers, superb; of a violet-pink, very large, very full.

4. *Cora.*

Shrub, small, with straight branches.

Thorns, scattered, fine, rather bent, interspersed with small bristles.

Leafstalks, glandulous.

Leaflets, three or five in number; oval or lanceolated; irregularly toothed, green, whitish underneath.

Flowers, small, double, numerous, very well formed; of a dark velvety violet, united in clusters of three or four; and having the appearance of a ranunculus.

Petals, symmetrically distributed, rolled in a ring towards the centre, with white bases.

5. *Phileas.*

Flowerstalk, short, trifloral.

Flowers, large, numerous, double; of a vivid purple, with sloped petals.

6. *Jezabel.*

Flowers, middle-sized, very double, beautiful; of a bright purple-crimson.

7. *Arethusa.*

Flowers, middle-sized or small, full, purple.

8. *Ariadne.*

Shrub, very thorny, with erect branches.

Flowers, full, middle-sized, regular, convex; of a deep red or light purple.

9. *Belle Aspasie.*

Flowers, semi-double, very large; of a vivid velvety purple.

10. *Belle Esquimaux.*

Flowers, large or middle-sized, full; of a dark pink or purple, inclining to claret.

11. *Bizarre.*

Flowers, full, middle-sized or small; of a deep pink, or pale purple.

12. *La Terminale.**La Comtesse.*

Shrub, having erect branches, purple as well as the flowerstalks, which are long and glandulous.

Tube of calyx, globular.

Sepals, foliaceous.

Flowers, very full, middle-sized, convex, regular; of a light red-purple.

13. *Cicris.**Creralis.*

Flowers, very full, regular, middle-sized; red, or vivid purplish pink.

14. *Erigone.*

Flowers, full, middle-sized; red or light purple.

15. *Fontenelle.*

Shrub, armed with thin numerous thorns.

Tube of calyx, glandulous.

Flowerstalks, erect.

Flowers, full, regular, numerous, large or middle-sized, fragrant; of a purple-red, or vivid deep pink.

16. *Gabina.*

Thorns, numerous, thin, and brown.

Tube of calyx, covered with brown viscous glands.

Flowers, full, regular, middle-sized, hemispherical; light purple.

17. *Grand Mogol.*

Sepals, short; buds round.

Flowers, very full, middle-sized, regular, convex; of a light purple or deep vivid red.

18. *Mon Trésor.*

Flowers, middle-sized, full; of a light purple, becoming sometimes slate-coloured.

19. *Noble Pourpre.*

Flowers, large or middle-sized; very double, of a light red-purple.

20. *L'Orientale.*

Flowers, very full, regular, middle-sized; of a purple vivid red, or light purple, with pale edges.

21. *Paddy.*

Flowers, full, middle-sized, regular, convex; of a uniform purple.

22. *Le Pérou.*

Flowers, full, middle-sized; purple.

23. *Félicie.*

Petite Renoncule.

Sultane Favorite.

Flowers, very full, small; of a purple, shaded with dark red or blueish violet.

24. *Philomel.*

Flowers, full, middle-sized, purple.

25. *Pourpre de Tyr.*

Gros Chalons.

Shrub, armed with brown thorns.

Sepals, short; buds round.

Flowers, full, middle-sized; of a light uniform purple, or deep purplish pink.

26. *Grandes Divinités.*

Pourpre sans Epines.

Pourpre sans Aiguillons.

Branches, usually smooth and unarmed.

Flowers, full, middle-sized; of a purplish pink; regular.

27. *Pyramus.*

Flowers, full, middle-sized; purple.

28. *Rose de la Reine.*

Reginæ Dicta.

Flowers, full, regular, middle-sized; of a light purple or pink, often marbled.

29. *Roi de Rome.*

Roi de Hollande.

Flowers, middle-sized, full; of a light purple.

30. *Orphise.*

Rouge Admirable.

Flowers, large, full, regular; light purple or deep pink.

31. *Septimus.*

Flowers, middle-sized, full, numerous; of a light red-purple, the centre petals often striped with white.

32. *Souvenir des Français.*

Napoleon.

Flowers, full, middle-sized, very regular; of a fine vivid pink.

33. *Trésarin.*

Flowers, very full, middle-sized, convex; of a red-purple.

34. *Triomphe des Dames.*

Flowers, very full, small or middle-sized, convex, velvety; purple, shaded with violet.

35. *Unique of Holland.*

Flowers, very full, middle-sized, convex; of a light purple.

36. *Gloire des Pourpres.*

Validatum.

Flowers, very full, middle-sized, regular, convex; of a light red-purple.

37. *Zaire.*

Flowers, semi-double, large ; of a purple-pink, inclining to blue.

Petals, large.

Fruit, globular, very large.

38. *Lavoisier.*

Branches, almost unarmed.

Leaflets, smooth as well as the tube of calyx.

Sepals, glandulous.

Flowers, full, middle-sized ; of a light purplish red.

FLOWERS OF A VIOLET-PURPLE.

1. *Rose Méhul.*

Flowers, very large, very double ; of a crimson-purple.

2. *Duke of Beaufort.*

Flowers, very double, middle-sized, well formed ; of a violet-tinted carmine.

Obtained in Belgium, 1835.

3. *Louis XVIII.*

Flowers, large, very double, well formed, charming ; of a fine red-violet.

Obtained in 1826.

4. *Sœur Hospitalière.*

Foliage, dark green.

Flowers, very double, middle-sized ; of a blueish violet.

This beautiful rose is the one which approaches nearest to a blue colour.

5. *Grand Apollon.*

Flowers, very large, double, violet-coloured.

Obtained at Brussels, 1824.

6. *Dupuytren.*

Flowers, beautiful, large, double, deep violet.

7. *Mont de Virginie.*

Flowers, superb, large, well formed; deep violet.

Obtained at Brussels, 1824.

8. *Violet Crémier.*

Flowers, large and very double.

Petals, close set, and well disposed; of a dark violet.

Belonging to the botanical garden at Douay.

9. *Pourpre Couronnée.*

Leaves, deeply toothed.

Flowers, double, middle-sized; of a violet-purple, having in the centre a small crown formed by the stamens.

10. *Augustine Pourprée.*

Shrub, very thorny.

Flowers, semi-double, large, velvety; of a dark, vivid, violet-purple.

11. *Belle Hélène.*

Flowers, very full, middle-sized, of a bright purple, shaded with violet.

12. *Belle Ternaux.*

Flowers, full, middle-sized or small, regular; of a violet-purple, shaded.

13. *Briget.*

Flowers, full, middle-sized or small; of a dark velvety violet-purple, usually vivid crimson in the centre.

14. *La Superbe.**Crown Imperial.*

Flowers, full, middle-sized; of a dark purplish pink, shaded with blueish purple.

15. *King of England.**Duc de Berri.**Branches*, very thick; slightly thorny.*Leaflets*, near together.*Flowers*, very full, middle-sized, regular; of a dark violet.16. *Duchesse de Collé.**Flowers*, full, large, flat; of a blueish purple.17. *La plus belle des Violettes.**Gloria Mundi.**Flowers*, very full, small, velvety; purple, shaded with violet.18. *La Glorieuse.**Flowers*, very full, small, regular, convex, velvety; of a deep violet-purple.19. *Ludovicus.**Shrub*, armed with numerous thorns.*Flowers*, full, middle-sized, regular; of a dark violet-purple.20. *Pourpre Obscur.**Manteau Impérial.**Britannicus.**Lady Tankerville.**Velvet-Violet Ranunculus.**Flowers*, small, full, velvety; of a dark violet-purple.21. *Nigrorum.**Flowers*, full, small, velvety; of a very dark purple.22. *L'Obscurité.**Flowers*, semi-double, middle-sized, regular; of a shaded violet-purple.

23. *Aigle Noir.**Aigle Brun.**Provins Semi-double.*

Flowers, semi-double, middle-sized; of a very velvety purple.

24. *Aigle de Prusse.**The Widow.*

Flowers, full, middle-sized; of a blackish purple.

FLOWERS OF A PURPLE-BLACK.

1. *Ourika.*

Shrub, of a dingy green foliage; bark of a blackish purple.

Flowers, large or middle-sized; very double, very handsome, hemispherical; of a dark purple, almost brown.

2. *Ombre Précieuse.*

Flowers, charming, middle-sized; of a velvety dark brown.

Obtained at Lacken in 1824.

3. *Belle Africaine.*

Flowers, very full, small, regular, convex, velvety; purple-black.

4. *Cybele.*

Flowers, full, large or middle-sized; of a dark purple.

5. *L'Intéressante.*

Flowers, full, middle-sized, of a slate-coloured purple.

6. *Reine des Nègres.**Nigritiana.**Madame Christophe.*

Flowers, full, small, velvety; of a very dark purple.

7. *Maheca Nova.**Passe Velours.**Grande Obscurité.*

Flowers, semi-double, middle-sized, very velvety; of a dark purple-brown.

Petals, thick, of a more intense colour at the summit than the base.

8. *Proserpine.*

Flowers, double, middle-sized, velvety; of a blackish purple, becoming bronze-colour in the sun.

9. *Queen of Nigritia.**La Predestinée.*

Flowers, almost full, middle-sized; of a deep purple, usually velvety.

10. *Pucelle de Bruxelles.**Queen of Roses.**Black Ranunculus Rose of Holland.*

Shrub, very thorny.

Flowers, full, small, velvety; deep purple, shaded with blackish purple.

11. *Rose Couleur de Mérise.*

Flowers, semi-double, large, very velvety; of a brilliant deep purple, with thick petals.

12. *Superbe en Brun.**Négresse.**Nigritiana.*

Shrub, armed with very crooked thorns.

Flowers, semi-double, middle-sized, velvety; of a dark purple, shaded with brown.

13. *Venustus.*

Flowers, double or full, middle-sized; of a purple-black, sometimes of a red-purple.

AMARANTH OR CRIMSON-PURPLE FLOWERS.

1. *Bouclier d'Astolphe.*

Flowers, large or middle-sized, double, convex; of a vivid crimson.

2. *Feu Panaché.*

Branches, slender, with the leaves distant.

Leaflets, narrow.

Flowers, very double, small, bright crimson.

3. *Grain d'Or.*

Green d'Hoor.

Grain d'Hort.

Flowers, middle-sized or small, very full, convex, regular; of a vivid purple-crimson.

4. *Jean Bart.*

Flowers, numerous, often solitary, very large, double, regular, velvety; of a dark crimson, very vivid.

5. *Crimson-coloured Provins Rose.*

Flowers, full, middle-sized; of a crimson-red, turning to purple.

6. *Raucourt.*

The Neapolitan.

Ulysses.

Fénélon.

L'Esponia.

Charles X.

Bandeau de Soliman.

Flowers, very double, middle-sized, velvety; crimson, turning to purple.

7. *King of England.*

Flowers, very full, middle-sized or small, regular, convex; of a crimson-purple.

8. *Roi Feu.*

Flowers, semi-double, and velvety at the first flower-ing; afterwards double and not velvety; all middle-sized; of a light vivid crimson.

9. *Sirius.*

Flowers, large, double; bright crimson, having in the centre small petals which conceal the stamens.

10. *Barbanegra.*

Temple of Apollo.

Red Purple.

Chermesissimo Amplo.

Shrub, with red buds.

Sepals, short.

Flowers, semi-double, large; velvety crimson.

11. *Vesta.*

Feu de Vesta.

Shrub, of which the buds are never red.

Buds, more elongated and pointed than the preceding.

Flowers, large, semi-double; the petals less numerous, velvety; of a light vivid crimson.

12. *Cloisigny.*

Flowers, well formed, charming, very double, large; of a velvety crimson.

13. *Rose Marjolin.*

Shrub, armed only with a few short bristles.

Leaflets, regularly toothed; of a light vivid green.

Flowers, numerous, very large and very full, well made, attaining sometimes five inches in diameter; of a crimson-red, very dark, and inclining to violet.

14. *Bouclier d'Astolphe.* (Savoureux.)

Flowers, large, well formed, double, superb; of a vivid carmine.

15. *Assemblage de Beauté.*

Flowers, middle-sized; of a brilliant crimson.

Obtained at Angers, in 1823.

16. *Queen of the Netherlands.*

Flowers, beautiful, numerous, middle-sized; of a velvet crimson.

Obtained at Brussels, 1824.

N. B. The *Rosa Gallica* of Lindley differs so little from the variety *Provincialis* of the Hundred-leaved rose, that we have classed them together.

EIGHTH TRIBE OF SPECIES III.

Rosa Villosa.

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.

Shrub, from three to eight feet high; sometimes lofty and arborescent; offsets straight.

Branches, glaucous or light green; rarely red, always armed.

Thorns, straight or almost straight; usually scattered, very rarely in pairs.

Stipules, usually narrow; toothed or sometimes biforked; fringed with glands, or hairy at the edges.

Leafstalks, often glandulous, or hairy; always thorny.

Leaves, composed of five or seven leaflets.

Leaflets, hairy underneath, at least on the nerves; sometimes on both surfaces; oval or oblong, with divergent teeth.

Flowers, occasionally solitary or in pairs; more frequently in multiflora clusters.

Floral leaves, none, when the flowers are solitary; otherwise, oval or lanceolated.

Flowerstalks, usually short, always hispid; sometimes bearing a few small thorns.

Tube of calyx, oval or ob-round, usually hispid; sometimes smooth.

Sepals, connivent, usually permanent, often long and

Petals, heart-shaped, often concave.

Disk, usually thick and flat, forming the throat of the calyx.

Styles, hairy, detached.

Fruit, long or oblong; of a purple more or less orange or scarlet; often crowned by connivent sepals.

This species is to be found in the four quarters of the globe.

SYNONYMS.

Rosa villosa.

Rosa spinulifolia.

pomifera.

alba.

gracilis.

Evratina.

tomentosa.

hibernica.

Varieties.

I. *Rosa Villosa*, or Hairy Rose.

Rosa Pomifera.

Rosa Gracilis.

Shrub, the largest of the tribe; having sometimes an arborescent stem, thick as a man's arm.

Branches, very glaucous; very rarely tinged with red; armed with a few strong thorns scattered or growing under the stipules; some straight, some scythe-shaped, very slightly interspersed with bristles.

Leaves, composed of five or seven leaflets; usually large, grey, covered with a dense down.

Stipules, narrow, pointed, glaucous; finely toothed and fringed with glands.

Leafstalks, glandulous, bearing small crooked thorns.

Leaflets, very unequal, elliptic, plane, rugged, doubly toothed with divergent teeth; exhaling when rubbed a smell of turpentine.

Flowers, disposed in pairs; white or deep red.

Floral leaves, glaucous, oval, wrinkled, concave.

Flowerstalks, very short, having as well as the calyx stiff bristles, and viscous fragrant glands.

Tube of calyx, oval, glaucous, hispid, glandulous.

Sepals, narrow, composite, displayed.

Petals, rather notched, almost heart-shaped; longer than broad.

Disk, not thick, elevated.

Styles, detached, hairy; often shorter than the ripe fruit.

Fruit, dark orange or purple; very large, round, hispid; crowned by connivent sepals.

This rose is found in the wooded mountains of Taurida, in Germany, in England, and on many of the woody hill-sides of France. It has furnished several pretty sub-varieties.

Sub-Varieties.

1. *Single Rosa Villosa.*

Stipules, short, glandulous underneath.

Flowerstalks, smooth below the bracteal leaves.

Flowers, single, small; pale pink.

2. *Subalba.*

Shrub, vigorous, having erect stems, armed with numerous, uneven, cylindrical thorns; interspersed with bristles, terminated by a gland.

Leaflets, seven in number; oval; white and cottonous underneath, slightly toothed.

Flowerstalks, short, almost spherical; viscous, exhal-
ing a sweet odour.

Flowers, united in clusters of five or seven; pretty, very
double.

Petals, white, slightly tinged with pink.

3. *Rosa Pomifera, double.*

Rose Véline, à fleurs doubles.

Flowerstalks, armed with thorns, interspersed with
glandulous bristles.

Flowers, semi-double, middle-sized; of a light or pale
pink.

4. *Rosa Villosa, with variegated double flowers.*

*Rosa Villosa, with variegated semi-double
flowers.*

Tube of calyx, oval-elongated.

Flowers, semi-double.

Petals, undulated; pale pink, streaked or marbled with
light red.

5. *Miss Lawrence's Rose.*

Flowers, double, middle-sized, cherry-colour.

6. *Iemenia.*

Shrub, slightly armed.

Leaflets, pubescent underneath when young.

Tube of calyx, globular, depressed, hispid, glandulous.

Flowers, semi-double, large or middle-sized; of a light
brilliant pink.

7. *Villosa Fulgens.*

Flowerstalks, hispid, glandulous.

Tube of calyx, smooth, glaucous, depressed.

Sepals, deciduous, bearing a hairy, glandulous point.

Flowers, semi-double, middle-sized; of a bright pink.

Fruit, red, smooth, depressed.

8. *Villosa Duplex.*

Tube of calyx, oval, glandulous.

Sepals, foliaceous.

Flowers, semi-double, fragrant, middle-sized; of a vivid pink.

9. *Rose Véline, with narrow leaves.*

Shrub, having a glossy bark, armed with long, strong thorns.

Leaves, composed of five or nine lanceolated leaflets; glandulous, rather hairy underneath; toothed, edged with grey glands.

Leafstalks, covered with white viscous glands.

Flowers, semi-double, middle-sized, of a pale pink.

Petals, sloped, pointed at the summit.

II. *Rosa Tomentosa.*

Rosa Dubia.

Rosa Scabriuscula.

Rosa Mollissima.

Rosa Fætida.

Rosa Heterophylla Pulchella.

Rosa Villosa Minuta.

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.

Shrub, vigorous, seven or eight feet high, very grey.

Branches, spreading, sometimes glaucous, armed with straight thorns; rarely curved, scattered, without bristles.

Leaves, composed of seven or five leaflets, covered with whitish down.

Stipules, entire, dilated, convex; toothed and fringed with glands.

Flowerstalks, hispid, with uneven bristles and glands.

Leaflets, oval or oblong; obtuse, dense, and wrinkled; pale, and sometimes glandulous underneath; doubly toothed, with divergent teeth. When pressed, they exhale a smell of turpentine.

Flowers, almost solitary, red, cupped.

Floral leaves, oval, cottonous.

Tube of calyx, ob-round or oval; sometimes smooth, oftener hispid.

Sepals, displayed, composite, hispid externally.

Petals, rather heart-shaped; concave, entire.

Disk, flat and thick.

Styles, detached, very hairy.

Fruit, round or almost oval; depressed, purple, usually hispid; crowned with convergent sepals, which fall at maturity.

This rose is found throughout Europe; among other places, in the woods of Meudon, near Paris. It has furnished only botanical varieties.

Sub-Varieties.

1. *Fætid Cottonous Rose*.

Leaves, smooth underneath.

Fruit, exhaling a disagreeable smell when crushed.

2. *Rosa Mollis*.

Suckers or Offsets, very straight.

Sepals, not divided.

3. *Rosa Pulchella*.

Sepals, almost simple.

Flowers, white, semi-double.

Petals, crenelated.

4. *Rosa Scabriuscula*.

Flowers, red, spotted.

5. *Rosa Tomentosa Resinosa.*

Shrub, smaller in all its proportions ; foliage very thick and grey.

Leaflets, narrow.

Flowers, light red.

CULTIVATED SUB-VARIETIES.

1. *Common Rosa Tomentosa.*

Tube of calyx, ovoid, with a long narrow throat.

Sepals, bearing at the summit a linear or lanceolated hairy leaf.

Flowers, single, middle-sized ; flesh-colour, almost white.

2. *Hybrid Tomentous Rose, with small leaves.*

Leaflets, nine or eleven, small, hairy on both sides.

Stipules, smooth, edged with hair.

Tube of calyx, globular, short ; covered with short stiff hairs.

Sepals, simple.

Flowers, semi-double, of a light pink.

Disk, thin ; styles non-salient.

III. *Rosa Dematra.*

Rosa Spinulafolia.

Rosa Pseudo-Rubiginosa.

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.

Shrub, vigorous.

Stems, and *Branches*, armed with strong, straight thorns ; thickened at their base, sometimes opposed.

Leaflets, five or seven ; oval, pointed ; of a pale green on the upper surface, paler underneath, strongly and doubly toothed.

Nerves, covered with very small straight thorns, furnished with glands.

Flowerstalk, and *Calyx*, covered with bristles, interspersed with a few thorns.

Leafstalks, thorny and hairy.

Stipules, bifid, oblong, hairy, and fringed with glands.

Sepals, very long, almost single; hispid.

Tube of calyx, a rounded oval.

Flowers, middle-sized, pale red.

Petals, heart-shaped.

Styles, detached.

The upper leaves and flowers of this shrub exhale a strong smell of turpentine. It was discovered in Switzerland by Monsieur Dematra, pastor of Corbière, whose name it bears; and may be considered a botanical variety.

Sub-Variety.

Small-leaved Dematra Rose.

Rosa Spinulifolia Foxiana.

Thorns, much curved.

Leaflets, smaller and more pointed.

Tube of calyx, oval.

Flowerstalks, longer.

Fruit, hispid and naked.

IV. *Rosa Alba.*

White Rose.

Rosa Sativa.

Rosa Damascena.

Rosa Uositissima.

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.

Shrub, vigorous, six or seven feet high; spreading, of a greyish aspect.

Branches, divergent, glaucous or light green; sometimes red on one side.

Thorns, straight or a little curved, scattered, weak, uneven.

Leaves, glaucous, composed of five or seven leaflets, of a dull green.

Stipules, narrow, flat, elongated at the extremity; almost naked, toothed, fringed with glands.

Leafstalks, cottonous; thorny, and glandulous.

Leaflets, large, wrinkled; oval or round, obtuse or acuminate; naked on the upper surface, cottonous and very pale underneath; simply toothed, with slender toothing.

Flowers, large, numerous; white or flesh-colour; often fragrant.

Floral leaves, cottonous, straight, concave, lanceolated.

Flowerstalks, bearing weak unequal bristles.

Tube of calyx, oblong, bristly at the base, or naked.

Sepals, long, pinnated, hispid on the exterior, reverted and deciduous.

Petals, concave, emarginated.

Disk, thick and flat.

Styles, detached, woolly.

Fruit, oblong, scarlet or blood-red.

Sub-Varieties.

SECTION I.—WHITE FLOWERS.

1. Single White Rose.

Shrub, lofty.

Leafstalks, hairy, armed underneath with crooked thorns.

Stipules, adnate in half their length.

Tube of calyx, oval-fusiform.

Flowers, white, single, fragrant, two or three inches wide.

2. *Semi-double White Rose.**Virgin Rose.**Flowers*, semi-double, middle-sized; white, fragrant.3. *Pearl of France.**Shrub*, having its wood and foliage of a yellow green.*Leaves*, much toothed.*Flowers*, middle-sized, double; white, having the shape of the Hundred-leaved.4. *La Vestale.**Shrub*, armed with strong crooked thorns; no bristles.*Tube of calyx*, oval, smooth.*Flowers*, double, middle-sized; white, cup-shaped.5. *Ornement des Vierges.**Charlotte.**Branches*, almost unarmed.*Leaflets*, deeply and sharply toothed.*Sepals*, longer than the petals.*Flowers*, middle-sized or small, semi-double; white.6. *La Surprise.**Shrub*, unarmed; mahogany-coloured wood.*Flowers*, small, very double; of a pure white.

Obtained at Mana, 1823.

7. *Rose Sombreuil.**Tube of calyx*, hispid, glandulous, oval-turbinate.*Flowers*, full, middle-sized; rather flesh-coloured in expanding; afterwards white.8. *Jeune Bergère.**Flowers*, very pretty and well formed, double; white, slightly flesh-coloured.9. *Céleste Blanche.**Tube of calyx*, oval.*Flowers*, full, middle-sized; white.

10. *Jeanne d'Arc.*

Branches, kneed, having strong crooked thorns at the point.

Tube of calyx, oval-pyriform, glandulous and hispid.

Flowers, very full, middle-sized, globular; the centre a little tinged with flesh-colour in expanding; afterwards of a pure, uniform white.

11. *Alba Maxima Multiplex.*

Shrub, vigorous.

Flowerstalks, glandulous and hispid below the floral leaves; smooth above.

Tube of calyx, oval-fusiform, those of the central flower hispid-glandulous; those of the surrounding flowers smooth.

Flowers, in clusters, semi-double, large; the petals large, white; almost nankeen in the centre previous to their full expansion.

12. *Rose Mills.*

Flowers, very double, middle-sized, well formed; of a beautiful white, rather resembling the Pompon Bazard.

13. *Camellia Rose.*

Shrub, with flexible branches, of a yellowish green; almost unarmed, the thorns very crooked.

Leaflets, bulging, bordered with a purple edge when young.

Flowers, middle-sized or small; double, with thick white petals.

14. *Hemp-leaved White Rose.**Rosa Cannabina.*

Shrub, almost unarmed.

Flowerstalks, smooth.

Tube of calyx, smooth, oval, narrow in the throat.

Sepals, smooth and entire.

Flowers, small, semi-double; white.

15. *Yellow-centred White.*

White Rose with variegated leaves and flowers.

Shrub, delicate, with slender branches and crooked thorns.

Leaflets, glaucous, small, veined with yellow.

Tube of calyx, oval.

Flowers, double, small; white, the base of the petals yellow at their first expansion.

16. *Foliaceous White Rose.*

Branches, almost unarmed.

Leaflets, deeply and sharply toothed.

Sepals, longer than the petals.

Flowers, semi-double, small or middle-sized; white.

17. *Alba Victoria.*

Antoinette.

Thorns, long and crooked.

Leaflets, ob-oval, concave, of a dark green; pubescent underneath.

Flowerstalks, glandulous above the floral leaves; smooth below.

Flowers, very double, small, regular, hemispherical; white.

18. *Cécile Loisiel.*

Shrub, having a light green foliage.

Leaflets, orbicular, concave.

Tube of calyx, smooth.

Sepals, composite, rather glandulous.

Flowers, full, small; white, when fully expanded.

19. *White Rose with green buds.*

Tube of calyx, top-shaped.

Buds, round; of a pale green.

Flowers, full, middle-sized; white.

20. *Claudine.*

Tube of calyx, oval, glandulous; scattered over with green bristles.

Sepals, pinnatifid, glandulous.

Flowers, white; semi-double, in clusters.

21. *Small-leaved White Rose.*

Shrub, small with slender branches.

Thorns, rare, scattered, crooked and slight.

Leaflets, five or seven; lanceolated, toothed, smooth and rather glaucous.

Flowers, not numerous, often solitary; very double, almost full; tinged with red in the bud, but pure white after expansion.

22. *Aimable Félix.*

Shrub, of a moderate height.

Stems, divergent, usually thornless.

Branches, the young ones rather elbowed.

Leafstalks, slightly hairy.

Leaflets, three or five; round, or ob-cordiform, irregularly toothed, of a whitish green.

Flowers, small, double, numerous, well formed; of a pure white; in clusters of two or three on each branch.

Petals, of the centre, rather plaited; those of the circumference wide and lobed.

Tube of calyx, and *Flowerstalks*, hispid.

SECTION II.—FLESH-COLOURED FLOWERS.

23. *Diadem of Flora.*

Flowers, very well formed, and very double and large; flesh-coloured.

24. *Chloris.**Dew of the Morning.**Tube of calyx*, oblong, glandulous and hispid.*Flowers*, double, middle-sized or small, regular; flesh-coloured, becoming almost white.25. *La Royale.**Cuisse de Nymphe.**Flowerstalks*, hispid above the floral leaves.*Tube of calyx*, longer than broad.*Flowers*, very double, middle-sized, flesh-coloured, with white edges.26. *Cuisse de Nymphe Emue.**Cuisse de Nymphe with glossy ovary.**Tube of calyx*, oval, oblong, smooth.*Flowers*, middle-sized; vivid flesh-colour.27. *Small Cuisse de Nymphe.**Alba Rubigens.**Flowerstalks*, smooth below the floral leaves.*Tube of calyx*, glaucous.*Flowers*, double, middle-sized; flesh-coloured, sometimes very light pink when expanding.28. *Enfant de France.**Beauté Tendre.**Leaflets*, more glaucous and orbicular than in the *Royale*.*Tube of calyx*, shorter.*Flowers*, full, middle-sized, regular; flesh-coloured, almost white at the circumference.29. *Alba Regia.**Tube of calyx*, oval, having glandulous hairs.*Flowerstalks*, smooth below the bracteal leaves.*Flowers*, full, middle-sized, regular; of a flesh-colour, turning to white.

30. *Fanny Rousseau.*

Shrub, not very vigorous, spotted with brown at the base of the branches.

Flowers, very double, middle-sized, regular; flesh-coloured.

31. *Belle de Ségar.*

Shrub, almost unarmed.

Tube of calyx, smooth.

Flowers, double, middle-sized, regular; of a pale flesh-colour.

32. *Belle Aurore.**Ex Albo Rosea.*

Branches, vigorous, tinged on one side with purple.

Leaflets, glaucous; rather purple underneath when young.

Flowers, large, semi-double.

Petals, large and thick; of a light lilac-tinged flesh-colour.

33. *Pauline.**Col de Berry.**Flesh-coloured Pompon.*

Shrub, almost unarmed.

Tube of calyx, smooth, short.

Flowers, middle-sized or small, full, convex; of a flesh-colour, becoming white.

34. *Joséphine Beauharnais.*

Tube of calyx, smooth and very short.

Flowers, very full, middle-sized, regular; of a bright flesh-colour, with pale edges.

35. *La Séduisante.*

Thorns, almost straight, interspersed with bristles.

Flowers, large or middle-sized, full; of a vivid flesh-colour.

36. *Elisa Blanche.**Eliza.**Belle Eliza.**Thorns*, straight and long.*Flowerstalks*, hispid both below and above the floral leaves.*Tube of calyx*, ob-conical.*Flowers*, full, large; flesh-coloured, white at the circumference.37. *Rose Castel.**Thorns*, long and straight.*Tube of calyx*, short, top-shaped.*Flowers*, full, large; flesh-coloured, white at the circumference.38. *Armida.**Leaflets*, sharply toothed, with prominent nerves.*Flowerstalks*, glandulous and hispid above the floral leaves.*Tube of calyx*, turbinated, longer than broad.39. *Rose Chaussée.**Tube of calyx*, oval-turbinated.*Flowers*, full, middle-sized; flesh-coloured.40. *Armantine.**Shrub*, vigorous, armed with straight uneven thorns.*Leafstalks*, hairy.*Leaflets*, small, of a glaucous green; smooth, simply toothed.*Tube of calyx*, smooth at the summit.*Sepals*, glandulous.*Flowers*, double, small, or middle-sized; of a bright flesh-colour, almost white at the circumference.

41. *Egeria.*

Branches, flexile, armed with crooked thorns.

Leafstalks, glandulous.

Leaflets, undulated and curled at the edge.

Flowerstalks, smooth below the floral leaves.

Flowers, semi-double, middle-sized; of a vivid uniform flesh-colour.

Fruit, large, globular, blood-red.

42. *Gabrielle d'Estrées.*

Leaflets, rather concave.

Tube of calyx, oval-pyriform.

Flowers, full, or double, of a pale flesh-colour, turning to white.

43. *Diana of Poitiers.*

Shrub, of which the shoots are near together, armed with thorns intermixed with bristles.

Flowers, double, middle-sized; flesh-coloured.

44. *Minette.*

Branches, smooth and spreading, furnished at the base with a few weak thorns and bristles.

Leaflets, five or seven, with one or two smaller ones at the foot of the odd leaflet; notched with teeth, not glandulous.

Flowerstalks, smooth below the floral leaves.

Flowers, full, small, or middle-sized; of a light pink with paler edges.

Gardeners place this variety among the Provins roses.

45. *Pompon Bazard.*

White Pompon.

Flesh-coloured Pompon.

Tomentosa Alba.

Shrub, with leaves smooth on the upper surface.

Flowers, middle-sized or small; full, flesh-coloured.

46. *Hundred-leaved of Hesse.**Alba Hybrida Glaucocephala.**Branches*, slender and spreading.*Leaves*, very glaucous, often doubly toothed, glandulous and bristly.*Flowerstalks*, hispid and glandulous.*Tube of calyx*, narrow in the throat.*Flowers*, double, regular, small, flesh-coloured.47. *Sara.**Caroline of England.**Rosa Gracilis.**Branches*, slender, spreading, armed with red acicular thorns.*Tube of calyx*, oval, smooth.*Flowers*, full, small, globular, regular; of a pale pink, turning to white.48. *Florine.**Shrub*, low, branches almost unarmed.*Leaves*, glaucous.*Leaflets*, round and sharply toothed.*Flowers*, full; white, slightly tinged with flesh-colour, exhaling a slight fragrance.

SECTION III.—PINK FLOWERS.

49. *Rose Sémonville.**Shrub*, armed with long thorns, interspersed with glandulous bristles.*Leaflets*, with prominent nerves.*Tube of calyx*, hispid, globular.*Flowers*, semi-double or double, middle-sized; of a light copperish pink.50. *Amelia.**Leaflets*, curved, not pendant; with single non-glandulous teeth.

Flowerstalks, glandulous and hispid above the floral leaves.

Tube of calyx, narrow at the summit.

Sepals, foliaceous, permanent.

51. *Granaat Appel.*

Pomegranate Rose.

Caule Inermis Foliis Aculeatis.

Shrub, vigorous, and tall.

Flowerstalks, hispid and glandulous above the floral leaves.

Tube of calyx, smooth, with narrow throat.

Flowers, semi-double or double, middle-sized, cup-shaped; of a light uniform pink.

52. *Ernestine.*

Shrub, having straight stems, not above two or three feet high.

Thorns, light red; large, crooked, not numerous.

Leaflets, near together, of a pale glaucous green, finely toothed.

Flowerstalks, stiff; having black bristles.

Flowers, double, between two and three inches broad; cup-shaped, of a light pink; fragrant.

53. *Monica.*

Branches, kneeled, almost unarmed.

Leaflets, five in number, simply and deeply toothed.

Tube of calyx, almost smooth.

Sepals, glandulous, terminated by a leaflet.

Flowers, globular, middle-sized, regular; of a light brilliant uniform pink.

54. *Royale Rouge.*

Belle Thérèse.

Flowers, large or middle-sized, semi-double, of a light pink.

55. *Placidia*.

Leaflets, small, narrow, never glaucous.

Tube of calyx, very long.

Flowers, middle-sized or small; semi-double.

Petals, undulated and concave, of a vivid uniform pink

56. *Camille Boulan*.

Tube of calyx, short and smooth.

Flowers, double, middle-sized, hemispherical, of a light uniform pink.

57. *Fanny Somesson*.

Shrub, vigorous, almost unarmed.

Tube of calyx, oval.

Flowers, full, regular, middle-sized, convex; light pink, becoming flesh-coloured.

58. *Célanire*.*Sophie de Bavière*.

Shrub, vigorous, the wood grey or yellowish green, armed with grey thorns.

Leaves, flat, glaucous.

Leaflets, five, doubly serrated.

Flowers, full, middle-sized, numerous, very regular; of a light uniform pink.

59. *Chaptal Rose*.

Flowerstalks, hispid.

Tube of calyx, elongated.

Flowers, full, middle-sized, of a light uniform pink.

60. *Macrophylla Bisserrulata*.

Shrub, vigorous.

Stipules, entire, smooth.

Leaflets, very glaucous, arched, and pendant; near together; doubly and regularly toothed.

Flowers, semi-double, very large; of a light pink.

Fruit, oval, globular, very large.

61. *Bouquet Parfait.*

Shrub, armed with thin, long, crooked thorns.

Tube of calyx, very short, turbinated, spreading at the summit.

Flowers, full, middle-sized, regular, of a bright pink.

62. *Red York Rose.*

Flowers, middle-sized, full; of a dark pink, or light red.

V. *Rosa Evratina.*

Red Nutmeg Rose.

Evrat's Rose.

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.

Shrub, vigorous, very strong, dark green.

Branches, spreading, armed with scattered thorns; sometimes in pairs, almost straight.

Branchlets, almost entirely devoid of thorns.

Stipules, biforked, narrow, fringed at the edges with hairs.

Leaflets, five or nine; of a dark green on the upper surface, paler and hairy on the under; simply toothed, oblong and obtuse.

Leafstalks, armed with small thorns.

Flowerstalks, very hispid.

Tube of calyx, oval, very hispid.

Sepals, long, hispid.

Floral leaves, pretty large; lanceolated, fringed, united in pairs at every division of the flowerstalks.

Flowers, numerous, middle-sized; pale red, usually double.

This shrub is, according to Lindley, a native of Carolina. Bosc, the botanist, found it in the possession of Monsieur Evrat, and was ignorant of its origin. It has no sub-varieties.

VI. *Rosa Hibernica*, or Irish Rose.

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.

Shrub, three or four feet high, forming a thick bush.
Branches, straight, of a reddish brown.
Thorns, straight, even ; not interspersed with bristles.
Branchlets, spreading, with uneven feeble thorns.
Suckers, almost bristly, covered with long uneven thorns ; some of which are shaped like a fish-hook.
Leaves, growing near together.
Leaflets, five in number, hairy underneath, especially on the mid-rib ; simply toothed.
Flowers, almost always devoid of floral leaves ; solitary.
Flowerstalks, cylindrical.
Tube of calyx, and *Sepals*, naked ; composite, reflexed after flowering.
Petals, emarginated, concave.
Disk, emergent, flat.
Fruit, of a deep dingy red, crowned with sepals.

We have already alluded to the supposed discovery of this rose in Ireland, by Dr. Templeton.

NINTH TRIBE OF SPECIES III.

Rosa Rubiginosa.

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.

Shrub, forming a thick, not very high, bush.
Suckers, curved ; furnished with small thorns, and a few glands.
Branches, and *Branchlets*, armed with thorns, more or less numerous.
Thorns, uneven, often bristly ; sometimes curved, sometimes straight.
Stipules, usually dilated, occasionally narrow ; glandulous on the edges.

Leaves, of a dull whitish green, covered on the under surface with reddish fragrant glands; composed of five or seven leaflets.

Leafstalks, thorny; usually glandulous.

Leaflets, oval, oblong, or rounded; glandulous on the under surface; sometimes viscous, with divergent, and usually double toothing.

Flowers, generally solitary; occasionally united to the number of two or three; pale red.

Flowerstalks, hispid or slightly pubescent; often very short.

Floral leaves, lanceolated, often glandulous; sometimes tinted with red.

Tube of calyx, oval, and hispid; rarely, naked and round.

Sepals, permanent, often foliaceous, or terminating in a long point.

Petals, mostly heart-shaped.

Styles, hairy, detached.

Fruit, oval or ob-round; of a red more or less orange or scarlet, smooth or hispid.

SYNONYMS.

Rosa pulverulenta. *Rosa cuspidata*.

Rosa glutinosa.

Varieties.

I. *Rosa Rubiginosa*.

Fragrant Eglantine.

Rosa Eglanteria.

Shrub, from three to six feet; very branching.

Suckers, covered with glands and thorns smaller than on the branches.

Branches, light green, flexible, slender, armed with numerous hooked thorns; scattered and uneven.

Leaves, of a dull green; fragrant; covered underneath with reddish glands; composed of five or seven leaflets.

Leafstalks, bearing a few strong crooked thorns.

Leaflets, rounded, sometimes pointed, rather concave, doubly toothed; usually naked on the upper surface, very pale, hairy, and rugged underneath.

Flowers, solitary; two or three together, pale and cup-shaped.

Floral leaves, lanceolated, pointed, pale, concave, rather hairy and glandulous.

Flowerstalks, hispid, and having feeble bristles.

Tube of calyx, oval, bristly.

Sepals, pinnated, reflexed.

Petals, rather heart-shaped.

Disk, rather thickened; with thirty or forty ovules.

Styles, hairy, detached.

Fruit, almost round, oblong or ob-oval; hispid or smooth, crowned with sepals.

This rose grows in abundance in most of the countries of Europe. It is found in the Caucasus, Russia, Germany, England, Sweden, and France in the environs of Paris. It has furnished several interesting sub-varieties.

Sub-Varieties.

1. *Common Rubiginous Rose.*

Rosa Rubiginosa Vulgaris.

Rosa Eglantier.

Rosa Sylvestris Odorata.

Rosa Suavifolia.

Thorns, strong, very uneven.

Styles, woolly.

Fruit, oval or oblong.

2. *Small-thorned Rubiginous Rose.**Rosa Rubiginosa Micrantha.**Rosa Odoratissima.**Rosa Eglanteria Rubra.**Rosa Crantzii.**Rosa Eglanteria Americana.**Rosa Suaveolens.**Rosa Nemorosa.**Rosa Rubiginosa Nemoralis.**Rosa Rubiginosa Resinosa.**Rosa Rubiginosa Parvifolia.**Thorns*, of the branchlets, even or obliterated.*Sepals*, deciduous before the maturity of the fruit.*Styles*, rather woolly.*Fruit*, oblong or oval.3. *Rubiginous Rose with umbelliferous flowers.**Rosa Rubiginosa Umbellata.**Rosa Umbellata.**Rosa Sempervirens.**Rosa Tenuiglandosa.**Rosa Eglanteria Cymosa.**Flowering branchlets*, very thorny.*Fruit*, elongated.4. *Large-flowering Rubiginous Rose.**Rosa Rubiginosa Grandiflora.**Leaflets*, almost naked.*Flowers*, very large.*Fruit*, purple.5. *Rubiginous Flexible Rose.**Rosa Rubiginosa Flexuosa.**Rosa Reynieri.**Rosa Mauritana.**Branchlets*, very flexible.

Leaflets, almost orbicular.

Floral leaves, deciduous.

Flowers, often solitary.

6. *Rubiginous round-leaved Rose.*

Rosa Rubiginosa Rotundifolia.

Branches, rod-shaped.

Thorns, thin, almost straight.

Leaflets, orbicular, half as large as those of the type.

Tube of calyx, almost globular, smooth.

7. *Rubiginous Hedge-rose.*

Rosa Rubiginosa Sæpium.

Rosa Helvetica.

Rosa Myrtifolia.

Rosa Sæpium.

Rosa Agrestis.

Rosa Bisinata.

Rosa Macrocarpa.

Rosa Stipularis.

Branches, slender and flexible.

Leaflets, sharp on both sides.

Flowers, often solitary.

Fruit, very smooth, divisions of the sepals very narrow.

8. *Scentless Rubiginous Rose.*

Rosa Rubiginosa Inodora.

Rosa Dumetorum.

Rosa Borreri.

Thorns, almost even; bent like fish-hooks.

Leaflets, less glandulous.

Sepals, deciduous before maturity of the fruit.

9. *Small-glanded Rubiginous Rose.*

Rosa Tenuiglandulosa.

Thorns, the large ones resembling fish-hooks; the small, almost straight.

Leaflets, hairy.

Flowerstalks, very short.

Fruit, almost round, smooth.

10. *Small-leaved Rubiginous Rose.*

Rosa Rubiginosa Parvifolia.

Shrub, dwarfed.

Branches, rather bristly.

Leaves, small and rounded.

This sub-variety is found in the mountains of Taurida.

11. *Rubiginous Rose with glossy wood.*

Rosa Rubiginosa Lævigata.

Shrub, vigorous.

Branches, divergent.

Thorns, not numerous, purplish, uneven, scattered.

Bark, glossy.

Leaves, flat.

Leafstalks, rather thorny and glandulous.

Leaflets, five or seven, some spatulated, others rounded ; glandulous underneath ; of a dark green on the upper surface ; the tothing sharp and glandulous.

Flowers, large, semi-double ; of a fine cherry-red.

Petals, rather curled in the centre.

12. *Thorny Rubiginous Rose.*

Rosa Rubiginosa Aculeata.

Shrub, very vigorous.

Branches, divergent.

Thorns, uneven, compressed at the base ; almost straight, scattered, intermingled with glandulous hairs.

Leafstalks, glandulous, thorny.

Leaves, composed of seven leaflets.

Leaflets, some oval, some almost round, of a dark green on the upper surface ; whitish and glandulous on the under ; teeth strong and hairy.

Flowers, numerous, double, large ; of a fine pink shaded with violet.

Calyx, and *Peduncles*, rather viscous.

13. *Rubiginous Rose with long flowerstalks.*
Rosa Rubiginosa Pedunculata.

Shrub, very vigorous.

Stems, high and divergent.

Thorns, reddish.

Bark, glossy, smooth.

Leafstalks, glandulous, very thorny.

Leaflets, seven; some oval, some elliptical; glandulous underneath; deeply but irregularly toothed.

Flowers, not numerous; semi-double, middle-sized, in clusters; of a pale pink.

Flowerstalks, long, with numerous glandulous hairs.

14. *Small-flowering Rubiginous Rose.*

Rosa Rubiginosa Parviflora.

Shrub, bushy, vigorous.

Branches, spreading and elbowed.

Thorns, even, short, very crooked, scattered, dilated at their base.

Leaflets, five; round, undulated, glandulous underneath; with large deep, glandulous toothing.

Flowers, not numerous, semi-double, small; of a pale pink, in clusters.

Flowerstalks, short and hispid.

15. *Rubiginous Cluster Rose.*

Rosa Rubiginosa Corymbosa.

Shrub, vigorous.

Stems, erect, armed with numerous uneven red thorns, some long and thick, some small.

Leafstalks, having very small thorns.

Leaves, composed of five or seven leaflets; some oblong, some spatulated; glandulous underneath, rather acuminate, deeply and sharply toothed.

Flowers, numerous, middle-sized, double, in clusters; of a rather vivid red.

Flowerstalk, and *Calyx*, viscous and very fragrant.

SUB-VARIETIES IN GENERAL CULTIVATION.

1. *Semi-double Rubiginous Rose.**Eglantine with double red flowers.**Shrub*, armed with strong crooked thorns.*Leaflets*, rather pubescent on both sides; glandulous underneath.*Tube of calyx*, oval, with elongated throat.*Flowers*, semi-double, middle-sized, of a light pink.2. *Briard.**Shrub*, armed with strong crooked thorns, almost stipulaceous; summit of the branches thornless.*Leaflets*, seven in number, purple underneath when young; rather hairy on both sides.*Tube of calyx*, oval, fusiform.*Sepals*, three of them pinnatifid.*Flowers*, full, small, lilac-pink.3. *Rennet Apple-scented Rose.**Dwarf Rubiginous Rose.**Shrub*, low, with slender thorny branches.*Leaflets*, veined, reticulated; glandulous underneath; rather pubescent on both surfaces.*Tube of calyx*, oval or fusiform, speckled with white points.*Sepals*, three of them divided.*Flowers*, semi-double, very small, flesh-coloured, not always expanding favourably.4. *Double Fragrant Eglantine.**Leaflets*, glandulous on the mid-rib and edges.*Tube of calyx*, oval or oblong.*Flowers*, in clusters, semi-double, middle-sized, cup-shaped; of a vivid uniform pink, fragrant.

5. *Semi-double round-fruited Eglantine.*

Branches, usually purple.

Tube of calyx, smooth and globular.

Flowers, semi-double, middle-sized, of a vivid purplish pink.

6. *Rubiginosa Hybrida Ferox.*

Shrub, high.

Thorns, thick and very long.

Leaflets, seven or nine; smooth on the upper surface, pubescent and glandulous on the under.

Tube of calyx, oval and smooth.

Sepals, three of them bearing five or seven appendages.

Flowers, semi-double, middle-sized, globular; of a light bright hydrangea-colour.

7. *Hybrid red-fruited Rubiginous Rose.*

Shrub, thick, vigorous.

Branches, brown.

Leaves, near together.

Leaflets, seven or nine; smooth on the upper surface, hairy underneath, and having fragrant glands on the mid-rib.

Stipules, large and entire.

Tube of calyx, oval, globular, narrow in the throat.

Flowers, semi-double, middle-sized; of deep pink, or light red.

8. *White Pompon Rose.*

Green-hearted White Pompon.

Green Rose.

Rosa Inermis Albo Sub-viridie.

Branches, unarmed.

Flowerstalk, hispid and glandulous.

Leaflets, doubly toothed, glandulous at the edges, and under the nerves.

Tube of calyx, oval, oblong; with glandulous fragrant hairs.

Flowers, full, small, white, having a greenish centre; not always expanding to advantage.

9. *Mézérai.*

Branches, unarmed.

Stipules, narrow and subulated.

Leaflets, usually seven; smooth underneath, having on the under surface a few fragrant pedicellated glands.

Tube of calyx, smooth.

Flowers, semi-double, middle-sized or small; of a light pink, sometimes flesh-coloured.

10. *New Redouté Rose.*

Branches, sometimes purple at the summit.

Thorns, straight, intermingled with bristles; in some parts glandulous.

Stipules, long and subulated.

Leaflets, smooth on both sides; paler underneath.

Tube of calyx, club-shaped.

Flowers, full, middle-sized; red, sometimes inclining to purple.

11. *Poniatowski Rose.*

Elvira.

Thorns, strong, interspersed with bristles.

Stipules, narrow.

Leaflets, smooth on the upper, glandulous on the under surface, especially on the mid-rib.

Tube of calyx, oval, fusiform.

Sepals, long, subulated.

Flowers, semi-double, middle-sized, flesh-coloured.

12. *Clémentine.**Rose Jay.**Leaflets*, slightly pubescent underneath, with curled divergent toothing.*Tube of calyx*, depressed or globular.*Flowers*, variegated, semi-double; the petals white in the centre, and light red or deep pink at the circumference.*Fruit*, conical, depressed, deep red.13. *Perle d'Orient.**Bouquet Charmant.**La Bacchus.**La Vineuse.**Thorns*, interspersed with bristles.*Flowerstalks*, hispid, glandulous.*Flowers*, cup-shaped, semi-double, small; light pink, inclining to flesh-colour.14. *Anastasia.**Thorns*, crooked, thick at the base.*Leaflets*, five; rather pubescent, and covered underneath with fragrant glands.*Tube of calyx*, oval-turbinate, hispid, glandulous.*Flowers*, full, of a light vivid red-purple.15. *Burnet-leaved Grevery Rose.**Branches*, flexible, armed with thorns, of which the largest are stipular in pairs.*Leaflets*, smooth underneath, with single or double toothing.*Tube of calyx*, oval.*Sepals*, long, almost simple.*Flowers*, semi-double, small, of a bright light pink, fragrant.

16. *Hybrid Hessian Rose with lilac flowers.**Shrub*, rather low.*Thorns*, straight, interspersed with bristles.*Leaflets*, increasing in size as they approach the summit of the leaf; unevenly, sometimes doubly toothed.*Floral leaves*, lanceolated, acuminate.*Tube of calyx*, oval-pyriform, rather tightened at the throat.*Flowers*, regular, full, middle-sized or small; of a light lilac-pink.17. *Hessian Anemone.**Zabeth.**Zabeth Bombifera.**Tube of calyx*, oval.*Sepals*, foliaceous, three of them bearing appendages.*Flowers*, semi-double, middle-sized; of a light pink; hemispherical.18. *Hessian Nikita.**Flowerstalks*, very short.*Tube of calyx*, hispid, glandulous.*Flowers*, very double, middle-sized; red or deep pink.19. *Full Dark Hessian Rose.**Thorns*, straight and interspersed with bristles.*Leaflets*, rounded.*Tube of calyx*, oval, hispid at the base.*Flowers*, full, small, light pink.20. *Dark Hessian Rose.**Shrub*, vigorous and high.*Thorns*, numerous; interspersed with bristles.*Tube of calyx*, oval; often smooth at the summit.*Sepals*, displayed, three of them pinnated.*Flowers*, semi-double, middle-sized.*Petals*, much sloped, of a vivid lilac-pink.

21. *Hessian Full-purple Rose.*

Thorns, straight, interspersed with glandulous thorns.
Leaflets, five or seven, oval, oblong, glaucous underneath, and glandulous on the mid-rib.

Tube of calyx, oval, pyriform, smooth at the summit.
Flowers, full, middle-sized; of a pink purplish lilac.

II. *Rosa Pulverulenta.*

Powdery Rose.

Rosa Praecox.

Rosa Pruinosa.

Shrub, stiff, not very high.

Thorns, nearly straight, strong; those of the branchlets interspersed with numerous short, uneven, thorns, having greyish glands.

Leaves, hairy, composed of five or seven leaflets.

Leafstalks, thorny, glandulous.

Leaflets, oval, pointed, rugged, with gelatinous glands that exhale the same odour as those of the *Rosa rubiginosa*.

Flowers, solitary, almost sessile, of a pale red; surrounded by four little horizontal leaves, which form a sort of ruff round the flowers.

Flowerstalks, slightly pubescent.

Floral leaves, pink.

Tube of calyx, naked, round.

Sepals, displayed, foliaceous; the divisions straight, narrow, and numerous.

Fruit, of a light red; smooth, oval, crowned with glandulous connivent sepals.

Disk, almost obliterated; forming a round mouth.

Styles, very woolly.

This variety, introduced into England in 1817, was

found by Buberstein on the hills of Caucasus; as well as the following, which is to be accounted a sub-variety.

Sub-Variety.

Rose with pointed Petals.

Rosa Cuspidata.

Sepals, hispid, terminating in a very long, linear, lancolated point; toothed.

Flowers, appearing in June.

III. Glutinous Rose.

Rosa Glutinosa.

Rose of Crete.

Rosa Cretica.

Shrub, low, forming a thick bush.

Branches, strong and numerous.

Branchlets, short, divergent, without down; armed with close, strong, uneven, curved thorns. The young branchlets cottonous, with smaller slighter thorns, aggregate under the stipules.

Leaves, whitish, composed of five or seven leaflets.

Stipules, concave, dilated at the summit; having glands only on the edges.

Leafstalks, glandulous, bearing a few small thorns.

Leaflets, flat, rounded, small; with notchy teeth, simple, or almost simple, glandulous and viscous on both sides.

Flowers, solitary, single, small; pale red.

Flowerstalks, thorny, bristly, short, and glutinous.

Fruit, ob-round, scarlet, thorny; crowned with greyish connivent simple sepals.

This rose is a native of Sicily and the islands of the Archipelago. There are but few sub-varieties.

Sub-Varieties.

1. *Clémence Isaure.**Rosa Sabina.**Rosa Cretica Sabina.**Shrub, low.**Branches, reddish.**Thorns, crooked, very strong; scattered at the base of the branches, stipulary in the middle, and obliterated at the summit.**Leaflets, seven or nine; hairy, glandulous, viscous, and fragrant on both surfaces.**Flowerstalks, united in clusters of from three to seven.**Tube of calyx, oval, bulging at the base, rather hispid.**Flowers, middle-sized, single, pink.*2. *Double Glutinous Rose.**Bush, low.**Thorns, numerous, red, uneven, enlarged at the base; interspersed with glandulous bristles.**Leaflets, five or nine, rounded, glandulous, viscous, and odoriferous on the upper and under surfaces.**Flowers, fragrant, semi-double, two inches in diameter of a light vivid pink.*

TENTH TRIBE OF SPECIES III.

*Dog Rose.**Rosa Canina.**Eglantine.*

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.

*Shrub, very variable in its proportions.**Suckers, the largest bearing thorns.**Branches, having a light green bark, more or less red, grey, purple, or brown; almost always thorny.*

Thorns, even, crooked, usually strong, scattered; occasionally straight and aggregate under the stipules.

Leaves, composed of three to seven, occasionally nine or eleven leaflets; almost always devoid of pubescence; of a glossy green, sometimes tinged with purple, sometimes glaucous.

Stipules, usually narrow or very narrow, occasionally dilated; sometimes subulated and finely edged with hairs.

Leafstalks, often armed with small thorns, hooked or curved; occasionally woolly or cottonous.

Leaflets, oval, sometimes a little lanceolated; without glands; simply and occasionally doubly toothed, with convergent serrature.

Flowers, solitary; sometimes united two or three together, or in multifloral clusters.

Floral leaves, usually narrow, lanceolated, occasionally oval, or almost obliterated; sometimes ciliated and glandulous at the edges.

Flowerstalks, sometimes smooth, sometimes scaly; occasionally hairy.

Tube of calyx, oval, naked; occasionally round and armed, or woolly.

Sepals, deciduous, usually simple; pointed, rather pubescent or woolly at the edges.

Petals, concave, entire or sloped.

Disk, thick, sometimes conical, closing the throat of the calyx.

Ovaries, or Embryos of the Seed, from fifteen to fifty; sometimes from twenty to thirty.

Styles, almost naked, detached, salient; or, very rarely, enclosed and imitating the columnar form of the next variety; but always detached.

Fruit, rounded or oval; sometimes turbinated; often scarlet, occasionally of a deep purple.

This variety is found in all the quarters of the globe.

SYNONYMS.

<i>Rosa Montezumae.</i>	<i>Rosa Noisettiana.</i>
<i>caucasea.</i>	<i>semperflorens.</i>
<i>rubrifolia.</i>	<i>Lawranceana.</i>
<i>microphylla.</i>	<i>chinensis.</i>
<i>sericea.</i>	<i>moschata.</i>
<i>indica.</i>	

Varieties.

SECTION I.—ROSES OF EUROPE AND AMERICA.

I. *Dog Rose.*

- Rosa Canina.*
- Rosa Dumalis.*
- Rosa Andegavensis.*
- Rosa Glauca.*
- Rosa Nitens.*
- Rosa Senticosa.*
- Rosa Arvensis.*
- Rosa Glaucescens.*
- Rosa Teneriffensis.*
- Rosa Sarculosa.*
- Rosa Sarmentacea.*
- Rosa Nuda.*
- Rosa Glaucocephala.*
- Rosa Affinis.*

Shrub, from six to eight feet high; sometimes taller.

Branches, light green, tinged with red or brown, towards the sun; armed with thick, strong, almost even thorns, shaped like a fish-hook; occasionally straight, in which case near together, and without bristles.

Leaves, distant; composed of five or seven leaflets; of a light or dark green, sometimes tinged with red, without pubescence.

Stipules, dilated; rather reflexed; ending in a point.
Leafstalks, bearing a few crooked thorns.

Leaflets, oval or oblong; pointed or rounded; sessile or almost sessile; flat or concave; smooth or wrinkled; with single or double toothing; without glands, sharp and convergent.

Flowers, solitary or clustering.

Floral leaves, oval-lanceolated; concave or plane; sharp, finely toothed, and glandulous at the extremity.

Flowerstalk, smooth as well as the calyx.

Tube of calyx, oval.

Sepals, deciduous, displayed, pointed; sometimes pinnatifid.

Petals, concave, ob-cordiform.

Disk, raised, thick.

Ovules, twenty or thirty.

Styles, detached, almost smooth; salient or very little enclosed.

Fruit, oval, oblong; scarlet, glossy, glaucous or non-glaucous.

Pericarp, large, irregular.

This variety is found in almost all uncultivated parts of Europe and the north of Asia. It has the following botanical sub-varieties.

Sub-Varieties.

1. *Sharp-leaved Dog-rose.*

Rosa Canina Aciphylla.

Shrub, dwarfed.

Leaves, smooth on both sides, much smaller than the preceding.

Flowers, small; of a pinkish-white.

2. *Egyptian Dog-rose.**Rosa Canina Ægyptiaca.**Rosa Indica.*

Leaflets, large, oval, deeply toothed, without pubescence on either surface.

Receptacle, elongated.

3. *Mountain Dog-rose.**Rosa Canina Collina.**Rosa Umbellata.**Rosa Fastigiata.**Rosa Plataphylla.**Rosa Pilophylla.**Rosa Solstitialis.*

Leaflets, woolly underneath, as well as the leafstalk.

Sepals, and *Flowerstalks*, hispid.

Disk, conical.

4. *Hedge Dog-rose.**Rosa Canina Dumetorum.**Rosa Sæpium.**Rosa Leucantha.**Rosa Obtusifolia.**Rosa Leucoxroa.**Rosa Stylosa.**Rosa Bractescens.*

Leaflets, woolly on both sides.

Sepals, smooth, as well as the flowerstalks.

Flowers, whitish, sometimes pink.

5. *Glaucous Dog-rose.**Rosa Canina Cæsia.*

Leaflets, glaucous; hairy on both sides.

Tube of calyx, elliptical.

Flowers, carnation.

6. *Caucasus Dog-rose.**Rosa Canina Caucasea.**Rosa Caucasica.**Leaflets*, oval, large, soft.*Ovules*, fifty or sixty.*Flowers*, in clusters.*Fruit*, very large, pulpy.7. *Montezuma Rose.**Rosa Canina Montezumæ.**Shrub*, with smooth, unarmed branches.*Stipules*, fringed with glands.*Leafstalks*, cottonous, bearing a few small thorns.*Leaflets*, five; oval-pointed, naked on both sides.*Tube of calyx*, elliptical, naked.*Sepals*, pinnated; dilated at the summit.

This sub-variety grows on the mountains near Mexico, and was introduced into France by M. Boarsault.

8. *Semi-double Dog-rose.**Rosa Canina Semidupla.**Branches*, slender, tortuous.*Leaflets*, small.*Flowers*, semi-double; of a pale pink, or flesh-colour.

CULTIVATED SUB-VARIETIES.

9. *Double Mountain Dog-rose.**Shrub*, having slender branches, purple towards the sun.*Leaflets*, obtuse; nerved, and rather pubescent underneath.*Leafstalks*, glandulous and pubescent.*Floral leaves*, oval-lanceolated.*Flowers*, semi-double, middle-sized; of a light pale pink.

10. *Dog-rose of the Hills, with smooth leaves.**Branches*, slender and sarmentous.*Leaflets*, oval-lanceolated, sharp, pale, and almost smooth underneath.*Flowers*, semi-double, middle-sized, light pink.11. *Quitterie.**Flowerstalks*, in clusters of from three to fifteen.*Tube of calyx*, oval, pear-shaped.*Sepals*, three of them bordered with numerous, very long, curved appendages.*Flowers*, semi-double, large; of a pale flesh-colour.12. *Emmeline.**Dog Rose with emarginate leaves.**Shrub*, very thorny, with flexible branches.*Thorns*, uneven; interspersed with glandulous bristles.*Leafstalks*, woolly, and glandulous.*Stipules*, usually rolled underneath.*Flowers*, semi-double, fragrant, middle-sized; in clusters.*Petals*, pure white, bordered on the edges with a stripe of cherry-colour,13. *Scarlet-fruited Eglantine.**Branches*, purple and flexible.*Thorns*, uneven; interspersed with bristles.*Leafstalks*, purpled.*Leaflets*, smooth, oval-lanceolated.*Flowers*, in clusters, semi-double, middle-sized; of a bright red.14. *Evergreen Agatha Rose.**Branches*, slender; vine-like towards the summit.*Leaflets*, glossy on the upper surface.*Tube of calyx*, bulging at the base; glaucous at summit.*Flowers*, double, small; flesh-coloured.*Styles*, short and numerous.*Flower-buds*, red.

15. *Petite Mignonne.**Petite Duchesse.**Eglanteria Pumila.*

Branches, slight, armed with uneven thorns, interspersed with bristles.

Leafstalks, glandulous, woolly, very thorny.

Leaflets, three or five; woolly underneath, often glandulous on the mid-rib.

Tube of calyx, turbinated.

Flowers, very small, full; of a pale pink.

II. *Glaucous Rose.**Red-leaved Rose.**Rosa Rubrifolia.**Rosa Multiflora.**Rosa Rubricauda.**Rosa Glaucescens.**Rosa Lucida.**Rosa Cinnamomea.*

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.

Shrub, high, with purple or deep-red stem, covered with glaucous powder.

Thorns, even, small, short, scattered, pale, and crooked; not larger on the sucker.

Leaves, tinged with red, very glaucous; wrinkled, opaque; composed of seven, and occasionally nine leaflets.

Leaflets, oblong-lanceolated; simply toothed.

Flowerstalks, smooth.

Flowers, small, single; deep red.

Disk, very thick.

Fruit, oblong, very pulpy.

This rose is found in the woods of France, Austria, Switzerland, and Savoy.

Sub-Variety.

*Glaucous Rose with semi-double flowers.**Shrub*, having narrow leaflets.*Flowers*, small, semi-double; light purple.

SECTION II.—ROSES OF INDIA AND AFRICA.

The only specific character distinguishing the roses of this section, is the permanence of their flowers and leaves.

III. *Rosa Sericea.**Silky Rose.*

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.

Branches, brown, stiff, erect, growing wrinkled with age.*Thorns*, very large, oval, compressed, the point turned upwards, closest under the stipules.*Leaves*, very close together; silky on the under surface.*Stipules*, long, narrow, concave, sharp; without pubescence, and toothed at the summit.*Leafstalks*, naked or rather cottonous, sometimes elongated, unarmed, or having a few straight thorns, interspersed with bristles.*Leaflets*, seven or eleven; plane, oblong, green and naked on the upper surface, paler underneath; obtuse, simply and sharply toothed.*Flowers*, erect, sometimes drooping, solitary, cup-shaped; without floral leaves.*Flowerstalk*, and *Calyx*, naked.*Tube of calyx*, oval.*Sepals*, oval, with a very narrow slightly pubescent point.*Origin*, the valley of Gossan Than, in Nepaul; sent over by Dr. Wallich to Sir Joseph Banks.

IV. *Bengal Rose.**China Rose.**Ever-blown Rose.**Lawranceana.**Rosa Indica.*

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.

Shrub, often four or five feet high; sometimes dwarfed, being two or three inches in height.

Branches, smooth, glossy, devoid of bristles; almost always without glands; having scattered red crooked thorns; very rarely straight.

Leaves, composed of three or five leaflets; distant, smooth, elliptical, or oblong; pointed or acuminate; sometimes oval-lanceolated; glossy on the upper surface; pale and glaucous on the under, or tinged with purple; simply, very rarely doubly toothed.

Leafstalks, glandulous; armed underneath with small crooked thorns.

Stipules, narrow, ciliated, glandulous.

Flowerstalks, usually articulated on the branches, smooth or glandulous.

Tube of calyx, smooth and glaucous, sometimes glandulous; bulging at the base, or turbinated, or pear-shaped.

Sepals, simple or composite, smooth and glandulous; deciduous before maturity.

Flowers, sometimes fragrant; solitary, or more commonly clustering.

Stamens, irregularly curved upon the pistil during fecundation.

Styles, detached, from six to one hundred, usually salient.

Fruit, variable in form.

A.—TRIBE THE FIRST.

CHINA OR BENGAL ROSES.

*Rosa Semperflorens.**Rosa Indica.**Rosa Bengalensis.**Rosa Chinensis.**Rosa Diversifolia.**Shrub*, vigorous, with long branches.*Thorns*, not numerous; straight or crooked, the largest compressed and large at the base.*Leaves*, distant; often reddish or purplish when young.*Leaflets*, pale or rather glaucous underneath; the odd leaflet largest, the inferior pair much smaller; tooting usually simple, not often deep; inclined and convergent when the leaflets are plane, divergent when undulated.*Flowerstalks*, sometimes solitary; oftener in clusters of from two to eight, or even more.*Tube of calyx*, ob-conical, turbinated, oval or pear-shaped, the base more or less lengthening into the flowerstalk.*Sepals*, reflexed before expansion; rising afterwards; deciduous before the maturity of the fruit; having small appendages.*Flowers*, usually middle-sized, erect, almost without fragrance.*Styles*, thready, straight, salient; from twenty to seventy-five in number.*Fruit*, variable, even on the same tree; but never depressed.

These roses retain their leaves and yield flowers throughout the fine weather. They have afforded a considerable number of sub-varieties.

Sub-Varieties.

I.—WHITE FLOWERS.

1. *White Bengal*, or *China Rose*.

Branches, having at the base a few glands or bristles.
Flowers, semi-double; white, sometimes pale pink, or flesh-colour.

2. *Sarmentous White Bengal*.*Reine Blanche*.

Branches, Thorns, and Flowerstalks, of a purple-brown.
Flower-buds, pink.
Flowers, large, semi-double; white.

3. *Glossy-leaved Bengal Rose*.*Bengal Lucida*.

Shrub, rather delicate, branches slender and green.
Leaflets, green, glossy, narrow.
Calyx, oval-oblong.
Flower-buds, red or pink.
Flowers, middle-sized or small; semi-double, white, usually tinged with pink.

4. *Bengal Talbot Rose*.

Shrub, low and delicate.
Branches, short and green.
Flowerstalks, smooth.
Tube of calyx, ovoid or ob-conical.
Flower-buds, white.
Flowers, large or middle-sized, double or full; pure white.

5. *Bengal Taglioni*.

Branches, pretty numerous, armed with rare short thorns.
Leaflets, elliptical, serrated.
Flowers, large, in clusters of three or four; two or three inches wide, very full; pure white.

6. *Bengal Osiris.*

Shrub, pretty vigorous; high.

Branches, slender, armed with long rather crooked thorns.

Leaflets, dark green, slightly toothed.

Flowers, full, between two and three inches broad, numerous; of a pretty, pinkish white.

7. *Bengal Foncier.*

Shrub, vigorous, high.

Branches, slender, armed with long rather crooked thorns.

Leaflets, oval-elongated, plane, finely and regularly toothed.

Flowers, three or five on each flowerstalk; small, very double, of a pure white, with rumpled petals.

8. *Bengal Rose Unique.*

Flower-buds, variegated with red.

Flowers, middle-sized, full; white.

9. *Belle Traversi.**Bella Donna.*

Flowers, large, full; of a very pure white, sometimes tinged with flesh-colour.

10. *Bardon.*

Flowers, large, regular, very full; white, tinged with lilac.

11. *Lepida.*

Flowers, middle-sized, full, regular; of a greenish white.

12. *Hardy Bengal Rose.*

Flowers, middle-sized, full; of a fine white.

13. *White Camellia Bengal Rose.*

Flowers, double, large, globular; pure white.

14. *Rose Etienne.*

Flowers, large, double; greenish white.

15. *Bengal Maclovia.*

Flowers, full, middle-sized; of a pure white.

16. *Bengal Courtier Rose.*

Flowers, double, middle-sized; expanding white, becoming red.

17. *Bengal Astræa.*

Flowers, full, large, very regular; of a very pure white.

18. *Caroline of Brunswick.*

Flowers, large, full, globular; white, slightly tinged with flesh-colour.

19. *Bengal Sarmentosa.**Reine Blanche.*

Flowers, middle-sized, double; white.

20. *Roi d'Yvetot.*

Flowers, large, double; white, with a bright pink centre.

21. *Bengal Lelieur Rose.*

Flowers, middle-sized, double; of a lilac-tinted white.

22. *Bengal Nereïd.*

Flowers, globular, double, of a lilac-white.

23. *Bengal Narcissus Rose.*

Flowers, large, double, of a yellow-white.

24. *Dame Blanche.*

Flowers, double, large, pure white.

25. *Bengal Undine.*

Flowers, small, double or full; white, slightly tinged with flesh-colour.

26. *Zenobia*.

Flowers, large, double; of a flesh-coloured white.

27. *Belle Hélène*.

Flowers, large, double; white.

28. *Célestine*.

Flowers, middle-sized, full, regular; of a very pure white.

II.—YELLOWISH FLOWERS.

1. *Sulphur Bengal Rose*.

Flowers, double; pale yellow, having the same size and form as the Tea rose.

2. *Pauline Borghese*.

Flowers, full, middle-sized, fragrant; flesh-colour, inclining to nankeen.

3. *La Chinoise*.

Flowers, middle-sized, double; flesh-tinted yellow.

4. *Bengal Flowers of Sulphur Rose*.

Flowers, large, double; a brimstone yellow.

III.—GREY FLOWERS.

1. *Denon's Bengal Rose*.

Flowers, very full, middle-sized; of an ash-coloured lilac.

2. *Bengal Rosa Suaveolens*.

Flowers, large, full, very fragrant; drab-coloured or flaxen.

3. *Rose Grison*.

Flowers, large, double, globular; flax-coloured.

4. *Bengal Racine Rose*.

Flowers, full, middle-sized, regular; drab-coloured.

5. *Bengal Acanthæ.*

Flowers, full, small, globular; flax-coloured.

IV.—PINK OR FLESH-COLOURED FLOWERS.

1. *Common China, or Bengal Rose.*

Shrub, vigorous.

Branches, thick and green.

Tube of calyx, oval, smooth, glaucous, rather strangled at the summit.

Flowers, large or middle-sized; semi-double; of an uncertain pink.

Styles, very salient.

2. *Camellia Bengal Rose.*

Leaflets, thick.

Tube of calyx, ovoid.

Flowers, semi-double, middle-sized; of a pale pink, sometimes deepening to cherry-colour.

Petals, large, flat, thick.

3. *Bengal Molière.*

Shrub, differing only from the common Bengal, in flowers of a more vivid pink.

4. *Bigottini.*

Branches, slenderer than the common Bengal; tinged with purple.

Flowers, very double; of a lilac-tinted flesh-colour, inclining to grey.

Petals, having their lateral edges a little curled.

5. *Bengal Lilac-pink Rose.*

Tube of calyx, ovoid.

Flowers, double, middle-sized, hemispherical; of a pale lilac.

6. Bengal Autumnal Pompon.

Branches, fastigiated, or in rods.

Flowers, double or full; flesh-coloured or pale lilac.

7. Willow-leaved Bengal Rose.**Peach-leaved Bengal Rose.**

Leaflets, very narrow, lanceolated.

Tube of calyx, ovoid.

Flowers, semi-double or double, small; pink, with narrow irregularly placed petals.

8. Bengal Paeony Rose.

Shrub, very vigorous; armed with red thorns.

Leaflets, very large.

Flowers, very large; pink.

Fruit, pear-shaped; of a singular appearance, the size of a large walnut.

9. Jane Shore.

Shrub, puny; bark glossy.

Branches, usually thornless; reddish when young.

Leaflets, three or five; small, oblong, irregularly toothed, glossy.

Flowers, full, middle-sized, well formed, disposed in clusters.

Petals, white, slightly tinged with pink; close and curling inwards.

10. Nicetas.

Shrub, vigorous, with erect branches.

Bark, of a light glossy green.

Thorns, straight, dilated at the base, irregularly placed.

Leaflets, three or five; oval, small; the tothing reddish and sloping.

Flowers, very double, middle-sized; perfectly well formed, in clusters.

Petals, of a vivid pink; neatly arranged in the centre, reflexed at the circumference.

11. *Bengal Marguerite.*

Shrub, vigorous, with spreading *Branches*, reddish when young.

Thorns, very strong; even, straight, dilated at their base.

Leaflets, five in number; oblong, pointed, glossy, irregularly toothed.

Flowers, numerous, large, double; of a light pink.

12. *The Etna.*

Flowers, middle-sized, very full; of a pink, becoming flame-coloured.

Flower-buds, purple-black.

Petals, thick.

13. *Bengal Splendens.*

Brilliant Bengal Rose.

Branches, erect.

Tube of calyx, oblong, oval, fusiform.

Flowers, middle-sized, cup-shaped, semi-double; of a light pink.

14. *Vesuvius Bengal Rose.*

Flowers, double, large; pink, turning to flame-colour.

Tube of calyx, long, narrow, claviform, merging in the flowerstalk.

15. *Bella Villaresi.*

Branches, erect.

Tube of calyx, ob-conical or turbinated; very short, sometimes angular at the base.

Flowers, full, middle-sized, semi-globular; of a purplish red or light purple.

16. *Philemon.*

Flowerstalks, erect.

Tube of calyx, ovoid and oblong.

Flowers, almost full, middle-sized, hemispherical, of a purplish pink, or light lilac-pink.

17. *Princess Charlotte.*

Flowers, large, double; vivid flesh-colour; fragrant.

18. *Elvinia.*

Flowers, middle-sized, double; flesh-coloured.

19. *Elvira.*

Flowers, middle-sized, double; pink, having the scent of Pekoe tea.

20. *Bengal Animating Rose.*

Mock Red Tea Rose.

Branches, often long; in which case bearing leaves with seven leaflets.

Flowerstalks, hispid, glandulous.

Tube of calyx, smooth, bulging at the base, narrow, and long-throated.

Flowers, full, middle-sized, fragrant; of a purple-red or pale lilac; often irregular.

21. *Lady Balcombe.*

Flowers, large, double; pale pink.

22. *Chariclea.*

Flowers, double, large; vivid flesh-colour.

23. *Duchess of Lavallière.*

Flowers, double, large; flesh-coloured, fragrant.

24. *Ishmaël.*

Flowers, full, large; of a lilac-pink.

25. *Pallavicini*.

Flowers, middle-sized, double; of a lilac-pink.

26. *Belle Gabrielle*.

Flowers, large, double; of a flesh-coloured pink.

27. *Bengal Hundred-leaved Rose*.*Full-flowered Bengal*.

Flowers, middle-sized, hemispherical, almost full; varying from lilac-pink to light claret.

28. *Lebrun*.

Flowers, full, middle-sized, with curling petals; deep pink.

29. *Nathalie*.

Flowers, full, middle-sized; of a bright cherry-colour.

30. *Bengal Nini*.

Flowers, middle-sized, full, fragrant; of a lilac-pink.

31. *Zosteria*.

Flowers, beautiful; middle-sized, double; of a pink, lightly shaded with violet.

32. *Large-leaved Bengal Rose*.

Shrub, vigorous.

Branches, straight and glaucous.

Thorns, numerous, lilac, large at the base, crooked.

Leaflets, long, plane, a little toothed, very large; dark green.

Flowers, united in clusters of three or five, in terminal bouquets; of a pale pink in expanding, then carmine, at last deep purple.

33. *Bengal Pink Pompon*.

Flowers, small, double; pink.

34. *Pink Anemone Bengal Rose.*

Flowers, double, middle-sized; pink, regular, the shape of an anemone.

35. *Malmort.*

Flowers, double, large; of a pale flesh-colour; fragrant.

36. *Mary Stuart.*

Flowers, full, middle-sized, fragrant; of a bright pink without, flesh-coloured within.

37. *Tea-scented Rose.**Sweet-scented China Rose.*

Flowers, large, full; of a bright flesh-colour, very fragrant.

38. *Bengal Klein Rose.*

Flowers, full, middle-sized, globular; of a vivid red-purple.

39. *Bisson Rose, (from Angers.)*

Shrub, vigorous; yielding many flowers.

Thorns, numerous, uneven, not very crooked, glaucous.

Leafstalks, thorny.

Leaflets, five or seven; lanceolated, glaucous underneath, with small regular tothing.

Flowers, middle-sized, double; of a pale flesh-colour.

40. *Anna.*

Flowers, small, full, globular; of a carmine-pink.

41. *Isabella.*

Flowers, double, middle-sized; bright flesh-colour.

42. *Maria Fournier.*

Flowers, middle-sized, double; of a bright flesh-colour.

43. *Bengal Nicetas.*

Shrub, pretty vigorous.

Branches, armed with a few thorns, almost straight.

Leaflets, glaucous, deeply toothed.

Flowers, in terminal clusters of five or six; middle-sized, very full, of a brilliant violet-tinted pink.

44. *Bengal Socrates.*

Shrub, vigorous, branches not very thorny.

Leaflets, glaucous, oval, and deeply toothed.

Flowers, in terminal clusters of eight or ten; middle-sized, very double; of a brilliant pink.

45. *Aphrodite.*

Flowers, middle-sized, full; of a lilac-tinged flesh-colour.

46. *Melina.*

Shrub, very floriferous.

Flowers, small, very full; of a deep flesh-colour.

47. *Zélia.*

Flowers, middle-sized, double; of a deep pink, turning to red.

48. *Clara.*

Flowers, double, middle-sized; of a pale carmine.

49. *Emilina.*

Flowers, middle-sized, full, flat; of a vivid pink.

50. *Romelia.*

Flowers, full, small, regular; of a delicate pink.

51. *Dahlia Bengal Rose.*

Flowers, pink, middle-sized, double; with elongated petals, resembling the form of a dahlia.

52. *Anne of Brittany.*

Flowers, double, middle-sized ; of a vivid pink.

53. *Belle Hébé.*

Flowers, double, middle-sized ; of a bright pink at the circumference, flesh-colour in the centre.

54. *Clarissa.*

Flowers, middle-sized, full ; of a flesh-coloured pink.

55. *Paola.*

Flowers, full, middle-sized ; of a lilac-pink, with undulated petals.

56. *Cupid Rose.*

Noisette's Cupidon.

Branches, short, slender, purple on the side towards the sun.

Leaflets, three or seven.

Flowerstalks, glandulous, in multifloral clusters.

Tube of calyx, oval, pear-shaped, or turbinated.

Flowers, double, small ; of a lilac-pink, or light purple.

Petals, narrow and spatulated ; sometimes of a light lilac.

57. *La Beauté.*

Flowers, middle-sized, full ; of a pale flesh-colour.

V.—LILAC, OR LIGHT PURPLE, OR VIOLET-TINTED
FLOWERS.

1. *Starry Rose.*

Shrub, vigorous.

Thorns, purple, crooked, dilated at the base.

Leaflets, oval-elliptic ; serrated at the edge.

Flowers, of a fine red-violet, very full.

Petals, acuminate at the summit ; diminishing gradually in size from the circumference to the centre.

2. *Darius.*

Tube of calyx, ob-conical, oblong, rather gibbous on one side at the base.

Flowers, large or middle-sized, very double; light violet or lilac; fragrant.

3. *Bengal Light Purple.*

Branches, erect, tinged with purple when young.

Tube of calyx, having a few glandulous bristles.

Sepals, terminating in long linear-lanceolated appendages.

Flowers, semi-double, middle-sized, of a light red-purple.

4. *Lord Byron.*

Flowers, large, very full; having the form of the Hundred-leaved; of a pale lilac.

5. *King of Saxony.*

Flowers, very full, middle-sized, of a deep lilac.

6. *Rose Teleson.*

Flowers, full, double, pale violet; scented like the Tea rose.

7. *Bengal Dido.*

Flowers, small, full, light lilac.

8. *Themis.*

Flowers, middle-sized, very full; pale lilac, scented like the Tea rose.

9. *Jacquin Rose.*

Flowers, full, middle-sized, globular, regular; light purple.

10. *La Charmante.*

Flowers, large, full, deep lilac.

11. *Banse Rose.*

Flowers, large, full, deep lilac.

12. *Beauty of Monza.*

Bengal Rose of Florence.

Branches, erect.

Tube of calyx, smooth, oval-turbinate.

Flowers, almost full, middle-sized; of a very pale purple, often marbled with a deeper shade.

Petals, those of the centre, narrow and wrinkled.

This beautiful rose is one of more than twenty varieties of the Bengal or China rose created by Signor Villaresi, superintendent of the Archducal gardens at Monza, in the Milanese.

13. *Bengal Juno.*

Branches, usually glandulous.

Tube of calyx, narrow.

Flowers, double, middle-sized, cup-shaped; of a bright red-purple or amaranth; the petals usually cordiform with a point between the lobes. Those of the centre striped with white.

Styles, from fifteen to thirty.

14. *Rose Devaux.*

Flowers, middle-sized, double; lilac.

15. *Amphitrite.*

Flowers, middle-sized, full; of a pale violet.

16. *Colbert.*

Flowers, double; of a purplish red.

17. *L'Argentée.*

Flowers, double, middle-sized; of a light violet.

18. *Bengal Ternaux Rose.**Bengal Pine-apple Rose.**Leaflets*, varying in size, according to climate, culture, and soil.*Tube of calyx*, gibbous.*Flowers*, double, middle-sized; light purple, or vivid amaranth.*Styles*, red.19. *Fenelon.**Flowers*, middle-sized, double, globular, of a red violet.20. *Berenice.**Flowers*, small, very full, globular; pale lilac.21. *Salicetti.**Flowers*, middle-sized, double, of a light purple.22. *Miss Compton.**Flowers*, small, double, regular; of a light violet, or pale lilac-pink.

VI.—FLOWERS OF A MORE OR LESS VIVID RED.

1. *Brilliant Bengal Rose.**Flower-buds*, of a purple-black.*Tube of calyx*, fusiform, elongated.*Flowers*, of a vivid crimson, sometimes pink.*Styles*, non salient.2. *Belle de Plaisance.**Bengal Crimson Hundred-leaved.**Pineapple-scented Bengal.**Branches*, glandulous at the base.*Leaflets*, undulated at the edge, deeply & sharply toothed.*Flowerstalks*, glandulous, often thickened at the summit.*Flowers*, large or middle-sized, full, very fragrant; of a deep dark crimson, bordered with dark purple.

3. *Caméléon.*

Shrub, very vigorous, stems stout, with glossy bark.

Thorns, not numerous, reddish.

Leaflets, three or five; large, thick, glossy.

Flowers, small, double, clustering; pale pink, turning to deep crimson some hours after expansion.

4. *The Coquette.*

Flowers, full, small; of a vivid red.

5. *L'Ecoissaise.*

Flowers, small, full; of a purple red.

6. *Botzaris.*

Flowers, middle-sized, double, globular; bright red.

7. *Fleur de Vénus.*

Flowers, middle-sized, full, regular, globular; pale carmine.

8. *Olympia.*

Flowers, large, full; of a vivid purpled crimson.

9. *The Ruby.*

Flowers, small, semi-double, of a vivid red.

10. *Brilliant Carmine Rose.*

Flowers, middle-sized, double, bright red.

11. *Zoë.*

Flowers, large, dark red; exhaling the scent of violets.

12. *Red Camellia Rose.*

Flowers, large, double, regular, red.

13. *Lully.*

Shrub, very floriferous.

Flowers, full, small, vivid red.

14. *Elia.*

Flowers, middle-sized, double, globular ; dark red.

15. *Laffay's Rose.*

Flowers, full, middle-sized, of a cherry-coloured red.

16. *Rose Vendier.*

Flowers, middle-sized, semi-double, of a fine amaranth.

17. *Rose Lemercier.*

Flowers, middle-sized, double, globular ; dark carmine.

18. *Flavia.*

Flowers, middle-sized, double, of a light cherry-colour.

19. *Triumphant Bengal Rose.*

Shrub, very vigorous ; with straight branches.

Leaflets, ob-round, deeply toothed.

Flowers, very large, full, spherical ; of a deep carmine in spring, of a purplish pink in autumn.

Said to be a native of Italy.

• VII.—CRIMSON OR PURPLE-BLACK FLOWERS.

1. *Bengal Purple-black Rose.*

Exuberant China Rose.

Rosa Atropurpurea.

Rosa Atronigra.

Branches, glandulous at their base.

Tube of calyx, rather glandulous at its base.

Flowers, middle-sized or small ; of a purple-black.

2. *Bengal Hermil's Rose.*

Ermite de Grandval.

China Rose of Rennes.

Leaflets, oval, often cordiform at the base.

Flowers, large or middle-sized, scentless, very full ; crimson or of a vivid amaranth ; not always expanding.

3. *Colocotroni.*

Shrub, very vigorous ; bark light green, having dark spots.

Branches, divergent.

Thorns, scattered, dark brown, much dilated at the base and not much bent ; young wood, reddish.

Leaflets, five, oval, pointed ; with sharp irregular toothing.

Flowers, middle-sized, full, very regular ; springing several together on the same branchlet.

Petals, of a fine deep violet, turning sometimes to claret-colour ; very close, irregularly incised.

4. *Petit Ermite.*

Flowers, small, very full ; of a crimson-purple.

5. *Black Bengal Rose.*

Bengal Dark Purple.

Flowers, full, small, deep crimson.

6. *Emilie Levert.*

Flowers, small, double ; of a deep crimson.

7. *Bengale Ignescens.*

Flowers, large, double, of a fiery crimson ; velvety.

8. *Crimson Anemone Rose.*

Flowers, small, double, vivid crimson.

9. *Bengal Crimson Pompon.*

Flowers, small, full, regular, of a vivid crimson.

10. *Purple Rose of Lelieur.*

Flowers, middle-sized, double ; of a purple-violet.

11. *The Amaranth.*

Flowers, middle-sized, full, red-purple.

12. *Bengal Fauquier Rose.*

Flowers, double, middle-sized, of a fiery crimson; velvety.

13. *Fiery Crimson Rose.*

Flowers, double, vivid crimson.

14. *Turenne.*

Flowers, small, full; dark violet.

15. *Duc de Bourdeaux.*

Flowers, middle-sized, full; of a fiery crimson; velvety.

16. *Black Ranunculus.*

Flowers, blowing in succession; of a violet-black; resembling in form a ranunculus.

VIII.—MARBLED, SPOTTED, OR VARIEGATED FLOWERS.

1. *Duchess of Parma.*

Branches, erect.

Tube of calyx, smooth.

Sepals, short and simple.

Flowers, middle-sized, semi-double; of a light red, veined and streaked with violet-purple.

2. *Spotted Bengal Rose.*

Flowers, double, large; of a pale pink, spotted with deep red.

3. *Petit Triomphe.*

Flowers, small, full; crimson, marbled with a deeper colour.

4. *Admiral de Rigny.*

Flowers, large, full; of a streaky red.

5. *Alphonseine.*

Flowers, middle-sized, full, globular, regular ; of a light carmine, edged with white.

6. *Judicelli.*

Flowers, semi-double ; of a pale purple, striped with white.

7. *The Fragrant.**L'Odorante.*

Branches, striped with green and yellow, as well as the fruit.

Flowers, middle-sized, double, very fragrant ; claret-colour, streaked with yellow.

8. *Aline.*

Flowers, semi-double ; of a brilliant purple at the circumference, white in the centre.

9. *Zephyr.*

Shrub, pretty vigorous.

Thorns, scattered, almost straight.

Leaflets, toothed, acuminated ; of a fine green.

Flowers, double or semi-double, well formed.

Petals, white from the base to the centre of their expanse, and of a bright pink from the centre to the summit ; some are pink underneath, some quite white.

IX.—HYBRID BENGAL ROSES.

These roses blow but once a-year. Their branches are usually long, straight, and sometimes armentous ; they have five or seven leaflets. The styles are detached, and the calyxinal tube varies considerably.

A.—PINK FLOWERS.

1. *Bobilina.*

Stems, vertical, slight.

Thorns, numerous, red on the young shoots; uneven, dilated at the base, thick, and almost straight.

Leaflets, detached, oblong, with sloping, irregular toothing.

Flowerstalks, hispid, glandulous.

Tube of calyx, smooth.

Flowers, full, middle-sized, regular; of a lilac-pink, in clusters.

2. *Chenier.*

Flowerstalks, hispid, glandulous.

Tube of calyx, smooth.

Flowers, middle-sized, regular, full; of a bright pink.

3. *Corvisart.*

Tube of calyx, turbinated or pyriform; smooth, and very short.

Flowers, middle-sized, very full; pink, with pale edges.

4. *Gracilis.*

Shrub, very vigorous.

Stems, thick and straight, bark smooth.

Thorns, even, a little bent, long, compressed at the base.

Leaves, distant.

Leaflets, large and oval, deeply and widely serrated.

Flowers, numerous, middle-sized, very double, often solitary, sometimes two together; of a beautiful vivid pink.

5. *Delaborde.*

Flowerstalks, hispid, glandulous.

Tube of calyx, smooth.

Flower-buds, of a brownish red.

Flowers, full, middle-sized; pale pink.

6. *Desaix.*

Branches, slender.

Leaflets, five or seven ; undulated, curled on the edges.

Flowerstalks, glandulous.

Tube of calyx, smooth, very short.

Flowers, small or middle-sized, full ; light pink.

7. *Duboccage.*

Shrub, vigorous.

Tube of calyx, smooth at the summit.

Sepals, short, often pinnatifid.

Flower-buds, marbled with red.

Flowers, full, regular, middle-sized, often fragrant ; of a light uniform pink.

8. *Duroc.*

Flowerstalks, glandulous.

Tube of calyx, smooth, very short, sometimes obliterated.

Flower-buds, dark red.

Flowers, full, middle-sized ; lilac pink.

9. *Euphroisine.*

Tube of calyx, very short, smooth.

Flowers, large or middle-sized, regular, very full ; of a light pink.

10. *Gabriel.*

Shrub, very vigorous.

Tube of calyx, often obliterated.

Flowerstalks, long and erect.

Flowers, full, large, regular ; of a pale pink or flesh-colour in the centre, paler at the circumference.

11. *Jenner Rose.*

Shrub, very floriferous, with short branches.

Tube of calyx, very short, smooth at the summit.

Flowers, middle-sized, full, hemispherical, fragrant ; of a pale pink ; the external petals reflexed.

12. *The Georgian Rose.**Bengal Formidable.**Branches*, long and slender.*Tube of calyx*, smooth.*Flowers*, large or middle-sized, regular, very full ; of a lilac-pink.13. *La Rochefoucault Liancourt.**Tube of calyx*, turbinated, ob-conical.*Flowers*, middle-sized, full ; of a vivid cherry-colour.14. *Lucretia.**Tube of calyx*, short and smooth.*Flowers*, full, middle-sized, regular ; of a light bright pink.15. *Mably.**Shrub*, very floriferous.*Flowerstalks*, glandulous, as well as the base of the tube of the calyx.*Flowers*, small ; of a deep lilac-pink.16. *Rose Leroux.**Flowers*, very large, well formed, very double ; of a lilac-pink ; petals of the centre crumpled.17. *Mélanie.**Shrub*, having slender spreading branches.*Leaves*, distant.*Leaflets*, narrow.*Flowers*, small, full ; of a bright pink.18. *Plotine.**Elegant full-flowered Bengal.**Branches*, slender.*Leaflets*, much curled.*Flowers*, regular, small, very full ; of a light lilac-pink, not always expanding favourably.

19. *Pyrolle.*

Flowerstalks, glandulous.

Tube of calyx, very short or obliterated.

Flowers, full, middle-sized ; pink.

20. *Pink Ranunculus Bengal Rose.*

Tube of calyx, smooth.

Flowers, middle-sized or small, almost full ; of a slate-coloured pink, sometimes light pink.

21. *King of the Hybrids.*

Tube of calyx, smooth and very short.

Flowers, very full, middle-sized ; of a light or pale pink ; in multiflora clusters.

22. *Rosa Nora.*

Branches, slender, almost thornless.

Tube of calyx, globular, usually smooth.

Flowers, middle-sized, numerous, almost full, fragrant ; pale pink.

23. *Roxalana.**Elegant Bengal Rose.*

Shrub, very floriferous.

Branches, slender and vine-like.

Flowers, small, cup-shaped, double ; pink, the interior petals often marked with a white line.

24. *Arethusa.*

Shrub, a creeper, like the preceding variety.

Flowers, small, double ; of a delicate pink.

25. *Rose Ritay.*

Flowers, middle-sized, full, regular ; pink.

26. *Davoust.*

Shrub, very thorny.

Flowers, small, middle-sized, very double ; pale pink.

27. *Béranger.*

Shrub, very floriferous.

Flowers, small, full ; of a carmine-pink.

28. *Marie de Goursac.*

Shrub, ramiferous, three or four feet high.

Thorns, almost straight, short and bent.

Leaflets, oval-lanceolated, notched.

Flowers, in clusters of seven or nine ; full, fragrant ; bright pink.

29. *Delatour.*

Shrub, very vigorous, with numerous branches, slender and tinged with purple ; armed with numerous thorns ; of a red hue.

Leaflets, five in number, whitish underneath.

Flowers, large, well formed, double ; of a delicate red, in clusters of five or seven.

30. *Delacroix.*

Shrub, bushy, with straight branches.

Leaves, smooth.

Leaflets, long, and slightly toothed.

Flowers, middle-sized, very double ; deep pink.

31. *Comtesse de Coutard.*

Shrub, very vigorous, branches not numerous, very thorny.

Flowerstalks, short, in clusters of five or seven.

Flowers, very double, large ; of a pretty pink.

32. *Hybrid Bengal with the flower of the Juno.*

Flowers, small, double, pink.

33. *Hybrid Pink-blossomed Bengal.*

Flowers, extremely beautiful, having the form, size, and colour of the Hundred-leaved.

34. *L'Astrolabe.*

Flowers, small, full, regular ; of a bright pink.

35. *Rose Coutard.*

Flowers, large, double ; of a lilac-pink.

36. *Pink Camellia Bengal Rose.*

Flowers, middle-sized, full, regular ; of a bright pink.

37. *Coupe d'Amour.*

Flowers, middle-sized, full, cup-shaped ; pale pink.

38. *Eliza Fenning.*

Flowers, small, full ; of a flesh-coloured pink.

B.—WHITE FLOWERS.

Triumph of Laffay.

Flowers, large, full, regular ; of a greenish white, turning to pure white.

C.—FLESH-COLOURED OR LILAC FLOWERS.

1. *Triumph of Guérin.*

Shrub, very vigorous.

Branches, pale green, armed with a few thorns.

Flowers, very large, full, regular, fragrant ; of a bright flesh-colour.

2. *Three-flowering Rose.*

Branches, slender and vine-like, armed with yellowish thorns.

Leaflets, distant, half-closed.

Flowers, double ; flesh-coloured pink ; expanding among the earliest roses.

3. *Röser Rose.*

Shrub, vigorous, with erect branches.

Thorns, small, fine, straight, uneven, purplish.

Leaflets, five or seven, near together ; oblong or lanceolate ; irregularly toothed.

Flowers, large, numerous, well formed ; flesh-coloured, slightly tinged with lilac.

4. *Desfossés.*

Shrub, pretty vigorous.

Tube of calyx, short, turbinated.

Flower-buds, short, red.

Flowers, full, small, regular; flesh-coloured.

Leaflets, mid-rib rather hairy and glandulous underneath.

5. *Burdin.*

Stems, erect.

Thorns, rare, reddish, rather crooked.

Leaflets, five in number, elongated, glossy, light green on the upper surface, glaucous underneath.

Flowers, very double, very regular; of a violet-lilac; exhaling a very singular smell.

6. *Duchess of Montebello.*

Tube of calyx, smooth, oval or globular.

Flowers, full, middle-sized; flesh-coloured.

7. *Rosa Indica Major.*

Sempervirens of Italy.

Branches, slender and creeping.

Leaves, very glossy, remaining long on the tree.

Styles, detached.

Flowers, middle-sized, very double; flesh-colour, shaded with pink.

8. *Parny.*

Tube of calyx, glandulous, oval-turbinated.

Flowers, large or middle-sized, regular, full; of a light uniform lilac.

9. *Bengal Anemone Rose.*

Rosa Reversa Indica.

Branches, slender and sarmentous.

Flowers, middle-sized, full, globular; dark lilac.

10. *Calypso.**Florida.**Branches*, slender and sarmentous.*Flowers*, very large, full; flesh-coloured at the circumference, red in the centre.11. *Françoise de Foix.**Flowers*, middle-sized, full; of a pale flesh-colour.12. *Rosine Dupont.**Branches*, straight, of a fine green.*Thorns*, short, thick, almost straight; not numerous.*Leaflets*, five or seven; oval, rather cordiform at the base, thick and smooth, of a fine green.*Flowers*, from one to three together; middle-sized, very full, well formed, rather convex; white, rather flesh-coloured at the edges, and tinged with violet in the centre.13. *Baronne de Cressac.**Flowers*, small, full; pale flesh-colour.14. *Adsire.**Flowers*, middle-sized, full, regular; of a pale flesh-colour.15. *Flesh-coloured Bengal Pompon.**Flowers*, small, full, regular; of a pinkish flesh-colour.16. *Volney.**Flowers*, middle-sized, full, globular, regular; lilac-tinged flesh-colour.17. *La Pudeur.**Flowers*, small, full, flat, regular; pale flesh-colour.

18. *Karaïskaki Bengal Rose.*

Stems, erect, bark glossy.

Thorns, lilac, uneven, almost straight, irregularly placed.

Leaflets, five; lanceolated, pale green, simply toothed.

Flowers, large, very full, cup-shaped.

Petals, pale lilac at the circumference, deep red in the centre.

19. *Heractius.*

Shrub, very vigorous with divergent branches.

Leaflets, pale green, rather glossy, deeply and irregularly toothed.

Flowers, very numerous, not always expanding to advantage; flesh-coloured, inclining to pink.

Petals, curled and rumpled; close-set in the centre, sometimes rounded at the summit.

20. *Flesh-coloured Camuzet.*

Shrub, pretty vigorous, with green bark; thorns red and numerous.

Leaflets, five in number, of a long oval.

Flowers, large, double, convex, well formed, fragrant; flesh-coloured, or pale pink.

D.—FLOWERS OF A RED MORE OR LESS VIVID.

1. *Alphonse Maille*, (of Boutigny.)

Tube of calyx, smooth, oval-turbinate.

Flowers, small, full, regular, convex; of a bright red, or light uniform pink.

Alphonse Maille, (of Laffay.)

Flowers, of a deep crimson.

2. *Bizarre Incomparable.*

Flowerstalks, in multiflora clusters.

Flowers, semi-double, middle-sized, velvety; of a bright red-purple.

3. *Hybrid of the Luxembourg.*

Tube of calyx, short, smooth, oval-pyriform.

Flowers, full, small, regular; of a red-purple, the edges of a darker purple.

4. *The African.*

Boulotte.

La Spändonck.

Duke of Wellington.

Branches, pretty thick.

Thorns, mingled with glandulous bristles.

Flowerstalks, usually glandulous below the floral leaves.

Flowers, middle-sized, very double, demi-globular; of a red-purple, shaded with dark purple.

5. *Bizarre China Rose.*

Branches, less stout than in the preceding.

Flowerstalks, smooth below the floral leaves.

Tube of calyx, smooth, oval, pear-shaped.

Leaflets, smaller and more pointed.

Sepals, the appendages shorter, and less divergent.

Flowers, middle-sized or small; very double, regular, hemispherical; of a light red-purple, shaded with dark purple.

6. *Hybrid with Crimson Flowers.*

Tube of calyx, oval, long and narrow in the throat.

Flowers, semi-double, large, of a bright crimson.

7. *Zulma.*

Bengal Descemet.

Tube of calyx, smooth.

Flowerstalks, hispid and glandulous.

Sepals, glandulous.

Flowers, middle-sized or small, very double; of a light red-purple, turning to pale violet.

8. *Titus.*

Flowers, middle-sized, full, globular ; red-purple.

9. *Beauté Vive.*

Flowers, middle-sized, full, globular ; of a lacquer-red, with undulated petals.

10. *Keratry.*

Shrub, very vigorous.

Branches, tinged with purple, straight ; armed with numerous thorns, near together, and dilated at the base.

11. *Rose Garnier.*

Flowers, small, full, globular ; of a light red.

12. *Athalin.*

Shrub, having divergent branches.

Thorns, not numerous, uneven, almost straight.

Leafstalks, glandulous.

Leaflets, three or five ; oval, of a light, rather glossy green ; widely and irregularly toothed.

Flowers, large, full, regular ; of a vivid cherry-colour.

13. *Eynord.*

Flowers, large, full, regular ; bright red.

14. *Claire de Cressac.*

Flowers, middle-sized, full ; of a cherry red.

15. *Fringed Hybrid Bengal.*

Stems, and *Branches*, straight.

Thorns, short, scattered, very sharp ; brownish.

Leaflets, five in number, oval, thick, smooth, deeply and sharply toothed.

Flowers, in clusters of from two to five, sometimes solitary ; middle-sized, very full ; of a fine red.

16. *Brennus.*

Flowers, large, full, globular, vivid red.

17. *Purple Ranunculus.*

Flowers, middle-sized, regular, globular; of a red-purple.

18. *Petit Auguste.*

Flowers, small, double, beautiful, in numerous clusters; of a red-lilac.

19. *Comte de Breteuil.*

Flowers, large, superb, well formed, very double; deep red.

20. *Duc de Chartres.*

Branches, near together; armed with thorns, reddish when young, uneven, rather crooked, irregularly placed.

Leaflets, three or five; oblong, of a glossy green, slightly toothed.

Flowers, very double, large, beautiful; of a vivid brilliant red.

21. *Chateaubriand.*

Shrub, vigorous, four or five feet high.

Stems, clothed with numerous crooked thorns.

Leaflets, seven in number, lanceolated; of a bright green.

Flowers, large, numerous, in multiflora clusters; bright red.

Petals, sloped, and striped with a white line.

22. *La Bonne Geneviève.*

Flowers, large, very beautiful, very double; of a dark vivid red; violet at the circumference, having in the centre a green bud.

E.—PURPLE FLOWERS.

1. *General Delaage.*

Branches, slender.

Tube of calyx, very short, smooth, turbinated.

Flowers, large or middle-sized, regular, very full; dark purple.

2. *Ducis.*

Flowerstalks, glandulous.

Tube of calyx, short, glandulous, turbinated.

Flowers, middle-sized, almost full; dark violet.

3. *Eyriés.*

Shrub, armed with numerous scythe-shaped thorns.

Flowerstalks, glandulous, hispid below the floral leaves.

Tube of calyx, oval-pyriform.

Flowers, large or middle-sized, and full; of a vivid purple.

4. *Guérin.*

Tube of calyx, hemispherical, smooth.

Flowers, small, very full; of a deep violet.

5. *La Nubienne.*

Tube of calyx, small, glandulous, turbinated.

Flowers, full, convex, regular; of a slate-coloured purple, often dark.

6. *Maubach.*

Tube of calyx, smooth, oval-pyriform.

Flowers, full, middle-sized, regular; of a black-purple, vivid and brilliant.

7. *Miaulis.*

Tube of calyx, smooth, short, turbinated.

Flowers, middle-sized, very full; of a slate-coloured purple.

8. *Thorgelia.*

Tube of calyx, short, turbinated, rather glandulous.
Flowers, middle-sized, full; of a deep violet, sometimes of a deep red when the shrub is in a sickly condition.

9. *Rose Vibert.*

Queen of Hybrids.

Branches, straight, spreading.

Tube of calyx, short, turbinated or hemispherical.
Flowers, middle-sized, regular, and full; of a uniform purple.

10. *Amadis.*

Branches, long and earmenous.

Flowers, large, double; of a velvety purple, marbled with bright red.

11. *General Thiard.*

Flowers, small, full, regular; of a dark blueish-purple.

12. *Rose Courcelles.*

Flowers, middle-sized, full, of a dark violet.

13. *Sebastiani.*

Flowers, large, double; of a deep purple, marbled with flame-colour.

14. *Chevrier.*

Shrub, small, not vigorous.

Stems, straight, armed with very small thorns, crooked and uneven.

Leafstalks, unarmed.

Leaflets, near together; some oval, some oblong, regularly toothed.

Flowers, small, full, regular; of a purple-black.

15. *Marbled Ranunculus.*

Flowers, small, full; of a light purple, marbled with red.

16. *Victor de Tracy.*

Flowers, large, full, globular; of a deep purple, marbled.

17. *La Philippine.*

Flowers, middle-sized, double, velvety; of a deep purple.

18. *Nero.*

Flowers, middle-sized, full; of a deep purple.

19. *La Savannaise.*

Flowers, large, full; of a deep red-purple.

20. *Triumph of Angers.*

Shrub, having diffuse branches; armed with small slight thorns.

Leaves, of a delicate green.

Flowers, very large, full, spherical; of a vivid purple, velvety, shaded with violet.

21. *Camuzet Major.*

Shrub, pretty vigorous; having green branches, armed with numerous, uneven, reddish thorns.

Leaves, of a rather dark green.

Flowers, large, very double, convex, well made; of a deep purple, with intermediary petals (as regards the petals between the centre and the circumference); of a deep lilac.

22. *Simplice.*

Flowerstalks, united in clusters, of from three to five.

Flowers, semi-double, having rather the form of an anemone; of a lilac-purple.

F.—VIOLET FLOWERS.

1. *Duchess of Reggio.**Devergnies.*

Tube of calyx, oval, glandulous, tightened at the throat.
Flowers, middle-sized, full, hemispherical; of a blackish violet, the petals undulated at the edges.

2. *Emmeline.**Shrub*, very floriferous.

Flowers, in multiflora clusters, small, semi-double, of a light uniform violet, on which the numerous white stamens produce a beautiful effect.

3. *Le Vineux.**Bengal Dieudonné.**Rose Paillard.**Branches*, slender.*Flowerstalks*, hispid and glandulous.*Tube of calyx*, smooth, oval-pyriform.

Flowers, middle-sized, semi-double, of a deep velvety violet.

4. *Violet Velvet Rose.*

Differs from the preceding in having its

Thorns, more numerous.*Flowerstalks*, the glands more numerous and pedicellated.*Tube of calyx*, smaller, glandulous at the base.*Flowers*, middle-sized, semi-double, deep velvety violet.5. *Violette de Jacques.**Conquête de Jacques.**Violet Thornless Rose.*

Branches, vine-like, flexible, smooth; with or without thorns.

Tube of calyx, turbinated, pyriform, smooth.

Flowers, full, middle-sized, regular, convex, velvety; of a deep uniform violet.

6. *Newton.*

Flowers, middle-sized, full, globular, of an ash-tinted lilac.

7. *Rose Arnault.*

Flowers, middle-sized, full, regular; of a deep violet.

8. *La Haitienne.*

Flowers, middle-sized, full, regular; of a black-crimson.

9. *Extra de Gossard.*

Violette de Vergny.

Branches, very slender; of a fine green, as well as the foliage.

Flowers, middle-sized, very double; of a fine violet colour; nearly the same as the *Duchess of Reggio*.

10. *Thurète.*

Shrub, vigorous; branches erect, armed with numerous thorns.

Leaflets, nine in number, distant, long, slightly toothed; deep red when young.

Flowers, very double; of a deep violet.

11. *De Moyenna.*

Shrub, vigorous; branches erect, armed with numerous reddish, compressed thorns.

Leaves, glaucous on the lower surface.

Flowerstalks, united in clusters of seven or nine.

Flowers, very double, of a slate-coloured violet.

12. *Marie.*

Shrub, pretty vigorous, the branches of a light green.

Leaves, whitish on the lower surface; tinged with lilac when young.

Flowerstalks, in clusters of five or seven.

Flowers, middle-sized, very double, cup-shaped; of a fine violet colour.

13. *Belle de Crécy.*

Shrub, pretty vigorous.

Branches, slender, armed with numerous thorns, slightly hooked; of a dark brown.

Leaflets, seven in number; long; irregularly and very deeply toothed.

Flowers, numerous, in clusters, full, middle-sized.

Petals, violet; shaded and velvety, irregularly sloped at the summit, symmetrically arranged at the circumference, rolled in the centre.

14. *Multiflora Bengal Violet Rose.*

Shrub, bushy.

Branches, straight.

Thorns, rare and very small, interspersed with small flexible bristles.

Leaflets, five in number; oval, of a glossy green, undulated on the margin, and much toothed.

Flowers, very full, rather large, well formed; of a fine violet colour.

G.—CRIMSON, SPOTTED OR VARIEGATED.

1. *Noémie.*

Shrub, with branches, horizontally spreading.

Thorns, scattered, brown, pretty numerous; dilated at the base.

Leaflets, oval, reverted, not much toothed.

Flowers, large, very double, well-formed, pretty numerous; of a lilac-pink, having a few petals striped with white.

2. *Antiope.*

Tube of calyx, almost smooth, oval.

Flowers, middle-sized, very double; of a vivid crimson, marbled with purple-black.

3. *Pourpre Panachée Variegated Purple.*

Flowerstalks, long; glandulous at the summit, smooth at the base.

Tube of calyx, smooth.

Flowers, full, regular, middle-sized, often drooping; of a slate-coloured lilac, usually striped or variegated with red.

4. *Malton.*

Shrub, having straight, strong, numerous branches; the bark green, variegated with dark purple.

Flowers, middle-sized, full, regular, very numerous; of a vivid crimson.

5. *Thornless Rose.*

Shrub, from ten to twelve feet high; the branches purple and wholly unarmed.

Leaflets, seven in number.

Flowers, middle-sized, double; of a lilac-pink, spotted with purple; flowering earlier than the other sub-varieties.

B.—SECOND FAMILY.

BENGAL ROSES.

Tea Rose.

Sweet-scented China Rose.

Rosa Odorata.

Rosa Indica Odoratissima.

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.

Shrub, having few branches, which are short, smooth, and glossy, without glands or bristles.

Thorns, scattered, crooked, compressed at their base.

Leaves, distant, three or five in number; of which the terminal leaflet is the largest, and the inferior pair smaller than the rest.

Leafstalks, armed underneath with crooked thorns, bearing pedicellated glands.

Stipules, narrow, subulate, fringed with glands.

Leaflets, distant, oblong or elliptic, acuminate or pointed, smooth and shining on the upper surface; pale and sometimes glaucous on the under; simply and sharply toothed, with convergent toothing, without glands or pubescence.

Flowerstalks, thick, as if articulated; smooth or a little glandulous.

Floral leaves, usually deciduous, linear or lanceolated; fringed with glands.

Tube of calyx, bulging abruptly at the base; smooth and glaucous.

Sepals, falling before the maturity of the fruit, simple or having slight appendages at the base; usually smooth, with glandulous or cottonous edges.

Flowers, very fragrant, often drooping, appearing throughout the summer.

Styles, detached; from fifteen to one hundred.

Sub-Varieties.

WHITE, WHITISH, OR YELLOWISH FLOWERS.

1. *Afranie*.

Thorns, often straight and rather erect.

Tube of calyx, sometimes pear-shaped.

Flowers, very double, middle-sized, whitish.

2. *Duc de Grammont*.

Tube of calyx, turbinated.

Flowers, full, large, almost white; pink or flesh-coloured in the centre. In cold or wet weather, they do not expand well.

3. *Bourbon Tea Rose*.

Flowers, large, full; white, flesh-coloured in the centre.

4. *Hyménée.*

Shrub, of moderate vigour.

Branches, spreading, armed with a few even, straight thorns, compressed at the base, scattered.

Leaflets, three or five; oblong, of a brilliant green.

Flowers, often solitary, sometimes united to the number of two or three, rather well formed, large; of a yellowish white at the circumference, pale yellow in the centre; the petals pretty regularly arranged.

5. *Variegated Tea Rose.*

Shrub, very vigorous.

Thorns, not numerous.

Leaflets, of a fine green, five in number; oval-lanceolate, regularly toothed.

Flowers, well formed, very large, double, the petals well arranged, rounded-cordiform; of a pretty canary colour, streaked at the summit with a deep lilac.

This is one of the beautiful varieties produced by Villaresi of Monza.

6. *Yellowish Tea Rose.*

Sulphur-coloured Tea Rose.

Yellow China Rose.

Tube of calyx, very short and wide.

Flowers, semi-double or double, very large; sometimes five inches in diameter; of a sulphur yellow.

PINK, FLESH-COLOURED, OR RED FLOWERS.

1. *Tea-scented China Rose.*

Flowers, large, semi-double; of a pale pink or flesh-colour, almost white.

Petals, concave, of a pale yellow at the base.

Styles, filiform, straight, and salient.

2. *Single-flowered Tea Rose.*

Flowers, single, pink; chiefly cultivated for the seed.

3. *Single Flesh-coloured Tea Rose.*

Flowers, single, flesh-coloured; worthy of cultivation for the seed.

4. *Lilac Tea Rose.*

Shrub, vigorous, having branches of a purplish green, and armed with numerous, straight, lilac-tinged thorns.

Leaflets, seven in number; oblong, terminating in a point; of a glossy green, edged with purple; the tooothing fine and inclined.

Flowers, large, double, regular, expanding well; often in clusters; light lilac.

Petals, well arranged; those of the circumference cordiform.

Fruit, larger and more elongated than those of the common Tea rose.

5. *Catherine II.*

Leaflets, large.

Flowerstalks, curved.

Tube of calyx, long and thick.

Flowers, large, full, hemispherical; flesh-coloured, sometimes inclining to lilac.

6. *Full-flowered Tea Rose.*

Having much analogy with the preceding.

Leaflets, smaller and green.

Flowerstalks, less curved.

Flowers, middle-sized, hemispherical; flesh-coloured, inclining to lilac. Expanding ill in cold, damp weather.

7. *La Nymphe.*

Flowerstalks, long and thick.

Tube of calyx, sometimes pyriform at the base.

Flowers, large, full, flesh-coloured; rather yellowish in the centre.

8. *Red Tea Rose.*

Branches, slender; often tinged on one side with red.

Leaflets, five or seven.

Tube of calyx, pyriform at the base.

Flowers, large or middle-sized, fragrant, double; of a bright deep red or crimson; the petals often showing in the centre a stripe of white.

9. *Queen of Golconda.*

Shrub, vigorous and floriferous.

Tube of calyx, pyriform.

Flowers, large, double; flesh-coloured, almost white; extremely fragrant.

10. *Tea Rose of Anjou.*

Buds, of a purple brown.

Flowers, large, double; deep red without, and pale within.

Petals, having a yellow base.

11. *Tea Rose, (of Guerin.)*

Shrub, small and puny.

Stems, pale green, armed with brown, slightly bent thorns.

Leaflets, five in number; of a pale glossy green, delicately and regularly toothed.

Flowers, double, middle-sized, well-formed, expanding well; of a pale pink, becoming red after expansion, particularly when the tree is vigorous. Very agreeably scented with the odour of Pekoe tea.

12. *Anemone Tea Rose.*

Shrub, pretty vigorous, bark glossy.

Branches, rather spreading; furnished with a few large thorns dilated at the base, a little crooked, scattered.

Leafstalks, thorny.

Leaflets, oval, irregularly toothed; glossy green on the upper surface, reddish on the under.

Flowers, double, middle-sized, cup-shaped, in panicles.

Petals, of a beautiful pink, becoming flesh-colour after expansion; symmetrically plaited and arranged.

13. *Euscibe de Salverte.*

Shrub, pretty high.

Thorns, red, not numerous.

Leaflets, three to seven; oval, rather large, glossy, distant, and irregularly placed; slightly toothed.

Flowers, in clusters of twenty or thirty; very full, two inches wide; white, slightly tinged with pink.

14. *King of Siam.*

Tube of calyx, ovoid.

Flowers, large, semi-double; of a pale pink; the interior petals narrow, and rolled at the edges.

15. *Fair Eliza.*

Flowerstalks, glandulous.

Sepals, edged with long deciduous hairs.

Flowers, middle-sized, semi-double or double; pink, varying from pale to deep.

16. *The Fakir.*

Flowerstalks, smooth.

Flowers, middle-sized, semi-double; deep pink, fragrant.

17. *Prince of Salerno.*

Shrub, not very high.

Branches, thick and not long; armed with short thorns.

Thorns, almost straight, rare, not stipulary.

Leaves, of an apple-green, pale underneath, thick and firm.

Leaflets, from three to seven, oval-pointed, toothed; the terminal leaflet larger than the rest.

Flowers, sometimes solitary, often united in clusters of three or five; erect, two inches wide, full, well-formed; of a lilac-pink.

18. *The Cocciné.**Tea Rose of Cels.*

Shrub, pretty vigorous, slightly armed.

Leaves, of a purplish green on the upper surface, of a variable purple on the under.

Leaflets, three or five; oval, regularly toothed.

Flowers, well-formed, middle-sized; deep purple; very fragrant.

HYBRID TEA ROSES.

1. *Duke of Choiseul.*

Shrub, very vigorous; branches thick and erect.

Flowerstalks, glandulous.

Tube of calyx, very short, thick, glandulous.

Flowers, large, full, regular, fragrant; red in the centre, pale at the circumference.

2. *Brown's Hybrid Tea Rose.*

Branches, slender, more glandulous, less thorny, and with smaller thorns than the preceding.

Leaflets, paler, narrower, and less glossy.

Flowers, large, full, regular, fragrant; red in the centre, pale at the circumference.

3. *Celestial Tea Rose.*

Leaflets, five in number; smooth, glossy, slightly toothed.

Flowerstalks, thick and glandulous.

Tube of calyx, smooth, glossy, very large, bulging.

Buds, globular.

Flowers, full, very large, regular, convex, very fragrant; of a pale pink, paler at the circumference.

4. *Thé à Fleurs Chagrinées.*

Shrub, vigorous, thornless except at the base of the flower branchlets.

Branches, flexible,

Flowerstalks, short, thick; almost smooth.

Tube of calyx, short, thick, globular or pyriform.

Buds, red.

Flowers, middle-sized, semi-double, fragrant; of a light or vivid pink.

C.—THIRD FAMILY.

BOURBON ROSES.

Rosa Canina Bourboniana.

These differ from the Bengal or China rose, in having more flexible branches, colour more certain, leaves closer together, sepals closer together, sepals less reverted at the time of flowering.

1. *Isle of Bourbon Rose.*

Edwards's Rose.

Rosa Canina Bourboniana.

Branches, long and divergent.

Thorns, very crooked; glandulous at the base.

Leaflets, large, oval, cordiform at the base.

Tube of calyx, oval-oblong, glaucous and smooth at the summit.

Flowers, middle-sized, cup-shaped, semi-double or double; of a brilliant deep pink.

2. *Flesh-coloured Bourbon.**Branches*, bearing scattered glands.*Thorns*, pale, straight or rather crooked, very large.*Tube of calyx*, club-shaped, having pedicellated glands.*Flowers*, middle-sized, double or semi-double ; flesh-coloured.*Petals*, thick.3. *Bourbon Perpétuel.**Many-flowering Bourbon.**Branches*, long, glandulous throughout.*Tube of calyx*, oval.*Flowers*, middle-sized, semi-double ; pink, with undulated petals.4. *Isle of France Rose.**Bengal Dubreuil Rose.**Full-flowered Bourbon.**Bengal Newman.**Branches*, short, glandulous at the base.*Tube of calyx*, club-shaped ; spreading at the summit.*Flowers*, large or middle-sized, very double or full ; pale pink.

The seed of this rose was sent from the Isle of France, from Monsieur Hardy to the Luxembourg garden, in 1822.

5. *Isle of France Eglantine.**Flowers*, large, double ; vivid red, fragrant.6. *Comte de Coutard.**Shrub*, moderately vigorous.*Branches*, straight, armed with numerous thorns ; uneven, and of a pale violet colour.*Leaflets*, coriaceous, five in number ; oval.*Flowers*, terminal ; in clusters of five or seven ; very double, well formed ; deep violet.

7. *Bourbon Rose with full flowers.*

Branches, slender.

Leaflets, large, irregularly toothed.

Flowers, full, large; pale pink, very regular, in clusters.

Petals, gradually diminishing in size from the circumference to the centre, which bears a projecting green bud.

This rose is in flower throughout the summer.

8. *Valida.*

Shrub, ramiferous.

Thorns, straight, scattered, coloured.

Leaflets, three or five, oval, acuminate, doubly and regularly toothed; glaucous underneath.

Flowers, middle-sized, full, fragrant; of a brilliant pink.

9. *Chloe.*

Shrub, dwarf, bushy.

Thorns, numerous, slightly hooked.

Leaflets, five in number, oval; glaucous underneath, with a few glandulous thorns.

Flowers, middle-sized; pale pink.

10. *Themis.*

Shrub, not very high; bushy.

Thorns, rather crooked.

Leaflets, five, oval, rounded, sharply and doubly toothed; glaucous underneath, with a few fine thorns on the midrib.

Flowers, middle-sized, double; flesh-coloured.

11. *Parmentier's.**Isle of Bourbon Rose.*

Foliage, and *Wood*, of a glaucous green.

Thorns, scattered.

Flowers, full, expanding well; hemispherical, well formed, three inches wide; of a fresh lilac.

12. *Faustina.**Branches*, corymbiferous.*Flowers*, large, full, successive, regular; white, tinged with flesh-colour.13. *Jeanne d' Albret.**Flowers*, middle-sized, double, globular, successive; lilac-pink.14. *Bourbon Pompon Rose.**Pompon of Wasennes.**Shrub*, low, about the size of a common Pompon rose.*Branches*, slender, spreading.*Thorns*, numerous, near together, even, crooked.*Bark*, glossy and shining, greenish.*Leaves*, of a bright green.*Flowers*, small, globular, very full, successive, fragrant; of a pale pink.

D.—FOURTH FAMILY.

NOISETTE ROSES.

Rosa Noisettiana.

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.

Shrub, vigorous, high; with smooth, rather flexible branches.*Thorns*, strong, crooked, sometimes straight, scattered; interspersed with glandulous hairs.*Leaflets*, five or seven, occasionally nine; smooth, oval or lanceolated; glossy on the upper surface, pale and glaucous underneath; sharply and deeply toothed, the teeth convergent.*Leafstalks*, glandulous, armed underneath with crooked thorns.*Stipules*, narrow, subulated, pectinated, or ciliated with glands.

Flowerstalks, united in clusters; thin, hairy, or glandulous.

Floral leaves, linear or lanceolated; glandulous on the edges, often deciduous.

Tube of calyx, long, narrow.

Sepals, deciduous; sometimes simple, sometimes having appendages.

Flowers, numerous, middle-sized; external petals entire, internal petals sloped at the summit.

Styles, detached, salient, hairy, sometimes smooth.

The Noisette roses, named after a celebrated gardener of Paris, are remarkable for their fine clusters; and are in bloom from the month of June till October or November.

WHITE OR YELLOWISH-WHITE NOISETTE ROSES.

1. *White semi-double Noisette Rose.*

Branches, short, tinged with purple at the summit; having sometimes glandulous bristles at the base.

Flowerstalks, hairy, of a dingy violet.

Tube of calyx, turbinated, oblong.

Sepals, often smooth.

Flowers, white, small, semi-double.

Styles, fifteen or twenty.

2. *Victor Olry.*

Branches, very flexible; bark tinged in some places with purple.

Thorns, small, scattered.

Leaflets, finely toothed, of a very light green when young.

Flowers, very full, very large; of a fine dead-white at the circumference, dingy yellow in the centre.

3. *Noisette Desprez.*

Shrub, very vigorous.

Thorns, purplish, scattered.

Leaves, coriaceous, glossy, large, of a dark green.

Flowers, usually united three together; three inches wide; yellow in the centre, pale at the circumference.

4. *Lamargue.*

Shrub, vigorous.

Branches, numerous and flexible.

Thorns, rare, of a brownish green; bark and foliage of a beautiful green.

Flowers, solitary, or in clusters of three; large, full, well-formed; of a beautiful white, the base of the petals light yellow.

5. *Princess of Orange.*

Branches, slightly armed, without glands; of a dark purple on one side.

Leaflets, five in number; oval-lanceolated.

Tube of calyx, narrow, oblong.

Sepals, smooth.

Flowers, large or middle-sized, very double, very fragrant; of a fine white, the petals having often a point between the lobes.

Styles, from eight to twenty; very long, capillary.

6. *Yellow-hearted Noisette Rose.*

Flowerstalks, glandulous.

Floral leaves, lasting longer than in the other Noisette roses.

Buds, pink.

Flowers, middle-sized or small, semi-double, fragrant; white, having a sulphur-coloured centre during expansion.

7. *Chérance.*

Shrub, very thorny, with long branches.

Thorns, usually straight; interspersed with glandulous bristles.

Leaflets, acuminate, oval-lanceolated, with inclining teeth.

Tube of calyx, oblong.

Sepals, smooth, glandulous on the edges.

Flowers, middle-sized, very double, regular; white, fragrant.

8. *Milton.*

Branches, long, without glands.

Flowerstalks, glandulous.

Tube of calyx, smooth.

Flowers, semi-double, large, very open.

Petals, the inner ones narrow; white or flesh-colour, tinged with pink.

9. *Isabella of Orleans.*

Branches, long, not sarmentous, having glandulous bristles at the base.

Leaflets, not glaucous underneath.

Tube of calyx, ob-conical; smooth as well as the sepals.

Buds, pink.

Flowers, full, large, hemispherical, sometimes drooping; white.

10. *Méchin.*

Branches, very long, sarmentous, glandulous.

Sepals, and *Flowerstalks*, glandulous.

Tube of calyx, oblong, narrow; often gibbous at the base; glandulous.

Flowers, very double, middle-sized, cup-shaped; almost white; fragrant.

11. *Large-flowering Noisette Rose.*

Branches, long, earamentous, glandulous.

Flowerstalks, hispid, glandulous.

Tube of calyx, smooth at the summit; rather hairy and glandulous at the base.

Sepals, glandulous.

Buds, conical, light pink.

Flowers, semi-double, large, fragrant; white, or flesh-coloured.

Styles, long, filiform, forming a colouring similar to that of the *Sempervirens*.

12. *Apollonia.*

Stems, erect, almost thornless, elbowed at the base; the bark glossy.

Leafstalks, thorny.

Leaflets, oblong, dark green; regularly toothed.

Flowers, middle-sized, double, regular; of a flesh-coloured white.

13. *Duke of Broglie.*

Flowers, large, full, regular, white.

14. *Noisette Légère.*

Rosa Noisettiana Lævis.

Shrub, not very high.

Stems, slender, of a dark green.

Thorns, not numerous, small and blackish.

Leaflets, five or seven; oval, plane, slightly toothed, of a dark lustrous green.

Flowers, small; white, tinged with pink; in clusters to the number of thirty.

15. *Belle Fontanges.*

Flowers, middle-sized, full, white; of a nankin yellow in the centre.

16. *Countess Daru.*

Flowers, middle-sized; full, regular; sloping concave petals; white as alabaster.

17. *Irena.*

Shrub, very floriferous.

Flowers, double, middle-sized; white.

18. *Tea-scented Proliferous Noisette Rose.*

Flowers, very large, and very full; white.

19. *Demetrius.*

Buds, red.

Flowers, middle-sized, globular, full; white.

20. *Bouquet tout fait.*

Flowers, middle-sized, full; of a nankin-tinted white, bearing numerous flowers.

21. *Caroline Ternaux.*

Flowers, large, very full; of a pure white.

22. *Belle Pradher.*

Flowers, middle-sized, full, of a flattened shape; pure white.

23. *Alzonde.*

Flowers, small, very full; white, tinged with pale flesh-colour.

24. *Boule de Neige.*

Snowball Rose.

Shrub, vigorous, very pretty.

Stems, purple, spreading; armed with reddish thorns hooked, dilated at the base.

Leafstalks, thorny.

Leaflets, seven in number; oblong, terminating in a point; of a lustrous green, the tothing deep and narrow.

Flowers, fragrant, large, double, globular; pure white.

25. *Chloe.*

Shrub, very floriferous.

Flowers, small, full; of a flesh-coloured white.

26. *Junia.*

Shrub, very floriferous, with flowers in clusters.

Flowers, middle-sized, full; of a flesh-coloured white.

27. *Volumnia.*

Flowers, middle-sized, regular, full; petals sloping inwards, pure white.

28. *Small-flowering Noisette.*

Noisettiana Parviflora.

Shrub, delicate, with slender branches.

Thorns, numerous reddish, interspersed with glandulous bristles, and large glands.

Leafstalks, reddish.

Leaflets, three to seven; oval.

Flowers, double, cup-shaped; white, spotted with purple at the circumference.

29. *Solitary-flowered Noisette.*

Noisettiana Solitaria.

Shrub, very vigorous.

Branches, smooth, light green; armed with distant thorns, straight and rather crooked.

Leaflets, five or seven; plane, long oval, regularly but slightly toothed.

Flowers, solitary; full, middle-sized, cup-shaped; of a watered white, slightly tinged with pink.

30. *Creeping Noisette Rose.*

Branches, very long, creeping, armed with close thorns.

Leafstalks, short.

Leaflets, seven or nine; rounded, plane.

Flowers, double, middle-sized; pure white; united in clusters to the number of from five to twenty.

31. *Ranunculus Noisette Rose.*

Flowers, very double, pretty, shaped like a ranunculus; flesh-coloured at first, white after expansion.

32. *Muscate Perpétuelle.*

Shrub, pretty vigorous.

Branches, spreading, glossy, not very thorny.

Flowers, small, double, fragrant; of a yellowish white, appearing throughout the summer.

PINK OR FLESH-COLOURED FLOWERS.

33. *Flesh-coloured Noisette Rose.*

Shrub, very vigorous.

Branches, glossy and flexible, armed with large strong thorns.

Leaflets, oval, near together, pointed or acuminate; of a delicate green.

Tube of calyx, oval-fusiform.

Flowers, middle-sized, regular, very double, flesh-coloured.

Styles, smooth, from twenty to forty.

This shrub, sent from Charlestown by Philip Noisette, is the type on which the species *Noisettiana* was founded by Bosc and Pronville.

34. *Noisette Chamnagagna Rose*, (from America.)

Shrub, having a purple bark.

Leaflets, five or seven; oval, pointed, notched; green on the upper surface, whitish underneath; narrower and longer than the preceding.

Stipules, narrower.

Flowers, large; deep flesh-coloured, slightly fragrant.

35. *Sarmentose Noisette Rose.*

Branches, long, rather sarmentious, without glands or bristles.

Stipules, very narrow, finely and simply ciliated.

Tube of calyx, oval-oblong.

Sepals, smooth.

Flowers, semi-double, middle-sized, fragrant; of a pale pink or flesh-colour.

Petals, narrow.

36. *Noisette with reflexed Petals.*

Leaflets, five in number.

Flowers, very double, small; of a pale lilac flesh-colour, shaded with light pink.

Petals, curled on the edges.

37. *Coraly.*

Leaflets, light green; never glaucous underneath.

Flowerstalks, bearing a few glandulous hairs.

Tube of calyx, glaucous, smooth, fusiform, oblong.

Sepals, having a few glands on the edges.

Flowers, semi-double, large, fragrant; flesh-coloured, almost white.

38. *Lafayette.*

Branches, long, not sarmentious.

Flowers, middle-sized, full, very double; of a brilliant pink.

39. *Charles X.*

Branches, long, purple.

Leaves, tinged with purple when young.

Tube of calyx, smooth, oval.

Flowers, full, large; light purple.

40. *Lee's Noisette.*

Shrub, pretty vigorous, with long sarmentous branches.

Tube of calyx, cylindrical, oblong, smooth.

Flowers, large, flesh-coloured, very double, slightly fragrant.

41. *The Anjou Noisette.*

L'Angervine.

Branches, very long and sarmentous.

Tube of calyx, smooth, oblong, sometimes gibbous at the base.

Sepals, rather glandulous.

Flowers, very large and very double; regular; flesh-coloured.

42. *Buret's Noisette Angervine.*

Shrub, vigorous; branches straight, pale green.

Thorns, not numerous, small, crooked, of a lilac-red; placed pretty regularly, often stipular.

Leafstalks, purple on the upper surface, green on the under.

Leaflets, pale green, slightly toothed.

Flowers, large, double, perfect; expanding well, in clusters.

Petals, white at the circumference, pink in the centre; well placed.

Fruit, round; larger than in the common Noisette.

43. *Deep Lilac Noisette Rose.*

Shrub, puny, branches erect.

Thorns, numerous, even, crooked, dilated at the base; bark glossy.

Leafstalks, furnished with a few small crooked thorns.

Leaflets, five or seven, lanceolated; of a yellow green; with shallow, inclined toothing.

Flowers, numerous, small, very double, well formed, in clusters.

Petals, thin; of a deep red-lilac, curled in rings in the centre, irregularly sloped at the summit; the base white.

44. *The Aurora Noisette.*

Shrub, very vigorous.

Branches, articulated.

Thorns, even, crooked, dilated at the base, reddish, scattered.

Bark, smooth.

Leaflets, seven in number; pointed thick, deeply and regularly toothed.

Flowers, numerous, small, double, irregular, in clusters.

Petals, thick; of a bright blush-colour in the centre; flesh-coloured at the circumference.

Tube of calyx, and *Flowerstalk*, armed with small glandulous thorns.

45. *Bertin's Noisette Rose.*

Shrub, vigorous; branches slender.

Thorns, crooked, coloured.

Leaflets, three or five; oval, acuminated, regularly toothed; glaucous underneath; purple, when young.

Flowers, numerous, large, full; of a tender fresh pink.

46. *Globular Noisette Rose.*

Branches, long and very sarmentous.

Tube of calyx, almost cylindrical, thin and fusiform.

Flowers, middle-sized, semi-double, hemispherical; flesh-coloured, or pale lilac.

47. *Large Single Noisette Rose.**Shrub, sarmentous.**Flowerstalks, glandulous.**Tube of calyx, smooth or rather hairy; narrow, oblong, rather bulging.**Sepals, smooth.**Flowers, large, single; flesh-coloured, inclining to lilac; rather fragrant.**Petals, thick, ob-oval, rounded; with a point at the summit.**Disk, very high.*48. *Vibert's Sarmentous Noisette.**Branches, very long and sarmentous.**Flowerstalks, glandulous.**Tube of calyx, glandulous or smooth; oblong, fusiform.**Sepals, glandulous.**Flowers, middle-sized, very double; flesh-coloured, almost white.*49. *Comtesse de Fresnel.**Branches, long and sarmentous.**Flowerstalks, purple, glandulous.**Tube of calyx, smooth and glaucous.**Sepals, glandulous.**Flowers, double, fragrant; of a lilac-pink, becoming flesh-colour in the centre, or light lilac.*50. *Countess Orloff.**Tube of calyx, oval-turbinate, glandulous.**Flowers, large, semi-double; deep pink; sometimes pale.**Styles, hairy, from twelve to twenty-four.*51. *Constant de Rebecque.**Flowerstalks, smooth.*

Tube of calyx, glaucous; sometimes rather hairy, as well as the sepals.

Flowers, large, semi-double, cup-shaped; deep, vivid red-lilac.

Styles, red and hairy; from eighteen to twenty-five.

52. *Pink Noisette*.

Branches, long and sarmentious.

Tube of calyx, oblong, cylindrical; smooth, or having scattered glands.

Sepals, short.

Flowers, middle-sized, semi-double, pink.

53. *Purple Noisette*.

Red Noisette.

Noisette with small Pink Flowers.

Shrub, very thorny, branches long and sarmentious.

Leaflets, small, undulated.

Flowerstalks, hispid-glandulous.

Tube of calyx, smooth, oblong.

Flowers, small, very double; light pink, with narrow petals.

54. *Bougainville*.

Branches, very thorny.

Leaflets, narrow, undulated.

Tube of calyx, smooth, oblong, or ob-conical.

Buds, red.

Flowers, full, middle-sized, pink in the centre, paler and tinged with lilac at the circumference.

55. *Rosa Carbonara*.

Shrub, very vigorous.

Branches, long, rather sarmentious.

Thorns, strong, uneven, hooked; interspersed with numerous glandulous bristles.

Stipules, narrow.

Leaflets, seven in number; near together, oval-lanceolate, very sharp.

Flowerstalks, hispid and glandulous.

Flowers, middle-sized, semi-double; of a pale or light pink.

Petals, the inner ones uniform.

Styles, detached.

This rose is considered a hybrid of the *Sempervirens*. It flowers twice a-year.

56. *Noisette Camellia Rose*.

Flowers, often as large as the common Hundred-leaved; almost full; bright pink; the base of the petals white; in clusters of three.

This rose answers best as a graft.

57. *Mordaunt Delany*.

Thorns, crooked, short, uneven; interspersed with glandulous bristles.

Tube of calyx, oval-pyriform, glandulous.

Sepals, glandulous.

Flowers, in clusters, middle-sized, very double; pink, inclining to flesh-colour.

This rose, a hybrid from the *Sempervirens*, flowers twice a-year.

58. *Thisbe*.

Bengal Hyacinth-scented Noisette.

Shrub, very vigorous, and very thorny.

Leaflets, seven; of a glaucous tint.

Tube of calyx, bulging, oval-fusiform.

Flowers, middle-sized, full, fragrant; flesh-coloured, appearing once a-year.

59. *Eve.*

Leaflets, five or seven.

Tube of calyx, oblong-fusiform, or ob-conical.

Flowers, very double, middle-sized; of a deep pink; in clusters, appearing once a-year.

60. *Noisette with drooping Branches.*

Shrub, high; armed with numerous, small, crooked thorns.

Leaflets, five or seven; oval-elongated, plane, slightly toothed.

Flowers, middle-sized, double; pale pink, sometimes vivid in the centre and pale at the circumference.

61. *Noisette Gracilis.*

Shrub, vigorous and lofty.

Thorns, numerous, almost straight, purple.

Leaflets, seven; plane and deeply toothed.

Flowers, very well formed, double; of a delicate pink.

62. *Spotted Noisette Rose.*

Flowers, small, semi-double; spotted pink. (1826.)

63. *Dufresnois.*

Flowers, small, full; pale flesh-colour.

64. *Duchesse de Grammont.*

Flowers, small, full; flesh-coloured.

65. *Noisette Buret Rose.*

Shrub, very vigorous.

Stems, strong; of a red purple, armed with thick, crooked, uneven thorns, of the same colour.

Flowers, double, very numerous and extremely beautiful; united in large clusters, and expanding well.

Petals, pale red, inclining to purple; sometimes streaked or spotted, according to the aspect.

66. *Felicia.*

Shrub, vigorous, stems erect.

Thorns, thick, reddish, almost even; much dilated at the base.

Leaflets, five or seven; oblong, divergent.

Flowers, very double, middle-sized; of a fine pink, slightly tinged with lilac; sometimes striped with white.

67. *Lafayette*, (variegated.)

Branches, *Leaves*, and *Buds*, variegated with white and pink.

Flowers, middle-sized, full; of a bright pink.

68. *Thélire.*

Flowers, small, double, pink.

69. *Rouge Virginal.*

Noisette Maiden's Blush.

Flowers, large, full; pink, or red.

70. *Richer Rose.*

Flowers, small, full, regular.

Petals, sloped inwards; red in the centre, pink at the circumference.

71. *Rose Dalbret.*

Flowers, middle-sized, double.

Petals, sloped inwards; of a pale lilac.

72. *Philemon.*

Flowers, small, double or full; lilac, streaked with purple.

73. *Eléonide.*

Flowers, middle-sized, double, pink; having a few petals variegated with lilac.

74. *Belle Alix.*

Flowers, middle-sized, double; and of a bright flesh-colour.

75. *Armida.*

Shrub, yielding numerous flowers.

Flowers, middle-sized, double or full; pink or lilac.

76. *Belle Aspasie.*

Flowers, large, full, regular.

Petals, sloped inwards; pale pink.

77. *Honorine.*

Flowers, large, double; pale pink, turning to white.

78. *La Sylphide.*

Flowers, full, middle-sized, globular, regular; of a lilac flesh-colour.

79. *La Chérie.*

Flowers, middle-sized, full, globular.

Petals, undulated; lilac-tinted flesh-colour.

80. *Petite Etoilée.*

Flowers, very small, full; flesh-colour, marbled with pink.

81. *Ismenia.*

Flowers, small, full, regular.

Petals, sloped inwards; flesh-colour or pink.

82. *Lesbia.*

Shrub, yielding numerous flowers.

Flowers, double, pale flesh-colour.

83. *Orpheus.*

Flowers, middle-sized, full; of a purplish pink.

84. *Marianne.*

Flowers, middle-sized, full, globular, regular.
Petals, sloped inwards; of a deep pink.

85. *Chimène.*

Flowers, middle-sized, double; pink in the centre, lilac at the circumference.

86. *Cleonice.*

Flowers, full, middle-sized, well formed.
Petals, sloped inwards; of a flesh-coloured pink.

87. *Small-flowering Dark Purple.*

Branches, short, straight, very slightly armed.
Flowerstalks, hispid, glandulous.
Tube of calyx, smooth, oblong, fusiform.
Flowers, middle-sized, single, velvety; vivid crimson.

88. *Ranunculus Noisette Rose.*

Shrub, three or four feet high.
Branches, slender, armed with a few crooked red thorns.
Leaflets, three or five; oval-elongated, slightly toothed.
Flowers, in clusters of fifteen or twenty; of a fine pink; exhaling a scent resembling that of the *Geranium Capitatum*.

89. *Ever-blown Noisette.*

Leaflets, five in number, oval-lanceolated, regularly toothed; of a fine dark green.
Flowers, very numerous; in clusters, full and regular, two inches broad; pink, having in the centre a green bud, accompanied by leafy appendages.

Monsieur Cels cultivates a beautiful sub-variety, of which the external petals are pale pink, forming a regularly rounded cup; the central petals very short, united

in several fasces, and plaited longitudinally; of a yellow purple on the expanse, brownish at the summit and on the edges. A variety obtained in Italy.

90. *Puteaux Noisette Rose.*

Shrub, vigorous, four or five feet high.

Thorns, scattered, not numerous.

Leaflets, five or seven; oval-oblong, bright green on the upper surface, pale on the under; regularly toothed, acuminate at the summit; the lateral ones almost sessile, and the terminal one having a long leafstalk.

Flowers, united in clusters of from four to twelve; semi-double; having the form and colour of the common China rose.

91. *Large Lilac Noisette.*

Shrub, pretty high; vigorous.

Branches, slender, reddish, drooping at the end; armed with rare short thorns.

Leaflets, five or seven; of a glossy green; oval-oblong, plane, slightly toothed.

Flowers, united to the number of five or fifteen; very double, very pretty, rather drooping; of a deep lilac.

92. *Anatole de Montesquieu.*

Shrub, smaller than the other varieties.

Thorns, scattered, straight, not numerous.

Leaflets, three or five, small, oval, rather cordiform at the base, pointed at the summit; sharply but not glandulously toothed.

Flowers, from one to nine on each flowerstalk; double, pretty well formed; very large, of a violet-purple; fragrant.

Petals, rounded and sloped at the summit.

93. *Jacques Noisette*.

Shrub, vigorous.

Stems, straight, smooth, purple, armed with scattered non-stipular thorns.

Leaflets, on a long leafstalk; three to seven, some oblong, some oval; of a glossy green; irregularly toothed.

Flowers, double, middle-sized, very regular.

Petals, white, tinged with pink, rather rumpled in the centre.

E.—FIFTH FAMILY.

MUSK ROSES.

Rosa Moschata.

Rosa Opsostemma.

Rosa Glandulifera.

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.

Shrub, high, straight, very ramiferous.

Branches, smooth, green, sometimes purple at the summit; slightly glandulous.

Thorns, almost even, scattered, strong, crooked.

Stipules, linear, adherent, divided and subulate at the point, hairy underneath; fringed with glands.

Leaflets, five or seven, elliptical, lanceolate, almost plane; simply and finely toothed; naked on the upper surface; glaucous on the under; the midrib hairy.

Flowers, very numerous, in clusters of seven or more, appearing in August or September; scented with musk.

Flowerstalks, ramified and cottonous.

Floral leaves, deciduous, concave, reflexed, hairy and glandulous.

Petals, almost entire; rather connivent.

Sepals, reflexed, long, sometimes cottonous, falling soon after the petals.

Stamens, eighty or eighty-five; very perishable.

Disk, thick, high.

Styles, hairy, detached, or united in a long slender column.

Fruit, small and red.

Origin, the north of Africa and south of Spain; Madeira and the south of France.

Sub-Varieties.

1. *Single Musk Rose.*

Rosa Moschata.

Shrub, vigorous.

Thorns, firm, crooked, not numerous.

Leafstalks, armed with a few thorns and glandulous bristles.

Leaflets, five or nine; oval, pointed, smooth, serrated, dark green.

Flowerstalks, having glandulous short bristles.

Tube of calyx, rather hairy, oval, oblong.

Flowers, single, white, in clusters; highly fragrant.

This rose grows spontaneously in the neighbourhood of Roussillon.

2. *Semi-double Musk Rose.*

Leaflets, five, seven, sometimes nine.

Flowers, white, small, semi-double; very fragrant, and the inner petals small and fixed by a yellow line.

Styles, detached, or slightly conjoined by the hairs.

3. *Double Musk Rose.*

Full Musk Rose.

Shrub, low and diffuse.

Leaflets, seven; occasionally five or nine.

Tube of calyx, slightly tightened at the summit.

Flowers, middle-sized or small; pure white, not very fragrant.

Styles, green, detached and salient.

4. *Musk Rose almost unarmed.*

Shrub, high and vigorous.

Branches, unarmed at the summit; having at the base a few short, almost straight thorns.

Leafstalks, often unarmed.

Leaflets, five or seven.

Flowers, single; white, middle-sized; not numerous.

5. *Princess of Nassau.*

Shrub, having elbowed branches.

Leaflets, seven or nine; hairy underneath, the edges curled, the tooothing inclined.

Buds, sulphur-yellow, marbled with red.

Flowers, middle-sized, very double, fragrant; expanding bright yellow, becoming white.

Styles, joined together, but without adhesion.

6. *Noisette Single White Musk.*

Bush, spreading.

Branches, sarmentous, not creeping.

Thorns, not numerous, brown, crooked, scattered; not interspersed with bristles.

Leaflets, seven or more, rarely five; oval-lanceolated, the midrib hairy underneath.

Flowerstalks, in paucifloral clusters.

Tube of calyx, oval-pyriform; hairy.

Flowers, middle-sized, fragrant, single, white; appearing in August and September.

Styles, detached, united only by the interlacing of their hairs.

7. *Snowy Rose.**Rosa Nivea.**Belle Henriette.**Shrub*, high and vigorous.*Branches*, long and straight.*Thorns*, straight, interspersed with bristles.*Leaflets*, five or seven; oval or oblong; sharp, smooth on the upper surface, rather pubescent on the under.*Flowers*, in clusters; numerous, middle-sized, single; white, tinged with pink on the outside; very fragrant.*Styles*, detached, not very salient.8. *Single Pink Belle Henriette.**Branches*, purple.*Leaflets*, smooth; glaucous underneath.*Flowerstalks*, purple.*Tube of calyx*, purple, fusiform, and smooth at the summit.*Sepals*, deciduous.*Flowers*, middle-sized, simple, fragrant; pale pink.*Styles*, slightly salient.9. *Double Pink Belle Henriette.**Shrub*, vigorous, high.*Branches*, long and straight.*Thorns*, straight, interspersed with bristles; feebler than in the Snowy rose.*Leaflets*, large.*Tube of calyx*, oval, short and thick.*Flowers*, double, large, light pink.*Styles*, detached, slightly salient.10. *The Ophyr Musk Rose.**Flowers*, small, double, very fragrant; nankin colour.

11. *Bramble-flowered Musk Rose.*
Rosa Rubrifolia.

Shrub, three or four feet high; offsets vertical.

Branches, light green without down, armed with a few scattered crooked thorns.

Leaflets, three or five; oval, pointed, light green; glossy on the upper surface, pale and cottonous underneath; tothing simple and divergent.

Stipules, very long and narrow, naked; fringed with glands.

Leafstalks, naked, slightly thorny.

Flowers, small; pale red, usually three together.

Flowerstalks, and *Calyx*, without pubescence, the former glandulous.

Sepals, single, oval, hairy, reflexed and deciduous.

Stamens, deciduous.

Styles, cottonous, united in a column or club.

Fruit, naked, very small, cottonous.

This rose is a native of North America.

12 *Window Bramble-leaved Rose.*
Rosa Rubrifolia Fenestralis.

Leaflets, smooth on both sides; pale, thin.

Flowers, often solitary.

F.—SIXTH FAMILY.

CHINA ROSES.

Rosa Chinensis.

Rosa Semperflorens.

Rosa Sinensis.

Rosa Indica.

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.

Shrub, feeble, spreading.

Branches, slender, green, tinged with purple when young; smooth, rarely glandulous.

Thorns, rare, scattered, compressed, and crooked.

Leaves, distant, glossy.

Leaflets, three or five; oval-lanceolated, simply and deeply toothed, sometimes notched, thin, plane, tinged with purple underneath at the edges, and sometimes on the upper surface, when young. The terminal leaflet larger than the rest; the inferior pair small; and on the summit of the branches obliterated.

Stipules, narrow, flat, glandulous, and slightly setaceous.

Leafstalks, smooth or glandulous; armed with crooked thorns.

Flowerstalks, articulated on the branches, very long, glandulous, solitary.

Floral leaves, narrow, lanceolated; toothed and fringed with glands.

Flowers, solitary, dark crimson.

Tube of calyx, oblong, naked.

Sepals, reflexed, deciduous.

Disk, thick, conical.

Ovules, five.

Styles, very slender, almost naked, detached, salient.

Petals, entire.

Fruit, globular.

Origin, China.

Sub-Varieties.

1. *Semi-double Purple China.*

Shrub, very small.

Tube of calyx, rather glandulous, oval-turbinate or pyriform.

Sepals, simple, glandulous.

Flowers, middle-sized, or small, semi-double; of a very velvety crimson, the petals reflexed at the edges; from twelve to twenty ovaries.

2. *Nasturtium-scented China Rose.**La Bichonne.**Bengal Bichon.**Raspberry-scented China Rose.**Shrub, delicate and very small.**Flowers, middle-sized or small, double; of a purple-crimson, fragrant, with concave petals.*3. *Bengal Cramoisi Double.**La Sanguine.**Blood-red China Rose.**Shrub, feeble, spreading.**Branches, Leaves, and Flowerstalks, very purple.**Flowers, middle-sized, rather globular, very double, velvety; of a vivid purple-crimson, with concave petals, the base white.**Styles, twenty to twenty-five.*4. *Bengal Bourduge Rose.**Shrub, feeble.**Tube of calyx, oval, glandulous.**Flowers, very double, small; of a crimson red, or violet-purple.*5. *Bengal Cherry-coloured Rose.**Bengal with long Peduncles.**Shrub, low and spreading.**Flowerstalks, long.**Tube of calyx, smooth, oval-pyriform.**Flowers, semi-double, middle-sized; of a cherry-colour, or light red.*6. *Blue China, or Bengal Rose.**Branches, slender.**Tube of calyx, smooth, having sometimes a collar at the base.**Flowers, middle-sized, very double, of a blueish-purple.**Styles, seventy or eighty.*

7. *Brilliant Bengal.**La Gaufrée.**L'Eblouissante.**Striped China Rose.**Tube of calyx*, smooth, oval.*Flowers*, middle-sized, very double; of a fiery red, or light crimson.*Styles*, eighty or more.8. *Red Tea Rose.**Tube of calyx*, often oval, occasionally round, irregularly gibbous.*Flowers*, very double, middle-sized, fragrant; deep pink or red.*Ovaries*, from thirty to seventy.9. *Mère Gigogne.**Tube of calyx*, smooth, oval-turbinate.*Flowers*, very double, middle-sized; of a red-purple; often flowering twice.10. *Bengale Félix.**Tube of calyx*, oval, oblong.*Leaflets*, oval, round, or acuminate; and slightly concave.*Flowerstalks*, smooth or hispid-glandulous.*Flowers*, middle-sized, semi-double, cup-shaped; of a light violet, sometimes striped with white.11. *Single Bengal Purple.**Tube of calyx*, long and narrow in the throat.*Sepals*, simple.*Flowers*, small or middle-sized, single; of a purple-crimson.*Petals*, spatulate.*Styles*, six to fifteen.

12. *Thornless Red China Rose.**Rosa Inermis Indica.**Stems*, straight; from ten to twelve feet high.*Branches*, purple, glaucous when young.*Leaflets*, five, long, oval, regularly toothed.*Flowers*, double; of a deep pink, spotted with purple; middle-sized.

G.—SEVENTH FAMILY.

LAWRANCE ROSES.

*Rosa Lawrenceana.**Rosa Lawrencea.**Rosa Laurentiae.**Rosa Semperflorens Minima.**Rosa Indica Humilis.*

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.

Shrub, from two inches to two feet high.*Branches*, straight, numerous, very thin, armed with red thorns, straight or crooked.*Leafstalks*, glandulous and thorny.*Leaflets*, three or five, very small, oval-lanceolated; smooth, firm, glossy on the upper surface, often glaucous and purple on the under; the terminal leaflet largest; simply and finely toothed.*Flowerstalks*, smooth or glandulous.*Tube of calyx*, oval or pyriform, often smooth, and glaucous.*Sepals*, simple and glandulous; or smooth and having appendages.*Flowers*, very small, almost scentless; with acuminate petals.*Styles*, detached, from twenty to sixty; usually salient.

These roses, natives of the Isle of Bourbon, where

they were obtained by cultivation, or perhaps from China, differ from the *Semperflorens*, or common China rose, chiefly in their diminutive proportions.

Sub-Varieties.

1. *Single Lawrence Rose.*

Shrub, from three to six inches in height; forming a close bush.

Leaflets, very small, purple when young.

Tube of calyx, smooth, fusiform.

Flowers, very small; pink, having five or eight petals.

2. *Dwarf Lawrence Rose.*

Lawrence of Chartres.

Shrub, from two to five inches high; forming a close bush.

Leaflets, very small.

Tube of calyx, smooth, pyriform.

Sepals, smooth, terminating in a toothed, long leaflet.

Flowers, very double; pink, the size of a shilling.

Styles, twenty or twenty-five; filiform, red.

3. *Double Bengal Lawrence.*

Shrub, larger than the preceding, and less bushy.

Leaflets, tinged underneath with purple when young.

Tube of calyx, smooth, short, gibbous.

Sepals, simple or foliaceous.

Flowers, very small, full; of a deep lilac-pink.

Styles, red and filiform; from thirty to fifty.

4. *Bengal Pompon.*

Dwarf China Rose.

Shrub, from one to two feet high.

Leaflets, same size as the preceding, never tinged with purple.

Tube of calyx, oval, smooth.

Flowers, semi-double, light pink.

5. *Unguiculated Lawrence Rose.**Lawrenciana Unguiculata.**Stems*, four or five inches high.*Branches*, divergent, with crooked thorns.*Leaflets*, three or five; oval-lanceolated.*Flowers*, the size of a shilling; very double, in clusters; bright red.6. *Laurencéana Mouche.**Stems*, three or four inches high.*Branches*, divergent.*Flowers*, very small, flat, well formed; flesh-coloured.7. *Caprice des Dames.**The Lady's Whim.**Stems*, five or six inches high.*Leaflets*, oval-lanceolated, glaucous on the under surface, with sharp toothing.*Flowers*, of a red-purple; the size of the common Lawrence.8. *Belle Lilliputienne.**Shrub*, very small.*Flowers*, extremely small, full; vivid pink.9. *White Lawrence Rose.**Flowers*, small, full; white, slightly tinged with flesh-colour.10. *Bi-coloured Lawrence Rose.**Flowers*, small, full; pink, spotted with lilac.11. *Crimson Lawrence Rose.**Flowers*, very small, double or full; of a deep crimson.12. *Laurencéana à Rameaux Horizontaux.**Flowers*, small, fragrant; of a bright flesh-colour.

ELEVENTH TRIBE OF SPECIES III.

*Rosa Systyla.**Systylated Rose.*

Resembles the *Rosa Canina* in all but the form of its styles, which are united into a long smooth column. In this tribe we shall comprehend the

*Rosa Arvensis.**Rosa Abyssinica**Rosa Sempervirens.**Rosa Multiflora.**Rosa Brunonii.**Rosa Rubifolia*, and*Rosa Setigera.*

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.

Shrub, usually high.*Branches*, long, slender, flexible, flagelliform, usually green, sometimes naked.*Thorns*, scattered, or geminated under the stipules; crooked or curved; very rarely straight; sometimes interspersed with bristles.*Leaves*, composed of five or seven leaflets; rarely of three or five.*Stipules*, adnate, usually narrow, simple or ciliated with glands; sometimes enlarged at the base, and finely pinnated.*Leafstalks*, armed underneath with a few crooked thorns; often glandulous, sometimes pubescent.*Leaflets*, oval or oval-lanceolated; pointed or acuminate; occasionally obtuse; simply toothed, naked on both sides.*Flowerstalks*, sometimes woolly, sometimes glandulous; with pedicellated glands.*Floral leaves*, linear-lanceolated, often acuminate or subulate, smooth or woolly; usually deciduous.

Tube of calyx, oval, more or less globular or elongated; sometimes smooth, sometimes woolly or glandulous.

Sepals, glandulous or hairy, very rarely simple; usually three of them with appendages.

Flowers, in multiflora clusters, very rarely solitary; usually small and white; sometimes deep or pale pink.

Petals, more or less oblong, cordiform or ob-corded; sometimes emarginated.

Stamens, numerous, often long; usually deciduous after the flowering; occasionally permanent.

Disk, thick, convex.

Styles, united in a high column; woolly or cottonous, sometimes smooth.

Fruit, usually small, oval or round; of an orange-red, or scarlet.

Origin, found throughout Europe; with varieties in Asia, Africa, and America.

Varieties.

SECTION I.—EUROPEAN ROSES.

I. The Field Rose.

Rosa Arvensis.

Rosa Candida.

Rosa Sylvestris.

Rosa Scandens.

Rosa Herpestodon.

Rosa Halleri.

Rosa Fusca.

Rosa Serpens.

Rosa Repens.

Rosa Sempervirens.

Rosa Montana.

Rosa Geminata.

Shrub, spreading, but bushy.

Branches, long, slender, flexible, almost glaucous.

Thorns, even, scattered, curved or straight; those of the old branches whitish; those of the young ones red; wanting altogether where the plant is puny.

Leaves, distant; dark or yellowish green, composed of five or seven leaflets.

Stipules, narrow, plane, naked, fringed with glands, red in the centre.

Leaflets, flat, oval, sometimes undulated, simply toothed; very glaucous underneath; rather hairy on the midrib.

Flowers, solitary on the branches; numerous on the offsets; white, yellowish at the base, slightly fragrant; first cup-shaped, afterwards spreading.

Flowerstalks, scaly, having glands and a few bristles.

Tube of calyx, naked, oval.

Sepals, short, concave, oval, rather divided, in which case glandulous and scaly.

Petals, oval, oblong, emarginated.

Stamens, permanent.

Disk, fleshy, high.

Ovaries, from fifteen to twenty-five.

Styles, united in a smooth column.

Fruit, round or oblong; scarlet.

Found in the hedges and thickets throughout England and France.

Sub-Varieties.

1. *Mountain Rose.*

Rosa Arvensis Montana.

Shrub, smaller than the preceding.

Fruit, rather hispid.

2. *Hybrid Field Rose.**Rosa Arvensis Hybrida.**Rosa Geminata.*

Shrub, having thicker offsets, the shortest straight, floriferous and multifloral; with bristles scattered on the branches.

Styles, detached.

Flowers, very large, in bouquets, semi-double; of a delicate flesh-colour.

Found in the neighbourhood of Würzburg, of Versailles, &c.

3. *Rosa Arvensis with foliaceous Sepals.*

Sepals, bearing on three of the five from twelve to fifteen linear lanceolated appendages; divergent.

Found in the forests of Normandy.

4. *Rose with cohesite Styles.**Rosa Systyla.*

Shrub, having the specific characters of the *Rosa Canina*.

Offsets, straight.

Thorns, strong and crooked.

Leaflets, oval.

Fruit, oblong.

5. *Lady Monson.**Rosa Systyla Monsoniae.*

Shrub, smaller than the preceding.

Floriferous branchlets, straight, stiff, terminated by a large cluster of elegant flowers, slightly bristly.

Fruit, of a red-orange.

Found in a hedge near Watford; and removed to the garden of Lady Monson, after whom it was named.

6. *Systyle Rose with lanceolated Leaves.**Rosa Systyla Lanceolata.*

Leaflets, oval-lanceolated, long, glossy, rugose.
Fruit, spherical.

Found in Ireland.

7. *Ayrshire Rose.**Rosa Capreolata.*

Shrub, having long, slender, thorny branches.
Flowers, numerous; white, single, cup-shaped.

Raised at Loudon Castle, in Ayrshire, from seeds imported from North America; but supposed by Lindley to have been originally carried to America from Europe.

8. *Full Field Rose.**Rosa Arvensis Rosea Plena.*

Shrub, sarmentous.

Thorns, not numerous.

Leaves, composed of five light-green leaflets.

Flowers, very double, middle-sized; red, united three together.

II. *Evergreen Rose.**Rosa Sempervirens.**Rosa Scandens.**Rosa Balearica.**Rosa Atrovirens.*

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.

Shrub, creeping.

Branches, very long, light green, feeble, much ramified, reddish on one side.

Thorns, slender, red, rather crooked.

Leaves, usually reverted, very glossy, often durable, without pubescence, composed of five or seven leaflets.

Stipules, red, narrow, reverted at the edges.

Leafstalks, armed with small crooked thorns.

Leaflets, oval or oval-lanceolated; plane, simply toothed, of a light green on the upper surface, paler on the under.

Flowers, fragrant; white, very numerous.

Floral leaves, naked, lanceolated, reflexed, spotted with red.

Flowerstalks, naked and glandulous; as well as the tube of calyx.

Sepals, deciduous, oval-pointed, almost simple, scaly and glandulous, shorter than the corolla.

Petals, ob-corded, convex.

Stamens, one hundred and thirty-eight to one hundred and forty; deciduous.

Disk, thick, conical.

Ovaries, thirty.

Styles, united in a long hairy column.

Fruit, round, small, of a red-orange.

This rose is found throughout the South of Europe. France has furnished several sub-varieties.

Sub-Varieties.

1. *Evergreen Small-leaved Rose.*

Rosa Sempervirens.

Microphylla Sempervirens.

Leaflets, sub-orbicular.

Flowers, white.

2. *Flat Evergreen Rose.**Rosa Sempervirens Prostrata.**Shrub, with depressed stems.*3. *Climbing Large-leaved Rose.**Sempervirens Major.**Sempervirens Macrophylla Scandens.**Shrub, with pendant leaves.**Leaflets, oval-lanceolated; shallow toothed, curved underneath.**Flowers, single, white; the styles as long as the stamens; united only by the interlacing of their pubescence.*4. *Double Evergreen Rose.**Flowers, semi-double, small; white.**Styles, fifteen to twenty; detached or slightly joined together.**Fruit, oval.*5. *Double Large Evergreen Rose.**Branches, sarmentous; armed with thorns, interspersed with glandulous hairs.**Flowers, middle-sized; white, very double, numerous, fragrant.**Styles, detached.*6. *Heloise.**Branches, sarmentous.**Flowers, very double, well-formed; of a pinkish flesh-colour.**Styles, detached.*7. *Doña Maria.**Flowers, full, small, very pretty; pure white.*

8. *Princess Louisa.*

Shrub, vigorous.

Stems, long, slender, armed with numerous scattered thorns; strong and straight.

Leaflets, green and smooth on both surfaces, rather acuminate, sharply and regularly toothed.

Flowers, united in clusters of from three to twenty; small, double; the petals expanding of a pale pink, becoming pure white: the external ones large; those of the centre notched, and rather curled.

9. *Princess Mary.*

Shrub, vigorous.

Stems, long and slender, armed with thorns less numerous than the preceding.

Leaflets, oval, pointed, with sharp toothing.

Flowers, in clusters of from three to twelve, small, well formed, cup-shaped; petals at first of a deep red, becoming afterwards flesh-colour, sloped at the summit.

10. *Adelaide of Orleans.*

Shrub, vigorous.

Stems, creeping, rather kneed.

Thorns, not numerous, reddish, short; even, scattered; slightly curved.

Bark, smooth, glossy.

Leaves, composed of five leaflets.

Leaflets, thick, oblong, rather acuminate; toothing sloped and irregular.

Flowers, large, full, regular; pure white.

11. *Eugène d' Orleans.*

Shrub, very vigorous.

Stems, thick, reddish, climbing, very smooth.
Thorns, not numerous, red, almost straight.
Leaflets, five or seven; almost sessile, oval, smooth, glossy, irregularly serrated.
Flowers, middle-sized, double; pale pink.

12. *Mélanie de Montjoie.*

Shrub, vigorous.
Stems, sarmentous, lofty.
Thorns, not numerous, even, straight, scattered; rather dilated at the base.
Bark, glossy, tinged with red.
Leaves, distant.
Leafstalks, having a few bristles.
Leaflets, small, lanceolated, five in number; of a glossy green, the tothing small and inclined.
Flowers, middle-sized, full, regular; white.

13. *Léopoldine d' Orléans.*

Shrub, vigorous.
Stems, and *Branches*, creeping.
Thorns, reddish, the greater number straight; some slightly curved, dilated at the base; scattered and stipular.
Bark, glossy and smooth; light green.
Leaves, divergent, with thorny leafstalks.
Leaflets, five, oblong, pointed; of a glossy green, with fine shallow tothing.
Flowers, numerous, double, middle-sized; pale pink, or flesh-colour.

14. *Félicité Perpetue.*

Branches, red and creeping.
Thorns, scattered, rather crooked.

Leaflets, five or seven; small, oval, lanceolated, sharply toothed.

Leafstalks, reddish.

Flowers, middle-sized, full, regular; of a pale flesh-colour.

15. *Abyssinian Rose.*

Rosa Abyssinica.

Branches, climbing.

Thorns, strong, close set, scythe-shaped.

Leaflets, oval, durable, shorter than in the type, the *Sempervirens*; with a stalk larger at the point than towards the base.

Petioles, rough, with unequal glands and bristles.

Flowerstalks, and *Calyx*, covered with thick down.

This variety was found by Mr. Salt in Abyssinia.

III. *Rosa Multiflora.*

Rosa Flava.

Rosa Florida.

Rosa Diffusa.

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.

Shrub, lofty.

Branches, flagelliform, flexible.

Thorns, crooked; in pairs under the stipules.

Leaflets, five or seven, near together, wrinkled, lanceolated, obtuse, notched; of a dull green, hairy on both sides.

Stipules, dilated at the base; pointed, adherent, much toothed, cottonous underneath.

Flowers, numerous, small, in bouquets, double; pale pink.

Floral leaves, linear, much toothed, deciduous as well as the flower-stalks.

Tube of calyx, turbinated.

Sepals, oval.

Styles, cottonous; from eighteen to twenty-five; longer than the central petals; united in a column.

Fruit, not crowned with sepals, turbinated; light red.

This rose, a native of Japan, has furnished several sub-varieties.

Sub-Varieties.

1. *Pink Rosa Multiflora.*

Differing from the type in having oval, concave, bracteal leaves, with toothed edges; the styles detached.

Flowers, very small, full; of a light or pale pink.

2. *Double White Rosa Multiflora.*

Flowers, almost white, slightly tinged with pink.

3. *Rosa Thoryii.*

Multiflora Platyphilla.

Multiflora Deep Pink.

Shrub, vigorous.

Branches, thicker than the preceding.

Stipules, long and linearly divided; very slightly pubescent.

Leaflets, larger, almost smooth on the upper surface; teeth not bristly, curled underneath.

Flowerstalk, having brown glands.

Tube of calyx, rather tightened under the throat.

Sepals, two simple; two pinnatifid; one elliptic, or pinnatifid on one side.

Flowers, small, double, or full; light pink or light purple.

4. *Red Small-leaved Multiflora.**Rosa Thory Parvifolia.*

A dwarf, in all respects, of the preceding.

Flowers, double, small; bright pink.5. *Rosa Grevillii.**Rosa Roxburghii.**Rosa Roxburghiana of Gardeners.**Shrub*, smaller than the preceding.*Branches*, very slender.*Thorns*, slight.*Stipules*, entire, small; simply ciliated.*Leaflets*, narrow.*Tube of calyx*, long.*Flowers*, single, white; the petals elongated.

Supposed by Laffay to be the type of the Multiflora

~~multiflora~~6. *Multiflora Elegans.**Shrub*, vigorous, of rougher bark than the preceding.*Flowers*, middle-sized, full, well formed; white at the circumference, deep pink in the centre.7. *Marbled Rosa Multiflora.**Shrub*, much smaller than the type.*Flowers*, double, small; of a pink, marbled with pale violet.IV. *Nepaul Rose.**Rosa Brunonii.**Rosa Brownii.**Shrub*, having the appearance of the Musk rose.*Branches*, vigorous; rather hairy when old, the young ones cottonous.*Thorns*, scattered, short, strong, and crooked.

Stipules, linear, adherent, subulate, and spreading at the end; glandular underneath.

Leafstalks, hairy, having a few small scythe-shaped thorns.

Leaflets, five or seven; lanceolate, flat, simply serrated, hairy on both surfaces; of a dull green on the upper, pale and glandular on the under; serrature convergent.

Flowers, in bunches; white, single.

Floral leaves, straight, lanceolate, hairy; rolled inwards at the edge, glandular without.

Flowerstalks, bristly, brownish, covered with glands.

Tube of calyx, oblong, villous.

Sepals, reflexed, longer than the petals; nearly simple.

Stamens, and *Styles*, resembling those of the Musk rose.

Fruit, small, oval, red-orange.

This rose was sent from Nepaul by Dr. Wallich, and named after the celebrated botanist Dr. Robert Brown. It is now cultivated in the gardens of France and England, but requires matting in severe frosts.

Sub-Variety.

Nepaul Rose with double flowers.

Flowers, middle-sized, double, globular.

Petals, elongated; of a dead white.

V. *Rosa Setigera.*

Bristly Rose.

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.

Stem, erect, smooth, high.

Branches, smooth, sarmentous; armed with two stipular thorns at the base of the leaves, and a few others scattered.

Stipules, subulate.

Leafstalks, glandulous, armed beneath with crooked thorns.

Leaflets, three or five; oval, usually pointed; smooth of a light green on the upper surface, pale and glaucous underneath, much nerved; the teeth sharp and simple.

Flowers, appearing in July, in multiflora clusters, sometimes solitary; red or pale pink; the petals large and ob-corded.

Sepals, very narrow, with a sharp point, often pinnatifid; cottonous, and covered on the edges with bristles resembling the beard of a feather.

Floral leaves, narrow, opposite, lanceolated, acuminated, often curved; smooth, and ciliated with glands.

Flowerstalks, long, covered with bristles above the floral leaves, glaucous and smooth underneath.

Styles, twice as long as the tube of the calyx; united in a smooth column, to the number of fifteen or twenty.

Stamens, numerous, long, curved inwards.

Fruit, naked, globular.

This rose is a native of North America; but is susceptible to frost when cultivated in Europe.

TWELFTH TRIBE OF SPECIES III.

Rosa Trifoliata.

Rosa Lævigata.

Rosa Sinica.

Rosa Hystrix.

Rosa Microcarpa.

Rosa Banksiae.

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.

Shrub, climbing or creeping.

Branches, slender, sarmentous, flagelliform; green, smooth, unarmed, or very slightly armed.

Thorns, obliterated or slight, crooked, occasionally straight.

Stipules, detached in half their length; subulate, very narrow, deciduous in part or wholly, sometimes fringed with glands or hairs.

Leafstalks, often naked, occasionally cottonous or hairy; armed underneath with small crooked thorns.

Leaves, glossy, having almost invariably three leaflets.

Leaflets, oval-lanceolated, occasionally oblong or obtuse; simply toothed, without pubescence; the midrib sometimes hairy at the base.

Flowers, usually numerous, in clusters; occasionally solitary; chiefly white.

Flowerstalks, naked or bristly.

Floral leaves, obliterated, or small and deciduous.

Tube of calyx, hemispherical or oblong; smooth or bristly.

Sepals, entire, or almost entire; usually oval, pointed, often stiff; having sometimes bristles or slight thorns on the edges.

Petals, mostly entire.

Stamens, numerous.

Disk, fleshy, usually flat.

Fruit, oblong or globular; usually crowned with stiff sepals; red or scarlet, or tinged with orange.

Varieties.

I. *Rosa Trifoliata*.

Rosa Nivea.

Rosa Ternata.

Rosa Cherokensis.

Branches, rambling; armed with scattered, reddish, scythe-shaped thorns.

Leaves, very glossy, having three leaflets.

Stipules, bristly, deciduous, fringed with glands.

Leafstalks, not downy, armed with very numerous small thorns.

Leaflets, oval-lanceolated, finely serrated; bright green on the upper surface, pale underneath; the mid-rib prickly.

Flowers, white, solitary.

Sepals, rigid, entire.

Fruit, orange-red; muricate; crowned with spreading rigid sepala.

This rose, a native of China, has been for some years introduced into our gardens.

Rosa Lævigata.

Shrub, climbing.

Thorns, scattered, hooked.

Stipules, very narrow, united in half their length to the leafstalk; fringed with glands.

Leafstalks, naked.

Leaflets, three in number; oval-lanceolated; when old coriaceous, glossy; simply serrated, naked.

Flowers, large, white, solitary.

Flowerstalk, and *Tube of calyx*, bearing weak, uneven bristles.

Sepals, spreading, ovate, with a point, entire, dilated at the end; a few bristles at their back.

Stamens, numerous.

Stigmas, in a mass; large and woolly.

Disk, thickened.

Fruit, oblong, red; muricate, with stiff thorns; crowned with indurated sepals.

This rose is a native of the woods of Georgia, in North America; where it is said to climb to the summit of forest trees. It is not cultivated in gardens.

II. *Rosa Hystrix*.

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.

Branches, flagelliform, green; armed with numerous, small, stiff, straight, uneven thorns; a few being large and scythe-shaped; the small ones deciduous.

Leaves, distant.

Stipules, very narrow, united in half the length to the leafstalk; the detached portion deciduous.

Leafstalks, without down, having a few crooked thorns.

Leaflets, three in number; oval, flat, shining, simply serrated; dark glossy green on the upper surface, pale on the under; the midrib prickly.

Flowerstalk, and *Tube of calyx*, purple; bristled with dense stiff hairs and thorns.

Sepals, durable, rigid, convergent, ovate, pointed, nearly entire; having a few stiff slender prickles; some of them on the edges.

Disk, flat, fleshy.

Styles, hairy, enclosed.

Flowers, large.

This rose is a native of China or Japan; and has been seen in Europe only in an imperfect state.

III. *Banksian Rose.*

Rosa Banksiae.

Rosa Banksiana.

Rosa Inermis.

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS.

Shrub, thornless.

Branches, slender, climbing, dark green.

Stipules, subulated, sometimes hairy, deciduous.

Leafstalks, naked, occasionally hairy.

Leaves, composed of three, very rarely of five leaflets.

Leaflets, flat, oval-lanceolated, obtuse; often undulated; simply serrated; naked, except at the base of the midrib, which is hairy.

Flowers, numerous, white, small, very double, violet-scented.

Floral leaves, small and deciduous.

Flowerstalks, naked, slender, thickened on the upper end.

Sepals, ovate, pointed, entire.

Styles, detached, rather salient.

Fruit, unknown.

This beautiful rose was first noticed by Brown, in the *Hortus Kewensis*, and named after the lady of Sir Joseph Banks. It was taken to France by Boursault in 1817.

Sub-Varieties.**1. Banksian Rose with white flowers.**

Flowers, extremely small, very double, white; expanding from March till May; highly scented with violets.

2. Banksian Rose with yellow flowers.

Flowers, yellow, in clusters, scentless. Imported from the botanical garden of Calcutta, where it is cultivated under the name of Wong-mone-heong.

ALPHABETICAL LIST
OF THE SPECIES ADMITTED BY BOTANISTS;
WITH THEIR SYNONYMS.

<i>Species.</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>Type.</i>
<i>Abyssinica</i>	<i>Brown</i>	<i>semperflorens.</i>
<i>ACICULARIS</i>	<i>Lindley.</i>	
<i>Aciphylla</i>	<i>Rox</i>	<i>canina.</i>
<i>Adenophylla</i>	<i>Willdenow</i>	<i>canina.</i>
<i>Affinis</i>	<i>Rox</i>	<i>canina.</i>
<i>Agrestis</i>	<i>Scut Pis.</i>	<i>rubiginosa.</i>
<i>ALBA</i>	<i>Linnaeus.</i>	
<i>ALPINA</i>	<i>Linnaeus.</i>	
<i>Alpina</i>	<i>Pallas</i>	<i>rubella.</i>
<i>Alpina levis</i>	<i>Redouté</i>	<i>fraxinifolia.</i>
<i>Alpina pendulina</i>	<i>Redouté</i>	<i>Alpina.</i>
<i>Ambigua</i>	<i>Lindley</i>	<i>unknown.</i>
<i>Ancistrum</i>	<i>Lindley</i>	<i>unknown.</i>
<i>Andegavensis</i>	<i>Bat. Main. & Loir.</i>	<i>canina.</i>
<i>Apifolia</i>	<i>Willdenow</i>	<i>unknown.</i>
<i>Arborea</i>	<i>Person</i>	<i>moschata.</i>
<i>Aristata</i>	<i>Lapeyr.</i>	<i>cinnamomea.</i>
<i>ARVENSIS</i>	<i>Lindley.</i>	
<i>Arvensis</i>	<i>Stranck</i>	<i>canina.</i>
<i>Arvensis</i>	<i>Linnaeus</i>	<i>cinnamomea.</i>
<i>Arvina</i>	<i>Krock</i>	<i>Gallica.</i>
<i>Atrovirens</i>	<i>Vivian</i>	<i>semperflorens.</i>
<i>Austriaca</i>	<i>Crantz</i>	<i>Gallica.</i>

B

<i>Balearica</i>	<i>Desfontaines</i>	<i>semperflorens.</i>
<i>Balsamica</i>	<i>Willdenow</i>	<i>unknown.</i>
<i>BANKSIA</i>	<i>Brown.</i>	
<i>BELLOICA</i>	<i>Prontville</i>	<i>Miller.</i>
<i>Belgica</i>	<i>Poiret</i>	<i>centifolia.</i>
<i>Bengalensis</i>	<i>Person</i>	<i>semperflorens.</i>
<i>Barberifolia</i>	<i>Pallas</i>	

Species.		Type.
<i>Biflora</i>	Krock	<i>Alpina</i> .
<i>Bifera</i>	Poeret	<i>Damascena</i> .
<i>Biserrata</i>	Merat	<i>rubiginosa</i> .
<i>Blanda</i>	Aiton.	
<i>BLANDA</i>	Solander	<i>fraxinifolia</i> .
<i>Blanda</i>	Parsch.	<i>nitida</i> .
<i>Borreri</i>	Woods	<i>rubiginosa</i> .
<i>BRACTEATA</i>	Redouté.	
<i>Bractescens</i>	Woods	<i>canina</i> .
<i>Brevispina</i>	Pronville	<i>Ervatina</i> .
<i>Brevistyla</i>	Decandolle	<i>systyla</i> .
<i>BROWNII, or Brunonii</i>	Lindley	
<i>Burgundiaca</i>	Person	<i>centifolia</i> .
<i>Burgundiaca</i>	Roessig	<i>centifolia</i> .

C

<i>Cæsia</i>	Smith	<i>canina</i> .
<i>Calendarum</i>	Munch.	<i>Damascena</i> .
<i>Campanulata</i>	Ehr.	<i>turbinata</i> .
<i>Candida</i>	Scop.	<i>arvensis</i> .
<i>Candolleana</i>	Thory	<i>rubella</i> .
<i>CANINA</i>	Linnaeus.	
<i>Canina</i>	Decandolle	<i>rubiginosa</i> .
<i>Capreolata</i>	Neil	<i>sempervirens</i> .
<i>CAROLINA</i>	Lindley	
<i>Caroline</i>	Aiton	<i>parvifolia</i> .
<i>Carolina</i>	Dill.	<i>lucida</i> .
<i>Carolina</i>	Lawrence	<i>rubella</i> .
<i>Caroliniana</i>	Micheli	<i>parvifolia</i> .
<i>Caryophyllea</i>	Poeret	<i>centifolia</i> .
<i>Caucasea</i>	Lindley	<i>canina</i> .
<i>Caucasica</i>	Pallas	<i>canina</i> .
<i>Celsii</i>	Lemaire	unknown.
<i>Centifolia</i>	Lindley	<i>provincialis</i> .
<i>CENTIFOLIA</i>	Linnaeus.	
<i>Centifolia minor</i>	Roessig	<i>centifolia</i> .
<i>Cerea</i>	Roessig	<i>eglantina</i> .
<i>Chamcerodon</i>	Willdenow	<i>spinomissima</i> .
<i>Chamnogaea</i>	Pronville	<i>Noisetiana</i> .
<i>Cherokenia</i>	Donn	<i>trifoliata</i> .
<i>CHRISTENSIS</i>	Jacq.	
<i>Chlorophylla</i>	Ehr.	<i>eglantina</i> .
<i>CINNAMOMEA</i>	Linnaeus.	
<i>Cinnamomea</i>	Redouté	<i>rubrifolia</i> .

Species.				Type.
<i>Clinophylla</i>	.	.	<i>Redouté</i>	bracteata.
<i>Collina</i>	.	.	<i>Shranch</i>	spinosissima.
<i>Collina</i>	.	.	<i>Jacq.</i>	canina.
<i>Collincola</i>	.	.	<i>Ehr.</i>	Majahs.
<i>Corallina</i>	.	.	<i>Willdenow</i>	unknown.
<i>Corymbifera</i>	.	.	<i>Gmel</i>	canina.
<i>Corymboea</i>	.	.	<i>Bosc</i>	fraxinifolia.
<i>Corymbosa</i>	.	.	<i>Ehr.</i>	Carolina
<i>Crantzii</i>	.	.	<i>Schultz</i>	rubiginosa.
<i>Cuprea</i>	.	.	<i>Jacq.</i>	Gallica.
<i>Cuspidata</i>	.	.	<i>Bull.</i>	pulverulenta.
<i>Cymbifolia</i>	.	.	<i>Lem.</i>	unknown.

D

<i>Damascena</i>	.	.	<i>Duroi</i>	Belgica.
<i>DAMASCENA</i>	.	.	<i>Müller</i>	
<i>Davinice</i>	.	.	<i>Pallas</i>	cinnamomea.
<i>DEMATRA</i>	.	.		
<i>Dibracteata</i>	.	.	<i>Decandolle</i>	systyla.
<i>Diffusa</i>	.	.	<i>Rorburgh</i>	multiflora.
<i>Diversifolia</i>	.	.	<i>Vent.</i>	semperflorens.
<i>Divionensis</i>	.	.	<i>Roessig</i>	centifolia.
<i>Doniana</i>	.	.	<i>Woods</i>	Sabini.
<i>Dubea</i>	.	.	<i>Wibel</i>	tomentosa.
<i>Dumalis</i>	.	.	<i>Bechst.</i>	canina.
<i>Dumetorum</i>	.	.	<i>Thunb.</i>	canina.
<i>Dumetorum</i>	.	.	<i>Smith</i>	rubiginosa.
<i>Dumensis</i>	.	.	<i>Dod.</i>	spinosissima.

E

<i>Eglantina rubra</i>	.	.	<i>Roemig</i>	rubiginosa.
<i>Eglantina</i>	.	.	<i>Müller</i>	rubiginosa.
<i>EGLANTINA</i>	.	.	<i>Linnæus.</i>	
<i>Eglantina punica</i>	.	.	<i>Redouté</i>	eglantina.
<i>Enneophylla</i>	.	.	<i>Rafin.</i>	Carolina.
<i>Eriocarpa</i>	.	.	<i>Lindley</i>	unknown.
<i>EVRATINA</i>	.	.	<i>Bosc</i>	

F

<i>Fecundissima</i>	.	.	<i>Moench</i>	cinnamomea.
<i>Festida</i>	.	.	<i>Hermann</i>	eglantina.
<i>Festida</i>	.	.	<i>Bart.</i>	tomentosa.
<i>Fastigiata</i>	.	.	<i>Bart.</i>	canina.
<i>Farinosa</i>	.	.	<i>Ran</i>	tomentosa.

Species				Type	
<i>Fenestrata</i>	.	.	<i>Donn</i>	.	<i>rubifolia</i> .
<i>Ferox</i>	.	.	<i>Laurence</i> .		
<i>Flava</i>	.	.	<i>Donn</i>	.	<i>rubifolia</i> .
<i>Flexuosa</i>	.	.	<i>Ram</i>	.	<i>rubiginosa</i> .
<i>Florida</i>	.	.	<i>Poiret</i>	.	<i>multiflora</i> .
<i>Florida</i>	.	.	<i>Donn</i>	.	<i>Carolina</i> .
<i>Fluvialis</i>	.	.	<i>Flor. Don</i> .	.	<i>cinnamomea</i> .
<i>Foliosa</i>	.	.	<i>Lindley</i> .		
<i>Francofurtensis</i>	.	.	<i>Roewig</i>	.	<i>turbinata</i> .
<i>Francofurtiana</i>	.	.	<i>Murch</i>	.	<i>turbinate</i> .
<i>Fraxinifolia</i>	.	.	<i>Dum. C.</i>	.	<i>rapa</i> .
<i>Fraxinea</i>	.	.	<i>Willdenow</i>	.	<i>unknown</i> .
<i>Fusca</i>	.	.	<i>Moench</i>	.	<i>arvensis</i> .

G

<i>Gallica</i>	.	.	<i>Linneus</i>	.	<i>provincialis</i> .
<i>Gallica hybrida</i>	.	.	<i>Ser.</i>	.	<i>arvensis</i> .
<i>Gemula</i>	.	.	<i>Willdenow</i>	.	<i>Carolina</i> .
<i>Geminata</i>	.	.	<i>Ram</i>	.	<i>arvensis</i> .
<i>Glandulifera</i>	.	.	<i>Rorb.</i>	.	<i>moschata</i> .
<i>Glandulosa</i>	.	.	<i>Bell.</i>	.	<i>Alpina</i> .
<i>Glandulosa</i>	.	.	<i>Decandolle</i>	.	<i>rubiginosa</i> .
<i>Glaucia</i>	.	.	<i>Desf.</i>	.	<i>rubrifolia</i> .
<i>Glaucia</i>	.	.	<i>Loustel</i>	.	<i>canina</i> .
<i>Glaucessens</i>	.	.	<i>Mer. Wolf</i>	.	<i>canina</i> .
<i>Glaucessens</i>	.	.	<i>Wolf</i>	.	<i>rubrifolia</i> .
<i>Glaucophylla</i>	.	.	<i>Vinet</i>	.	<i>canina</i> .
<i>Glaucophylla</i>	.	.	<i>Ehr.</i>	.	<i>eglantina</i> .
<i>GLUTINOSA</i>	.	.	<i>Smith</i> .		
<i>Gracilis</i>	.	.	<i>Woods</i>	.	<i>villosa</i> .
<i>Grandiflora</i>	.	.	<i>Lindley</i>	.	<i>spinosaissima</i> .
<i>Grandiflora</i>	.	.	<i>Walt.</i>	.	<i>rubiginosa</i> .
<i>Grevillei</i>	.	.	<i>Herit.</i>	.	<i>multiflora</i> .

H

<i>Halleri</i>	.	.	<i>Krock</i>	.	<i>arvensis</i> .
<i>Helvetica</i>	.	.	<i>Hall. fil.</i>	.	<i>rubiginosa</i> .
<i>Hemispherica</i>	.	.	<i>Herm.</i>	.	<i>eglantina</i> .
<i>Herpobodon</i>	.	.	<i>Ehr.</i>	.	<i>arvensis</i> .
<i>Heterophylla</i>	.	.	<i>Woods</i>	.	<i>████████████████████</i>
<i>HIBERNICA</i>	.	.	<i>Smith</i> .		
<i>Hibernica</i>	.	.	<i>Hooker</i>	.	<i>spinosaissima</i> .
<i>Hispanica</i>	.	.	<i>Miller</i>	.	<i>unknown</i> .
<i>Hispida</i>	.	.	<i>Poiret</i>	.	<i>spinosaissima</i> .

Species.		Type.
Hispida	.	<i>Moench</i>
Hispida	.	<i>Curtis</i>
Hispida	.	<i>Thory</i>
Hispida	.	<i>Krock</i>
Holosericea	.	<i>Roenig</i>
Hudsoniana	.	<i>Thory</i>
Humilis	.	<i>Marsh</i>
Hybrida	.	<i>Villars</i>
Hybrida	.	<i>Schleich.</i>
Hystrix	.	<i>Lindley.</i>

I

Incarnata	.	<i>Miller</i>	provincialis.
Indica	.	<i>Linnæus</i>	Banksiae.
Indica	.	<i>Lindley</i>	semperflorens.
Indica	.	<i>Baum</i>	odorata.
Indica pumila	.	<i>Redouté</i>	odorata.
Indica	.	<i>Fors.</i>	canina.
Indica	.	<i>Redouté</i>	Chinensis.
Indica	.	<i>Pronville</i>	odorata.
Inermis	.	<i>Miller</i>	Alpina.
Inermis	.	<i>Roxb.</i>	Banksiae.
Inodora	.	<i>Agardh</i>	rubiginosa.
Involucrata	.	<i>Roxb.</i>	bracteata.
INVOLUTA	.	<i>Smith.</i>	
Involuta	.	<i>Vinet</i>	Sabini.

K

Kamtschatica	.	<i>Donn</i>	rugosa.
KAMTSCHATICA	.	<i>Vent.</i>	
Kamtschatica	.	<i>Redouté</i>	ferox.

L

Levigata	.	<i>Mich.</i>	trifoliata.
Lagenaria	.	<i>Willd.</i>	Alpina.
Lawrencea	.	<i>Bot. Mag.</i>	Lawrenceana.
LAWRENCEANA	.	<i>Savit.</i>	
Lawrentia	.	<i>Andreas</i>	Lawrentiana.
LAXA	.	<i>Lindley.</i>	
Leucantha	.	<i>Low.</i>	canina.
Leucochroa	.	<i>Desv.</i>	canina.
Longifolia	.	<i>Willdenow</i>	semperflorens.
Lucida	.	<i>Ehr.</i>	
Lucida	.	<i>Loureiro</i>	bracteata.

Species.		Type.
<i>Lucida</i>	Andrews	<i>rubrifolia</i> .
<i>Lutea</i>	Müller, Lind.	<i>eglantina</i> .
<i>Lutea</i>	Brot.	<i>eglantina</i> .
<i>Lutea bicolor</i>	Jacq.	<i>eglantina</i> .
<i>LUTZACKIA</i>	Pursh.	
<i>Lutetiana</i>	Linnaeus	unknown.
<i>LVEILLII</i>	Lindley	
<i>Lyonia</i>	Pursh.	<i>Carolina</i> .

M

<i>Macartnea</i>	Dum. C.	<i>bracteata</i> .
<i>Macrocarpa</i>	Meur. Cat.	unknown.
<i>Macrocarpa</i>	Merat	<i>rubiginosa</i> .
<i>MACROPHYLLA</i>	Lindley.	
<i>Majalis</i>	Herm.	<i>cinnamomea</i> .
<i>MAJALIS</i>	Lindley.	
<i>Malencus dorienais</i>	Thory	unknown.
<i>Marginata</i>	Walp.	<i>spinosaissima</i> .
<i>Mauritana</i>	Decandolle	<i>rubiginosa</i> .
<i>Micrantha</i>	Smith	<i>rubiginosa</i> .
<i>Microphylla</i>	Desf.	<i>sempervirens</i> .
<i>MICROPHYLLA</i>	Roxb.	
<i>Microcarpa</i>	Lindley	<i>Banksiae</i> .
<i>Millesia</i>	Linnaeus	unknown.
<i>Minor</i>	Bauhin	<i>cinnamomea</i> .
<i>Mollis</i>	Smith	<i>tomentosa</i> .
<i>Mollissima</i>	Bork.	<i>tomentosa</i> .
<i>Monspeliaca</i>	Gouan	<i>Alpina</i> .
<i>Montana</i>	Villars	<i>arvensis</i> .
<i>Montana</i>	De Cand.	<i>arvensis</i> .
<i>Montezumae</i>	Humboldt	<i>canina</i> .
<i>MOSCHATA</i>	Müller.	
<i>MULTIPLORA</i>	Thunb.	
<i>Multiflora</i>	Reyn.	<i>rubrifolia</i> .
<i>Muscosa</i>	Müller	<i>centifolia</i> .
<i>Mutabilis</i>	Meur. Cat.	unknown.
<i>Mutica</i>	F. Dan.	<i>Megalis</i> .
<i>MYRIACANTHA</i>	Decandolle.	
<i>Myrtifolia</i>	Hall. fil.	<i>rubiginosa</i> .

N

<i>Nana</i>	Andrews	<i>spinosaissima</i> .
<i>Nankinensis</i>	Loeureiro	<i>grandiflora</i> .

Species.		Type.
<i>Negluta</i>	<i>Lindley</i>	unknown.
<i>Nemoralis</i>	<i>Lindley</i>	unknown.
<i>Nemorosa</i>	<i>Lejeune</i>	<i>rubiginosa.</i>
<i>Nitens</i>	<i>Merat</i>	<i>canina.</i>
<i>NITIDA</i>	<i>Willdenow.</i>	
<i>Nivalis</i>	<i>Dona</i>	<i>involuta.</i>
<i>Nivea</i>	<i>Decandolle</i>	<i>trifoliata.</i>
<i>Noisettiana</i>	<i>Bosc</i>	
<i>Nuda</i>	<i>Woods</i>	<i>canina.</i>

O

<i>Obtusifolia</i>	<i>Dess.</i>	<i>canina.</i>
<i>ODORATA</i>	<i>Sweet.</i>	
<i>Odoratissima</i>	<i>Waltz</i>	
<i>Odoratissima</i>	<i>Scop.</i>	<i>rubiginosa.</i>
<i>Olympica</i>	<i>Dona</i>	<i>Gallica.</i>
<i>Opacostemma</i>	<i>Ehr.</i>	<i>moschata.</i>
<i>Orbicularis</i>	<i>Redouté</i>	<i>Gallica.</i>

P

<i>Palustris</i>	<i>Moensch</i>	<i>Carolina.</i>
<i>Palustris</i>	<i>Buchanan</i>	<i>involucrata.</i>
<i>Parviflora</i>	<i>Ehr.</i>	<i>parvifolia.</i>
<i>Parviflora</i>	<i>Lindley</i>	<i>centifolia.</i>
<i>PARVIFOLIA</i>	<i>Lindley.</i>	
<i>Parvifolia</i>	<i>Pallas</i>	<i>myriacantha.</i>
<i>Pendula</i>	<i>Roth</i>	<i>rubella.</i>
<i>Pendulina</i>	<i>Linnaeus</i>	<i>Alpine</i>
<i>Pensylvanica</i>	<i>Mich.</i>	<i>Caroline.</i>
<i>Pimpinellifolia</i>	<i>Linnaeus</i>	<i>spinoissima.</i>
<i>Pimpinellifolia</i>	<i>Pallas</i>	<i>spinosa.</i>
<i>Pimpinellifolia</i>	<i>Villars</i>	<i>Alpina.</i>
<i>Pimpinellifolia</i>	<i>Buch.</i>	<i>grandiflora.</i>
<i>Pimpinellifolia</i>	<i>Redouté</i>	<i>spinoissima.</i>
<i>Platyphylla</i>	<i>Rau</i>	<i>canina.</i>
<i>Pollinans</i>	<i>Sprengel</i>	<i>rubiginosa.</i>
<i>Polyanthos</i>	<i>Roessig</i>	<i>centifolia.</i>
<i>Polyphylla</i>	<i>Willdenow</i>	<i>rubella.</i>
<i>Pomifera</i>	<i>Hermann</i>	<i>villosa.</i>
<i>Pomposa</i>	<i>Decandolle</i>	<i>centifolia.</i>
<i>Poterium</i>	<i>Lindley</i>	unknown.
<i>Prostrata</i>	<i>Lindley</i>	<i>semperfivens.</i>
<i>Provincialis</i>	<i>Bull.</i>	<i>myriacantha.</i>

<i>Species.</i>			<i>Type.</i>
<i>PROVINCIALIS</i>	.	<i>Miller</i>	Proenville.
<i>Provincialis</i>	.	<i>Lamarc</i>	centifolia.
<i>Provincialis</i>	.	<i>Smith</i>	centifolia.
<i>Prunosa</i>	.	<i>Doua</i>	pulverulenta.
<i>Pseudo Indica</i>	.	<i>Lindley</i>	Bankiae.
<i>Pseudo rubiginosa</i>	.	<i>Lej.</i>	Dematra.
<i>Palophylla</i>	.	<i>Rau</i>	canina.
<i>Pubescens</i>	.	<i>Leman</i>	unknown.
<i>Pulchella</i>	.	<i>Willemon</i>	Gallica.
<i>Pulchella</i>	.	<i>Woods</i>	tomentosa.
<i>PULVERULENTA</i>	.	<i>Bull.</i>	
<i>Pumila</i>	.	<i>Linnæus</i>	Gallica
<i>Pumicea</i>	.	<i>Miller</i>	eglantina.
<i>Pusilla</i>	.	<i>Meur. Cat.</i>	Lawrenceana
<i>Pygmaea</i>	.	<i>Bull.</i>	Alpina.
<i>Pyrenaica</i>	.	<i>Gouan</i>	Alpina.
<i>Pyrenaica</i>	.	<i>C. Smith</i>	Alpina.

R

<i>Ramenta</i>	.	<i>Thunb.</i>	<i>Rugosa.</i>
<i>RAPA</i>	.	<i>Bosc.</i>	
<i>Recurva</i>	.	<i>Roxb.</i>	<i>minica.</i>
<i>Redutea rubescens</i>	.	<i>Red.</i>	<i>nitida.</i>
<i>Reduteana</i>	.	<i>Thory</i>	<i>spinosissima.</i>
<i>Remenan</i>	.	<i>Deff.</i>	<i>centifolia.</i>
<i>Repens</i>	.	<i>Gmel</i>	<i>arvensis.</i>
<i>Repens</i>	.	<i>Moench</i>	<i>Gallica.</i>
<i>Reversa</i>	.	<i>Lindley</i>	<i>spinosissima.</i>
<i>Reynieri</i>	.	<i>Hull.</i>	<i>rubiginosa.</i>
<i>Rosenbergiana</i>	.	<i>Thory</i>	<i>unknown.</i>
<i>Rozburghii</i>	.	<i>Hart.</i>	<i>multiflora.</i>
<i>RUBELLA</i>	.	<i>Smith.</i>	
<i>Rubefolia</i>	.	<i>Brown</i>	<i>mucronata.</i>
<i>RUBIGINOSA</i>	.	<i>Linnæus.</i>	
<i>Rubiginosa cretica</i>	.	<i>Red.</i>	<i>glutinosa.</i>
<i>Rubra</i>	.	<i>Lambert</i>	<i>Gallica.</i>
<i>Rubra lucida</i>	.	<i>Roswig</i>	<i>lucida.</i>
<i>Robricanda</i>	.	<i>Hall. fil.</i>	<i>tubrifolia.</i>
<i>RUBRIFOLIA</i>	.	<i>Villars.</i>	
<i>Ruhrispina</i>	.	<i>Bosc</i>	<i>nitida.</i>
<i>RUGOSA</i>	.	<i>Thunb.</i>	
<i>Rupestris</i>	.	<i>Crantz</i>	<i>Alpina.</i>
<i>Rustica</i>	.	<i>Leman</i>	<i>unknown.</i>

8

Species.		Type.
SABINI	Woods	
Sanguisorbaefolia	Donn	spinoissima.
Sanguisorba	Dell.	rubella.
Sarmentacea	Woods	canina.
Sativa	Donn	alba.
Scabriuscula	Smith	tomentosa.
Scandens	Müller	sempervirens.
Scandens	Moensch	arvensis.
Scotica	Müller	spinoissima.
SEMIPAVLORENS	Pronville.	
Semperflorens carnea	Roesig	odorata.
Semperflorens minima	Roesig	Lawrenceana.
Semperflorens	Willdenow	Chinensis.
SEMIPAVIRENS	Linnaeus.	
Semperfirens	Rau	rubiginosa.
Semperfirens	Roesig	arvensis.
Semperfirens	Roth	rubiginosa.
Senticosa	Ach.	canina.
Sepium	Thunb.	rubiginosa.
Sepium	Bork.	canina.
SEPAICKA	Lindley.	
Serpens	Ehr.	arvensis.
SETIOZRA	Mich.	
SIMPLICIFOLIA	Salisbury.	
Sinica	Aiton	trifoliata.
Solstitialis	Bess.	canina.
SPINOSISSIMA	Linnaeus.	
Spinoissima	Lour.	sinica.
Spinoissima	Gorter	Majalis
Spinoissima	Moensch	involuta.
Spinulifolia	Thory	Dematra.
Stipularis	Merrat	rubiginosa.
Stricta	Muhl. Lindley	rubella.
Stylosa	B. Desv.	canina.
Stylosa	Desv.	systyle.
Succulenta	Pursh.	rubiginosa.
Succulenta	Lightfoot	rubiginosa.
Suevia	Willdenow	rubella.
Sulphurea	Aiton & Lind.	eglantina.
Subtillosa	Lindley	unknown.
Succulenta	Woods	canina.
Sylvatica	Galt	Gallica.

Species.		Type.
<i>Sylvestris</i>	<i>Herm.</i>	<i>arvensis.</i>
<i>Systyla</i>	<i>Lindley</i>	
		T
<i>Taurea</i>	<i>Bul.</i>	<i>cinnamomea.</i>
<i>Teneriffensis</i>	<i>Dona</i>	<i>canina.</i>
<i>Tenuiglandosa</i>	<i>Merat</i>	<i>rubiginosa.</i>
<i>Terata</i>	<i>Poer</i>	<i>trifolata.</i>
<i>Tomentella</i>	<i>Leman</i>	<i>unknown.</i>
<i>Tomentosa</i>	<i>Smith.</i>	
<i>Trachyphylla</i>	<i>Rau</i>	<i>spinosissima.</i>
<i>Trifoliata</i>	<i>Bosc</i>	
<i>Tryphyllea</i>	<i>Rorb.</i>	<i>Banksiae.</i>
<i>Tuguriorum</i>	<i>Willdenow</i>	<i>arvensis.</i>
<i>Turbinata</i>	<i>Aiton.</i>	
<i>Turbinata</i>	<i>Villars</i>	<i>Alpina.</i>
<i>Turgida</i>	<i>Person</i>	<i>rapa.</i>
		V
<i>Varians</i>	<i>Pohl</i>	<i>centifolia.</i>
<i>Verticilacantha</i>	<i>Merat</i>	<i>unknown.</i>
<i>Velutina</i>	<i>Claire.</i>	<i>myriacantha.</i>
<i>Villosa</i>	<i>Linnaeus.</i>	
<i>Villosa</i>	<i>Duroi</i>	<i>tomentosa.</i>
<i>Villosa</i>	<i>Villars</i>	<i>tomentosa.</i>
<i>Villosa</i>	<i>Pallas</i>	<i>rubiginosa</i>
<i>Villosa minuta</i>	<i>Rau</i>	<i>tomentosa.</i>
<i>Viminea</i>	<i>Lindley</i>	<i>spinosissima.</i>
<i>Virginiana</i>	<i>Duroi</i>	<i>Caroline.</i>
<i>Virginiana</i>	<i>Mller</i>	<i>fraxinifolia.</i>
<i>Virginiana</i>	<i>Hermanns</i>	<i>rubella.</i>
		U
<i>Umbellata</i>	<i>Leyser.</i>	<i>canina.</i>
<i>Umbellata</i>	<i>Lers</i>	<i>rubiginosa.</i>
<i>Unguiculata</i>	<i>Desf.</i>	<i>centifolia.</i>
<i>Urbica</i>	<i>Leman</i>	<i>unknown.</i>
<i>Unitatissima</i>	<i>Gat.</i>	<i>alba.</i>
		W
<i>Woodsi</i>	<i>Lindley</i>	
		■
<i>Xanthina</i>	<i>Lindley</i>	<i>Banksiae.</i>

A P P E N D I X.

ALTHOUGH the present work pretends to treat only of rose culture as practised by the French, it would be unjust to pass over wholly without notice the remarkable varieties obtained in our own country. A list of the finest roses, of unquestionable English origin, is therefore subjoined ; which the lapse of a few years will probably enable us to double in extent. In the families of the

Rosa CENTIPOLIA.
Rose Unique.

Rosa CENTIPOLIA MUSCOSA
Blush Moss.
Mottled Moss.
Rivers's Miniature Moss.
Pompon.
Clifton White.
Rivers's Single.
Rivers's Single Crimson.
Chelsea White.

Rosa GALICA.
Prince of Wales.
Princess Victoria.

Superb Tuscan.
Wood Pigeon.

Rosa PROVINCIALIS.
White Globe.

Rosa HYBRIDA INDICA.
Brown's Superb.
Rivers's George IV.
Hybrid Stadtholder.
Holmes's Mandarin.
Lee's Wellington.

Rosa SPINOSISSIMA.
Scotch Roses.
Atrorubra.

Adelaide.	Double Yellow.
Apollo.	Morning's Blush.
Blanda.	Royal.
Calista.	Semi-double Scarlet.
Countess of Glasgow.	Rosa ARVENSIS.
Daphne.	<i>Ayrshire Roses.</i>
Erebus.	Rivers'a Ayrshire Queen.
Flora.	Perthshire, or Blush.
Guy Mannering.	Countess Lieven.
Hannibal.	Dundee Rambler.
Ivanhoe.	Elegans, or Double White.
Juno.	Jessica.
Lady Finch Hatton.	Lovely Rambler.
Lady Baillie.	Myrrh Scented.
Marchioness of Lansdowne.	Queen of the Belgians.
Mrs. Hay.	Rose Angle.
Proserpine.	Ruga.
Purpurea.	Splendens.
Painted Lady.	Rosa SEMPERVIRENS.
Princess Elizabeth.	Scandens.
Pluto.	HYBRID DITTO.
Queen of May.	Miller's Climber.
Saturnia.	Watts' Climbing Provence
Sulphurea.	Rosa BIFERA.
William IV.	Scotch Perpetual.
Waverley.	Stanwell Perpetual.
Venus.	Rosa MOSCHATA.
Rosa RUBIGINOSA.	Blush, or Frazer's Musk.
<i>Sweetbriars.</i>	
Chester.	
Gelestial.	

The most esteemed kinds of old roses are usually sold by nurserymen at fifty shillings a-hundred:

the finest French, and other new varieties, seldom exceed half a guinea a-piece. The average price of roses is pretty nearly the same in France; but from the more abundant creation of varieties, new roses pass more expeditiously to the price of old.

LAFFAY, (Rue Rousselet, Paris).

The most beautiful varieties originated by this celebrated horticulturist, are as follow. The

Cent-feuille d'Auteuil.	La Sylphide.
Provins, Feuilles Marbrées	Borbonia Lilacina.
Irène.	Faustine.
Damask Belle d'Auteuil.	Grand Condé.
Caroline Mitchell.	Lady Granville.
Cels (pleine).	Jeanne d'Albret.
Banksiana Flora.	Greville Minor.
Noisette à fleurs de Matricaire.	Lemercier.
Alzonde.	Le Sombre.
Azélia.	Mademoiselle.
Belle Fontange.	Racine.
Berthézène.	Salicetti.
Bouquet Tout Fait.	Ternaux.
Clarisse Harlowe.	Turenne.
Delphine.	Triomphe de Flore.
Demetrius.	Belle-Elise.
Duc de Broglie.	Belisaire.
Héloïse.	Duc de Grammont.
Kamellia Rose.	Duchesse d'Abrantès.
La Chérie.	Duchesse d'Orleans.*
La Fayette.	Indica Odoratissima.
	Le Fakir.

* A new variety of perpetual Damask.

La Modeste.	La Coquette.
Lutescens Mutabilis.	Alxire.
Madame de Sévigné.	Amadis.
Nymphé Egérie.	Beauté.
Pauline Borghese.	Bonne Geneviève.
Princesse Charlotte.	Brennus.
Acanthée.	Corré de Boisgeloup.
Afranie.	Chatelain.
Amiral Duperré.	Columel.
Archiduc Charles.	Coupe d'Amour.
Bardon Blanc.	Cymadocée.
Bigottini.	Daubenton.
Catherine II.	Duke of Devonshire.
Comtesse Salisbury.	Duchesse de Montebello.
Darius.	Eliza Fenning.
Delton.	General Bernard.
Etna.	General Pajal.
Fabvier.	General Théard.
Flavia.	General Lamarque.
Frederic Weber.	Parny.
Grison.	Regulus.
Kamellia Rouge.	Victor Hugo.
La Beauté.	Victor Tracy.

CELS, (of Paris).

This horticulturist possesses five new roses of the present season, eminently beautiful.

Berberidifolia Hardii, (originally obtained at the Luxembourg, at present sold at one guinea). Cels Multiflora.	Archiduchesse Thérèse Isabelle. Lady Warrender. Prince Esterhazy.
--	---

JOLY, (of Wissous, Seine et Marne,)
has recently produced

La Grenadine, (flowers the colour of the pome- granate).	Thornless Tea Rose.
Provins Pompon.	Bengale Chiffonnée, (beautiful).
Louise Leneveux.	Wissous Bengal.
Hundred-leaved Provins.	Desirée Provins.
Large-clustering Provins.	Bizarre sans Fruit, (very curious).

VIBERT, (of Longjumeau).

Vibert, well known to rose-fanciers by his valuable "Essai sur les Roses," produces every season important varieties. The most beautiful which belong to the year 1836, are the

Nicette.	Anacharsia.
Isaure Lablée.	Agnodice.
La Ville de Bruxelles, (damask with peculiar foliage).	D'Agnesseau.
Christine d'Orgy.	Henrion de Paussey.
White Portland.	Isabelle II.
Adèle de Senangea.	Isoline.
La Princesse de Montford, pink spotted.	La Ville de Gand.
Athanais, red spotted.	Mathieu Molé, violet.
Peddy.	Maritorne.
Briseis.	Quitterie, fine crimson.
Nisida.	Rosamonde.
Le Duc d'Avray, purple.	Sobieski.
Ponctuée, pink spotted.	Timarette. (This rose and the ten following are punctuated, and of the Provins kind).
Horatius.	Juanita.

Agamède.	Sablée.
Lucile Duplessis.	Aréthuse, pink, spotted ; variegated foliage.
André Thouin.	Valmore Desbordes.
Seguier.	Mélanie Waldor.
Anacreon.	Flora.
Delille.	Gloriette.
Le Prince de Chimay.	

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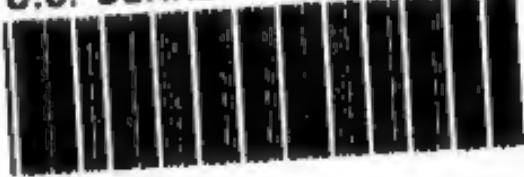
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